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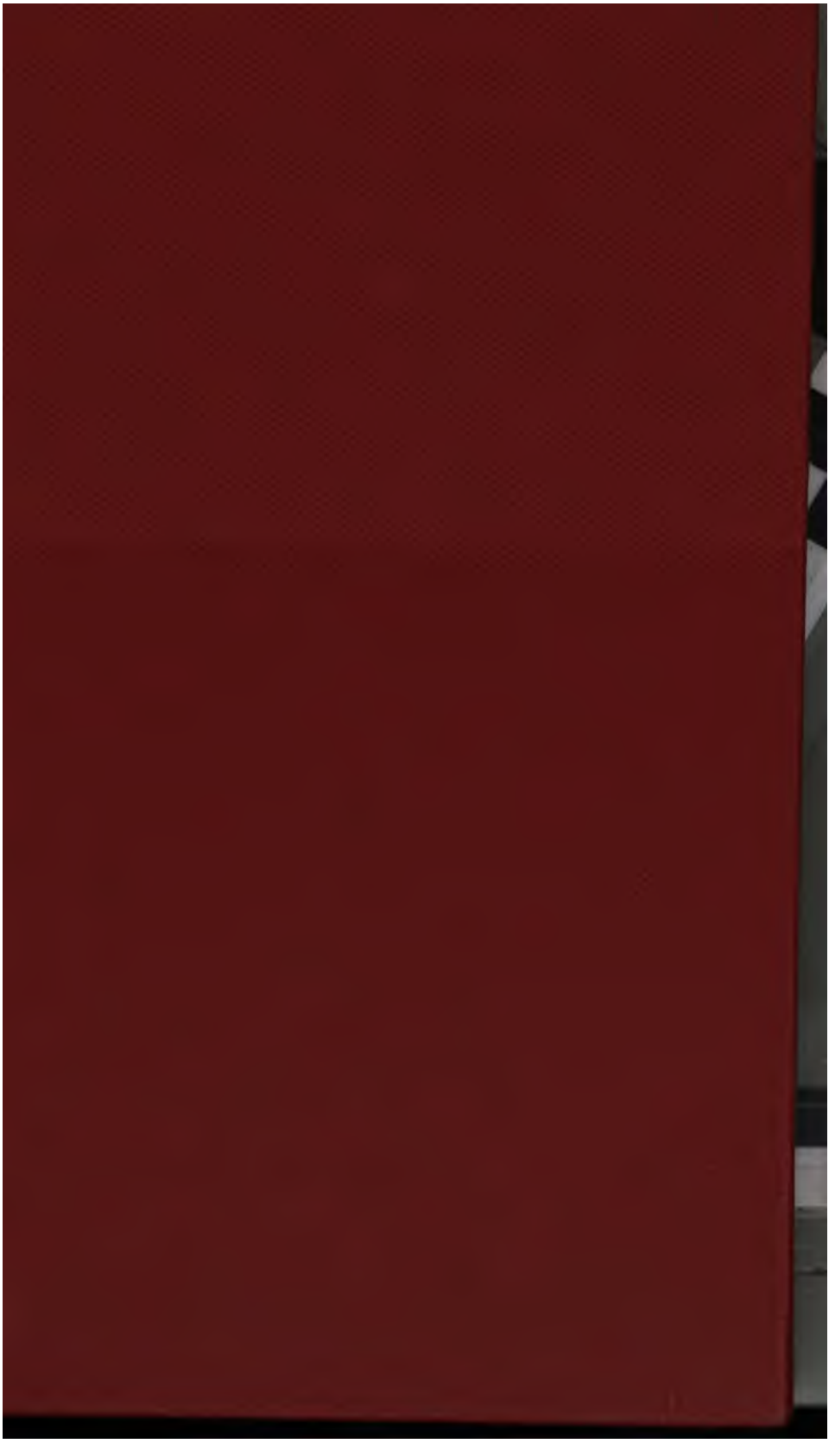

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THE WORKS

OF

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

WORKS

OF THE

MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

WILLIAM LAUD, D.D.,

SOMETIME LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VOL. V.

HISTORY OF HIS CHANCELLORSHIP, &c.

OXFORD:
JOHN HENRY PARKER.
M DCCC LIII.

K03

PA 396
L3 A2
v.5:1

OXFORD:
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

PREFACE.

THE contents of this volume require a few words of introduction.

I. The Archbishop's own history of his Chancellorship of the University of Oxford is reprinted from the volume of Laud's Remains, prepared for the press by Henry Wharton, but published after his death by his father.

The volume, which contained in addition the Archbishop's reply to Lord Say's speech against the Bishops, and a reprint of his speech against Bastwick, Burton, and Prynne, (which will appear in the subsequent volume of this edition,) came forth with the following title and preface:

"The second volume of the Remains of the most Reverend Father in God, and blessed martyr, William Laud, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Written by himself. Collected by the late learned Mr. Henry Wharton, and published according to his request by the Reverend Mr. Edmund Wharton, his father.

"London, Printed for Sam. Keble at the Turk's Head in Fleet-street, Dan. Brown without Temple-bar, Will. Hensman in Westminster-hall, Matt. Wotton near the Inner Temple gate, and R. Knaplock at the Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1700."

"TO THE READER.

THE late learned Mr. H. Wharton, when he published the history of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud, in the year 1695, finding that all the papers to be printed with that work could not be brought within the compass of one volume, reserved these for a second part. If God had pleased to continue his life they had been published much sooner, together with such an account of them as he would have thought necessary; but he was prevented in so good a work by that stubborn and incurable

distemper of which he died. In his last will all the manuscript papers relating to Archbishop Laud are ordered forthwith to be delivered to his father, (the Reverend Mr. Edmund Wharton, now rector of Saxlingham in Norfolk,) that so he might cause them to be transcribed, and fitted for the press. In compliance therefore with that his dying request these papers are now sent into the world."

Anthony Wood speaks of the history of his chancellorship under the title of *Gesta sub Cancellariatu meo Oxon.*, and adds,

'This manuscript was communicated to me, when I was composing *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*, by Dr. Pet. Mews, president of St. John's college, wherein finding many useful things for my purpose (which another may do for his, and therefore I presume it escaped Prynne's hand) I thought it therefore not unworthy of a place here, as I would of many other things written by the said archbishop, which I have seen reserved in private custody as choice monuments.' (Ath. Ox. iii. 141.)

Every enquiry has been made, but in vain, for the original MS. Most however of the letters and other documents have been collated with the copies in the Register of the University, to which access was kindly granted by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Keeper of the Archives; by which means many errors have been corrected, and several additions have been made.

Some interesting and illustrative notes have also been added from the MS. Diary of Thomas Crosfield, fellow of Queen's college, and at that time resident in the university. This Diary is now in the library of Queen's college. For the large extracts which are given from it the editor is indebted to the Librarian.

II. The Archbishop's Annual Accounts of his Province are reprinted from the first volume of Laud's works, edited by Henry Wharton. They have however been carefully collated with the originals still preserved in the Library at Lambeth.

III. A form of Penance and Reconciliation of a Renegado or Apostate, of which mention is made in the previous accounts of the province, is reprinted from Abp. Laud's Register. It has already appeared in Wilkins' Concilia, tom. iv. pp. 522—524.

IV. A series of Visitation Articles next follows, of which, as far as concerns those for Parish Churches, an explanation

is given in an introductory note. The series contains in addition the articles for the several Cathedrals, Colleges, and Hospitals, which the Archbishop visited metropolitically. These latter now appear for the first time in print. The places from which they have been extracted, whether the Archbishop's Register, or the Lambeth MSS., is in each case carefully noted.

V. The Injunctions and Orders founded on those Articles of Enquiry come next in order. Of these the Injunctions for Winchester, Gloucester, Worcester, Norwich, Lichfield, Chichester, and Peterborough Cathedrals, for Winchester and Eton Colleges, and for the Court of Arches, have already appeared in Wilkins' Concilia. They have all, with the exception of the last, (of which the source could not be traced,) been carefully collated with the Archbishop's Register. Those for St. Paul's London, and Exeter Cathedral, and the second set of orders for Worcester, as well as those for the Parish Churches of Boston and Rickmersworth, are now printed for the first time.

VI. The Statutes of Canterbury Cathedral are introduced not only because mentioned in the Accounts of the Province, as drawn up by the archbishop, but as a specimen of the reform which he wished to introduce in the several cathedrals. They are reprinted from the MS. in the Lambeth Library.

VII. The Injunctions to Merton College are also reprinted from a MS. in the same collection.

VIII. The papers of the Archbishop's Claim to visit the University of Cambridge are printed from Baker's MSS. preserved in the library of that university. To these is added a short notice of the archbishop's intention to visit the university of Oxford, and of the proceedings consequently taken by convocation.

IX. The Canons and Constitutions for the Church of Scotland, reprinted from the first very rare edition of 1636. The revision of these canons was entrusted to the archbishop, and the part he took in their revision was one of the charges urged against him by the Scotch Commissioners. (See Hist. of Troubles and Trial, chap. iii. pp. 316, seq.) This, together with the great rarity of the original volume, which is not to

be found in either the Bodleian or the British Museum, is considered a sufficient reason for republication[a].

X. The English Canons and Constitutions put forth by the convocation of 1640, the publication of which formed a main charge against the archbishop, and in the preparation of which (both from his office and his known temper) he obviously had a considerable share.

The numerals in the inner margin of the History of the Chancellorship of Oxford, and of the Accounts of the Province, mark the pages of the original editions.

The following lists of the Heads of Colleges and Professors in the University, and of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury during the period of the Archbishop's official connection with them, are added for convenience of reference.

JAMES BLISS.

Ogbourne St. Andrew,
March 11, 1853.

[a] [The copy from which the present reprint was made was kindly lent the editor by David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh.]

HEADS OF COLLEGES AND HALLS.

	ELECTED	
UNIVERSITY .	1609	John Bancroft, D.D.; on being appointed Bp. of Oxford resigned Aug. 23, 1632.
	1632	Thomas Walker, B.D., Aug. 31.
Balliol	1616	John Parkhurst, D.D., resigned.
	1637	Thomas Lawrence, D.D., elected Nov. 11; also Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Merton	1621	Nathaniel Brent, knt., D.C.L., Judge of the Prerogative Court, (one of the Parliamentary Commissioners.)
Exeter	1612	John Prideaux, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity 1615, (Bp. of Worcester 1642.)
Oriel	1621	John Tolson, D.D.
Queen's	1626	Christopher Potter, D.D., Dean of Worcester 1635.
New College . .	1617	Robert Pink, D.D.
Lincoln	1620	Paul Hood, D.D., (retained his place during the usurpation.)
All Souls . . .	1618	Richard Astley, D.D., died Feb. 23, 1636.
	1636	Gilbert Sheldon, D.D., (Bp. of London 1660, Abp. of Canterbury 1663.)
Magdalen . . .	1626	Accepted Frewen, D.D., (Bp. of Lichfield 1643, Abp. of York 1660.)
Brazenose . . .	1614	Samuel Radcliffe, D.D.
Corpus	1629	John Holt, D.D., died Jan. 10, 1631.
	1631	Thomas Jackson, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, died Sept. 21, 1640.
	1640	Robert Newlin, B.D.

	ELECTED	
Christ Church . .	1629	Brian Duppa, D.D., (Bp. of Chichester 1638, Salisbury 1660.)
	1638	Samuel Fell, D.D., (Dean of Lichfield 1641, Winchester 1637.) Margaret Professor of Divinity 1626—1637.
Trinity	1599	Ralph Kettel, D.D.
St. John's . . .	1621	William Juxon, D.C.L., (afterwards Dean of Worcester and Clerk of the Closet; Bp. of London 1633, Abp. of Canterbury 1660.)
	1633	Richard Baylie, B.D., (D.D. July 16, 1633,) Dean of Salisbury 1635.
Jesus	1620	Sir Eubule Thelwall, died Oct. 8, 1630.
	1630	Francis Mansell.
Wadham . . .	1617	William Smyth, resigned Sept. 5, 1635.
	1635	Daniel Escott, M.A. Sept. 7, 1635, (D.D. 1636.)
Pembroke . . .	1624	Thomas Clayton, M.D., Regius Prof. of Medicine, and Tomlyn's Reader in Anatomy.
Gloucester Hall .	1626	Degory Wheare, M.A., Camden Professor of History.
Hart Hall . . .	1621	Thomas Iles, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.
	1633	Philip Parsons, M.D., of St. John's College.
St. Alban's Hall .	1625	Richard Zouch, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Law, Judge of the Admiralty Court, (retained his place during the usurpation.)
St. Edmund's Hall	1610	John Rawlinson, D.D., died Feb. 3, 1631.
	1631	Adam Airay, B.D. Feb. 4, (D.D. 1637.)
St. Mary's Hall .	1591	Ralph Braddyll, M.A.
	1632	John Saunders, M.D. June 8, (Provost of Oriel 1644.)
New-Inn-Hall . .	1626	Christopher Rogers, M.A., (made Canon of Ch. Ch. by the Parliamentary Visitors, 1648.)
Magdalen Hall .	1605	John Wilkinson, D.D., (made President of Magdalen College by the Parliamentary Visitors, 1648.)

PROFESSORS.

	ELECTED	
ty, Lady garet's .	1626	Samuel Fell, D.D., Canon, afterwards Dean of Ch. Ch.
	1638	Thomas Lawrence, D.D., Master of Balliol.
ty, Regius .	1615	John Prideaux, D.D., Rector of Exeter.
w	1626	John Morris, B.D., All Souls, (D.D. 1634.)
. . . .	1625	Henry Stringer, M.A., New College, (Proctor 1630.)
. . . . .	1620	Richard Zouch, Principal of St. Alban Hall.
ine . . .	1611	Thomas Clayton, Master of Pembroke.
an, Geometry	1621	Henry Briggs, M.A., Merton (First Professor.)
	1631	Peter Turner, M.A., (M.D. 1636,) Fellow of Merton.
Astronomy	1621	John Bainbridge, M.D., Merton, (First Professor.)
r's Reader in ural Philos.	1619	Edward Lapworth, M.D., St. Alban's Hall, (First Reader.)
	1636	John Edwards, M.A., Fellow of St. John's.
, Moral Phi- phy . . .	1630	Thomas Ballow, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch.
	1634	Edward Fulham, M A., Student of Ch. Ch.
	1638	George Gisbey, M.A., Fellow of St. John's.
en's History	1622	Degory Whear, M.A., Principal of Gloucester Hall, (First Professor.)
rn's Anatomy	1624	Thomas Clayton, M.D., Master of Pembroke, (First Professor.)
ier's Music .	1626	Richard Nicholson, Mus. Bac., Organist of Magdalen, (First Professor.)
	1639	Arthur Philipps, Mus. Bac.
s Arabic . .	1636	Edward Pococke, B.D., Fellow of Corpus. (Deputy, 1637, Thomas Greaves, M.A., Fellow of Corpus.)
e Orator . .	1629	William Strode, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch., (Canon, 1638.)
r of the Ar- ves	1634	Brian Twine, B.D., Fellow of Corpus.
y's Librarian	1620	John Rouse, M.A., Oriel College.

BISHOPS OF PROVINCE.

	ELECTED	
St. Asaph . . .	1629	John Owen, consecrated Sept. 20, died Oct. 15, 1651.
Bangor	1633	Edm. Griffith, elected Dec. 31, died May 26, 1637.
	1637	Wm. Roberts, Sept. 24.
Bath and Wells .	1632	Wm. Pierse, translated from Peterborough Nov. 26, died April 1670.
Bristol	1632	George Coke, elected Nov. 28.
	1636	Robt. Skinner, elected July 26.
	1641	Thos. Westfield.
Chichester . . .	1628	Richard Montagu, elected July 14.
	1638	Brian Duppa, June 12.
St. David's . . .	1627	Theoph. Field, translated from Llandaff July 12.
	1636	Roger Manwaring, Jan. 19.
Ely	1631	Francis White, translated from Norwich Nov. 15.
	1638	Matthew Wren, translated from Norwich May 5.
Exeter	1627	Joseph Hall, elected Nov. 5.
	1642	Ralph Brownrigg, elected March 31.
Gloucester . . .	1623	Godfrey Goodman, elected Nov. 26, died Jan. 16, 1655.
Hereford	1634	Augustine Lindsell, translated from Peterborough March 7.
	1634	Matthew Wren, elected Dec. 5.
	1635	Theoph. Field, translated from St. David's Dec. 15.
	1636	George Coke, translated from Bristol June 18.
Llandaff . . .	1627	William Murray, translated from Kilfenora Nov. 28.
	1639	Morgan Owen, March.
Lincoln	1624	John Williams, elected Aug. 3, translated to York Dec. 4, 1641.
Lichfield . . .	1632	Robert Wright, translated from Bristol Oct. 30, died 1642.

	ELECTED	
London	1633	William Juxon, translated from Hereford Oct. 23.
Norwich	1632	Richard Corbet, translated from Oxford April 7.
	1635	Matthew Wren, translated from Hereford Nov. 10.
	1638	Richard Montagu, translated from Chichester Jan. 4.
Oxford	1632	John Bancroft, elected May 12.
	1640	Robert Skinner, translated from Bristol.
Peterborough . .	1632	Augustine Lindsell, elected Dec. 22.
	1634	Francis Dee, elected April 9.
	1638	John Towers, elected Nov. 21.
Rochester . . .	1629	John Bowle, elected Dec. 14, died Oct. 9, 1637.
	1637	John Warner, elected Nov. 13, died Oct. 14, 1666.
Salisbury . . .	1621	John Davenant, elected June 11, died April 20, 1641.
Winchester . . .	1632	Walter Curle, translated from Bath and Wells Oct. 26, died 1647.
Worcester . .	1617	John Thornborough, translated from Bristol Jan. 25, died July 9, 1641.

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AN

Hiſtorical Account

OF ALL

Material Tranſactions

Relating to the

UNIVERSITY

OF

OXFORD,

FROM

ARCH-BISHOP *LAUD's*

Being ELECTED

CHANCELLOR

To his RESIGNATION of that

OFFICE.

Written by Himſelf.

ALL

THE PASSAGES

FROM APRIL 12, 1630,

WHICH CONCERN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, SINCE THE FIRST NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, WILLIAM LAUD, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, TO BE CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Frewen vice-chancellor.

Anno 1630.

Pars Anni ab Electione mea ad Cancellariat. Oxon.

The election of the R. R. Father William Laud, bp. of London, to be chancellor[a].

Die lunæ, viz. 12 die Aprilis Anno Dom. 1630, habita erat convocatio, in qua significavit Dr. Frewen[b] vice-cancellarius, accepisse se a nunciis fide dignis, honoratissimum academiæ cancellarium, Gulielmum Pembrochiæ comitem fatis concessisse[c]; ideoque ad electionem novi cancellarii procedendum esse; Deinde succincta præfatione venerabilem illum senatum hortatus est, ut hoc in negotio, seposito partium studio, solius academiæ commodo et honori studeret; cum hoc habuerit remedium [unicum], quo affectum dari possit, ut desideratissimus Pembrochius minus desideraretur.

[a] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 19. b.]

[b] [President of Magd. coll., afterwards bp. of Lich. and Coventry, and archbp. of York. At the time of the earl of Pembroke's death he was at Andover on a college progress, but returned to Oxford without delay. See Wood's Annals, p. 368.]

[c] [He died suddenly in London, Saturday, April 10. See Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 103, ed. 1826, and Wood, ut supra. Easter term had begun the previous Wednesday. An account of his death is given in a letter from Joseph Mede to Sir Martin Stuteville, (Birch's Court of Charles I., vol. ii. p. 73.)]

Quibus præfatis, ad scrutinium pro electione novi Cancellarii Universitatis hujus Oxoniensis processerunt.

Quo scrutinio per venerabiles viros, Doctorem Frewen vice-cancellarium, Magistrum Rodulphum Austen[d], et Magistrum Henricum Stringer[e], procuratores universitatis, accepto et fideliter computato, honoratissimus vir, reverendus in Christo pater, dominus Guilielmus episcopus Londinensis, a sanctioribus consiliis serenissimæ regis majestati, numerosiore suffragiorum calculo[f] electus erat in cancellarium universitatis Oxon; et pro electo per Magistrum Austen procuratorem seniorem pronunciatus est.

Deinde statuit convocatio et decrevit, Doctorem Bancroft[g], 2

[d] [Of Magd. coll. Wood, F. O. i. 453.]

[e] [Fellow (afterwards warden) of New coll., and reg. professor of Greek. He was ejected by the parliamentary commissioners. Wood, F. O. ii. 49.]

[f] [Prynne, Cant. Doom, p. 71, says that the votes were miscalculated in the scrutiny, and Wood asserts "that that party for the earl (of Montgomery) was held to be more numerous than that for the bishop, as divers judicious and impartial men that gave votes, lately and yet living, have attested it in my hearing." Wood's Annals, pp. 368, 369.

The following contemporary accounts shew what the opinion was at the time, and on what ground unfairness was alleged.

(1.) The first is an extract from a letter of Joseph Mede to Abp. Usher, May 4, 1630. (MS. Harl. 4931. Art. 13.)

"Dr. Laud Bpp. of London, after ye death of ye Earle of Pembroke, wonne the Ld. Chancellourshipp of Oxford from ye Earle of Montgomery by 9 voices; on the Sunday sennett after Ld of y^t^ University psented an Appeale wth a Petition to his Ma^ty^, and on Tuesday" (this was the day before the admission) "againe a 2^d^ Petition, that it wold please his Ma^ty^ to inhibite any further proceeding upon ye s^d^ Election, till ye cause of theire Appeale mighte be heard, either by his Ma^ty^ or some other delegated by him: to wch his Maties answeare was, that for somuch "^a^ y^t^ w^t^ so many D^rs^, Batchelo^rs^ of D. and M^rs^ of Arts come up, to ye end they mighte not loose their labo^r^, he wold haue ye solemnity go on; but after it was done and past, he wold y^s^ also haue the cause examined from ye originall, and wold punish ye Delinquents, and doe iustice. One of ye Exceptions ag^t^ ye Legality of ye Election is, that ye Vice Chancello^r^ D^r^. Frewin had no Authority to call, and sitt President in the Conuocacon, his office ceasing in ye Vacancy, and the Power belonging to the Senio^r^ D^r^."

(2.) The second is taken from the MS. Diary of Thos. Crosfield, fellow of Queen's college, then resident in the university.

"Apr. 12. Cancellario nostro mortuo, D^r^. Laud Epus Londinensis per amicos Academicos supplicavit, ut ipse succederet in isto officio honorifico: similiter Comes Montgomeriensis frater prioris Cancellarii supplex erat, verum frustra; nam D^r^. Laud locum et dignitatem obtinuit; alterum superans per 9^m^ suffragia. Absente nostro præposito (D^r^. C. Potter) Rectoriæ suæ: optavit vero potius custodem magni sigilli (Williams, bp. of Lincoln), quam ut Comes Montgomer.

Apr. 26. Post electionem Cancellarii Epi, priusquam ad ejus Consecrationem [...?] quidam academicorum dicuntur fecisse Appellationem ad Regem, eo quod non æqua vel satis prolongata fuit electio secundum Statuta Universitatis."]

[g] [Master of Univ. coll., afterwards bp. of Oxford.]

rem Prideaux[h], Doctorem Smith[i], Doctorem Duppa[k], A.D. 1630.
rem Juxon[l], Doctorem Ayleworth[m], Doctorem Clay-
Magistrum Estcot, Coll. Wadhami[o], Magistrum Wil-
ɔn[p], Magistrum Cooke[q], Coll. Magd., Magistrum Stroud,
Christi[r], Magistrum Hunt, Coll. Novi[s], Magistrum
on, Coll. Magd.[t], Magistrum Barker, Coll. Novi[u], una
ice-cancellario, procuratoribus, registrario universitatis,
bedellis superioribus, duobus inferioribus, et statio-
Londinum mittendos, vel majorem partem eorum, qui
cationem Londini haberent, in qua simpliciter roga-
ɑonoratiss. virum et reverendum in Christo patrem,
ɪum Gulielmum episcopum Londinensem, [et] a sanc-
ɪs consiliis serenissimæ regis majestati, ut universitatis
ɜ patrocinium et tutelam in se susciperet, et literas
ɜes universitatis, quibus officium cancellariatus Oxon. ei
litur, acceptaret; et ut interesse possint ejus admis-
juramentorum præstationi, et aliis actis in hoc negotio
iendis.

cuit eodem tempore venerabili cœtui convocationis
ɔum, magistrorum regentium et non-regentium, ut
patentes, quibus officium sive munus cancellariatus
ɪr et stabilitur, communi sigillo universitatis munirен-
ɑtequam delegati prædicti Londinum proficiscerentur.

ɛctor of Exeter, and reg. prof.
ity, afterwards bp. of Worces-

arden of Wadham, to which
e was nominated by the foun-

ean of Ch. Ch., afterwards tu-
'rince Charles, bp. of Chiches-
sbury, and Winchester.]
esident of St. John's coll., af-
s bp. of Hereford (elect), and
, lord high treasurer, and abp.
ɛrbury.]
.C.L. of All Souls.]
.D. of Ball. coll., reg. prof.
cine, last principal of Broad-
all, and first master of Pem-
ɔll.]
aniel Estcot, in 1635 warden
ame college.]
obert Williamson, fellow of
coll., proctor in 1628, (see
F. O. i. 438;) now one of the
y for settling the statutes. He
was one of the few fellows of Magd. who submitted to the parliamentary visitors.]

[q] [Robert Cooke, fellow of Magd. college.]

[r] [Public orator, student (afterwards canon) of Ch. Ch. He had been proctor the previous year. (Wood Ath. Ox. iii. 15.)]

[s] [William Hunt, fellow of New coll.]

[t] [Sampson Johnson, fellow of Magdalen, writer of verses in Coronæ Carolinæ Quadratura, Oxon. 1636.]

[u] [William Barker, fellow of New college, created D.D. Sept. 5, 1661, for his laudable sermons preached before the king at Oxford during the rebellion. He was in 1661 preb. of Cant., and rector of Hardwicke, Bucks., where he died, (Wood, F. O. ii. 257.) Walker speaks of him as an ejected fellow of New coll.]

A.D. 1630.

Acta habita, et gesta Londini 28 die mensis Aprilis Anno Dom. 1630, viz. die mercurii post meridiem inter horas secundam et quartam [in convocatione ibidem tenta et habita], pro admissione honoratissimi viri Guilielmi providentia divina episcopi Londinensis, a sanctioribus consiliis serenis. regis majestati, ad cancellariatum universitatis Oxon[x].

Convocation at London-house for admission of their chancellor elect.

Quibus die et horis, in loco celebri civitatis London, vulgariter vocato *The Doctors' Commons*, convenerunt venerabilis vir, Dr. Frewen, in SS. theologia professor et vice-cancellarius universitatis Oxon. Reverendus in Christo pater ac Dominus, Dominus Johannes providentia divina episcopus Dunelmensis[y], insignissimi viri, Dominus Guilielmus Paddye, in medicina doctor et eques auratus[z], Dominus Henricus Marten, in legibus doctor et eques auratus[a], Dominus Nathanael Brent, in legibus doctor et eques auratus[b], Dominus Carolus Cæsar, in legibus doctor et eques auratus[c], cum longa et numerosa serie doctorum in omnibus facultatibus, Magistro Rodolpho Austen, Magistro Henrico Stringer, procuratoribus universitatis, cum multis baccalaureis in SS. theologia, et magistrorum regentium et non regentium magno comitatu. Quo in loco reverendus in Christo pater ac dominus, Dominus Johannes episcopus Dunelmensis, habitu episcopali indutus, doctores purpura, magistri ornamentis gradui suo competentibus amicti, justis ordinibus bini atque bini procedunt, tribus bedellis superioribus aureis monilibus decoratis, duobus bedellis inferioribus, una cum stationario universitatis Oxon. erectis columnis præeuntibus ad palatium reverendi in Christo patris ac domini, Domini Guilielmi episcopi Londinensis, &c. Ubi ad palatium devenerint, in augus-

[x] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 20.]

[y] [John Howson, previously bp. of Oxford.]

[z] [Of St. John's coll., Oxford, to which he was a benefactor, (see Laud's letter to Sir Rob. Cotton,) afterwards physician to King James I., whom he attended at his death, (Wood, F. O. i. 256.) He was a staunch friend to Laud, when attacked by the vice-chancellor, Dr. Airay the provost of Queen's, for his Sermon. See Wood's Annals, p. 289.]

[a] [Formerly fellow of New coll., Judge of the Prerogative Court.]

[b] [Warden of Merton, vicar-general to the Abp. of Canterbury, afterwards one of the principal witnesses against Abp. Laud at his trial.]

[c] [D.C.L. of All Souls, master of the faculties.]

tam cameram ascenderunt. Ibi vice-cancellarius in cathedra A.D. 1630.
3 in superiori parte cameræ sibi destinata resedit, hinc atque hinc doctores, deinde procuratores more academico coram vice-cancellario, postea magistri reliqui sedilibus recto ordine collocatis consedere. Ac statim venerabilis vir, Doctor Frewen vice-cancellarius, causam illius convocationis significavit, ut cum honoratissimus Pembrochiæ comes, academiæ nostræ Oxoniensis nuper cancellarius, animam exhalasset suam, reverendusque in Christo pater ac dominus, Dominus Guilielmus providentia divina episcopus Londinensis &c. ad cancellariatum academiæ Oxon. sit electus, ad ejus admissionem procederetur.

Quibus præfatis, ex altiore cubiculo palatii descendunt honoratissimus comes de Dorset[d], honoratiss. comes de Danbye[e], honoratiss. comes de Cleveland[f], vicecomes Dorchester[g], honoratiss. vicecomes Wentworth[h], præses concilii partium borealium, reverendus in Christo pater, episcopus Winton.[i], episcopus Bathon. et Wellensis[k], episcopus Landavensis[l], qui in intervallo ejusdem cameræ tantorum virorum honoribus et reverentiis aptissimo consederunt.

Omnibus sic compositis, reverendus in Christo pater, Dominus Guilielmus episcopus Londinensis &c. tribus bedellis superioribus, duobus inferioribus et stationario præeuntibus, honoratissimum, reverendissimum, et venerabilem cœtum convocationis ingressus est, seditque in cathedra collocata in suprema parte cameræ prædictæ coram mensa, pulvinari juxta apposito: cujus reverentiam, tanto patre dignam, auspicatissima oratione salutavit venerabilis vir Dr. Frewen vice-cancellarius, votaque academiæ expressit erga tantum reipublicæ literariæ patronum. Cui primo literas patentes ab academia missas tradidit communi matris nostræ universitatis sigillo signatas [argentea pixide inclusas], secundo,

[d] [Edward Sackville, fourth earl of Dorset, lord chamberlain to the Queen. See his character in Clarendon, Hist. Rebellion, vol. i. pp. 106, 107.]

[e] [Henry Danvers, created earl of Danby, Feb. 5, 1626; he was the founder of the Botanical Garden at Oxford.]

[f] [Thomas Wentworth, baron Wentworth, created earl of Cleveland, Feb. 5, 1626.]

[g] [Dudley Carleton, created baron Dorchester, July 25, 1628. Secretary of State.]

[h] [Thomas Wentworth, better known as the earl of Strafford.]

[i] [Rich. Neile, afterwards translated to York.]

[k] [Walter Curle, afterwards translated to Winchester.]

[l] [William Murray, formerly bp. of Kilfenora.]

A.D. 1630. cancellariatus sui sigillum; tertio, librum; quarto, claves; denique, bedellorum columnas: quibus oblatis et porrectis, ad nutum domini vice-cancellarii alta voce lectæ fuerunt literæ patentes cancellariatus prædicti per Johannem French[m], notarium publicum et registrarium universitatis Oxon. Literarum tenor sequitur.

The letters patents of the university.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsentes literæ porrectæ sive exhibitæ fuerint, vice-cancellarius, magistri, et scholares universitatis Oxon. Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis nos præfatum vice-cancellarium, magistros, et scholares dedisse ac concessisse, ac per præsentes dare et concedere pro nobis et successoribus nostris, honoratissimo viro, reverendissimo in Christo patri domino Guilielmo episcopo Londinensi, a sanctioribus conciliis serenissimæ regis majestati, officium, munus, præfecturam, et dignitatem cancellariatus universitatis Oxon. prædictæ, nuper per ipsam convocationem doctorum, magistrorum, regentium et non regentium, rite et legitime (facto scrutinio) per procuratores nominato et electo, habendum, tenendum, occupandum, et gaudendum officium prædictum præfato honoratissimo viro, reverendissimo in Christo patri, Domino Guilielmo durante termino vitæ suæ naturalis; cum omnibus libertatibus, juri- 4
bus, præeminentiis, et pertinentiis quibuscunque ad illud officium quoquo modo spectantibus, vel cum eodem officio antehac usitatis. Damus insuper et per præsentes concedimus præfato honoratissimo viro, reverendissimo in Christo patri, Domino Guilielmo, tenore præsentium, potestatem et auctoritatem vice-cancellarios, commissarios, et sufficientes deputatos suos de tempore in tempus per literas suas sigillo suo obsignatas nominandi, præficiendi, et constituendi; necnon omnes curias, leetas, dies festos et juridicos universitatis habendi, utendi, et celebrandi in tam amplis modo et forma, quam aliquis cancellarius universitatis prædictæ anteactis temporibus habuit, tenuit, usus fuit, vel celebravit, aut habere, tenere, uti, vel celebrare potuit aut debuit. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune universitatis Oxon. præ-

[m] [Fellow of Merton, unanimously elected registrar on the resignation of Thomas French, Oct. 19, 1629; 'a careless man, though a good scholar.' Wood, F. O. i. 452.]

ictæ apponi fecimus. Datum in Domo Congregationis in Universitate prædicta 24 die mensis Aprilis, anno regni illustrissimi domini nostri, Domini Caroli, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. sexto; Annoque Domini, secundum computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1630. A.D. 1630.

His prælectis, Magister Austen, procurator senior, accuram habuit orationem coram reverendissimo in Christo patre Domino Guilielmo, &c. eidemque de regiæ majestatis auctoritate agnoscenda et de allegiantia sua juramenta ministravit: quæ honoratissimus vir ac reverendissimus in Christo pater, Dominus Guilielmus &c. posita dextra super pectora in verbo honoris præstitit, de fideliter præstando omnia et singula, quæ ad officium cancellariatus universitatis Oxon. pertinent, idem exhibente vice-cancellario. Quibus peractis, ad munus sive officium cancellariatus prædictus honoratissimus vir, reverendissimus in Christo pater ac Dominus, Dominus Guilielmus, providentia divina episcopus Londinensis, et a sanctioribus consiliis serenissimæ regis majestati, admissus est.

Quo munere accepto, honoratissimus dominus cancellarius gravissimam et elegantissimam habuit orationem. In qua academicis omnibus gratias egit maximas propter singularem eorum amorem in ipsum collatum, sposponditque in rebus omnibus, tam quæ communi utilitati matris academiæ inservirent, quam quæ bono usui et utilitati cujuscunque privati accederent, se semper eis præsto futurum. Deinde nominavit et deputavit venerabilem virum, Doctorem Frewen vice-cancellarium ejus in reliquum anni subsequentis; retro tradidit ei librum, sigillum, claves; bedellis omnibus columnas; et postea epulæ lautissimæ apparatæ sunt pro cujusvis ordinis dignitate. Dr. Frewen continued vice-chancellor.

Tenor autem orationis reverendissimi domini cancellarii sequitur in hæc verba.

Non expectatis, scio, viri literatissimi, cultissimi academici, ut longa vos aut compta oratione excipiam. Fateor, amor vester et merita omnia possunt a me jure vendicare: The chancellor's speech.

A.D. 1630. sed hinc desuetudo perorandi, illinc stylus parum rot
hinc lingua hæsitans, illinc memoria febre non lassata
sed et penitus exusta[n], mihi abunde impedimento sunt
quendum tamen mihi est, et in hac doctissimorum c
qua cinctus sum: loquendum; sed quam laxo stylo,
refert, quum vos, in supplementum oratorum, et gra
dulcem attulistis.

Mihi non vacat esse tam diserto, nec facile invenio
incipiam, adeo me distrahit dicendorum copia. Gratia
agendæ sunt vobis, et almæ illi academiæ, quæ corpor
dam abbreviato vos estis. Et gratias ago, non quales
mea promere didicit (exiles illæ!), sed quas cor vestrum
in me propensum potest concipere. Magnum est, q
me contulistis. Munus, vere magnum, et quo multi
hujus regni dum fruebantur, non levi se honore aucto
timarunt: nec mirum; cum in tam altum Parnassi
ascendere, est omnia accipere, quæ Musæ dare possunt

Atque hic succurrit mihi illustrissimus ille heros
nunquam sine honoris præfatione dicendus, cujus pr
nuperrime orbata est academia. Ille vobis et patro
pater exstitit: patronus, vos et vestra pro posse (quod
num fuit) defendendo; pater, se et suo donando; ne
garia illa, sed quæ haberi ullibi vix poterant, sumpt
parvo emit, ut daret[o]. Notius est, quam ut teste in
nihil ei magis carum fuisse, quam salutem, honorem, et
tatem istius florentis academiæ. Decessit ille sibi sù
pore; nobis heu nimis cito decessit: quem rex sereni
fidelissimum, respublica legum observantissimum, E
amicissimum, academia beneficentissimum semper e
est. Ego quum eum a primo fere in aulam ingressu
natem semper habui constantem et prudentissimum,
vestro munere ipsi succenturiatus sum. Onus eo gravi
meris meis impositum sentio, quod viro tam claro, vob
caro, successor sim futurus.

[n] [He had only just recovered (as he records in his Diary, March 21, $16\frac{29}{30}$,) from a severe illness under which he had been suffering ever since the previous August. From the prayer written by him on his recovery, we may further judge how severe this illness had been. See Devotions, the last prayer under the head 'Morbus.']

[o] [The Baroccian MSS. pu
by the earl of Pembroke for
Laud's own request, and giver
university. See Diary, Jan. 2
and a letter from Laud to U
the subject, in the next vol
Pembroke's letter to the unive
transmitting the MSS., is pres
Reg. Conv. R. fol. 9. b.]

Sed quiescit ille in suo et omnium Domino. Redeundum A.D. 1630.
t; nam dum doleo clarissimum virum oculis ereptum no-
ris, pæne oblitus sum mei. Sed memini dixisse me, mag-
m esse, quod in me contulistis, munus sine dubio magnum;
ipso tamen, modum rei si perpendamus, majus. Contu-
stis enim cancellariatum academiæ vestræ antehac, et sæ-
us; sed semper magnum in magnos contulistis. Et honor
te semper ascendebat, descendebat nunquam, usquedum
unc in me; nec solum in me minorem, sed et immerentem,
d et prorsus nescientem; addo etiam (non ut beneficio
uicquam detraham, sed ut affectus vestros indicem) nolen-
m, et contra meipsum omni conatu (Deum et conscien-
as quorundam astantium testor) molientem, descendebat.
moris vestri impetus hic fuit; cui nunquam par ero, ut me
gremium matris meæ vestræque reduceretis. Quod vobis
ustum, precor, sit; sicut mihi non potest non esse pergra-
ssimum, sic, et tam fervidis affectibus, honorari.

Unum tamen placuit vobis errorem, eumque magnum,
sicut solet errare, quum errat, amor) amori vestro immi-
cere; ipsam nempe mei electionem. Nisi enim me augu-
ium fallat, et sim falsus animi, melius multo consultum foret
obis et academiæ, fortasse et mihi, si hunc honoris, fateor,
d et invidiæ cumulum, in alios et fortiores humeros pla-
uisset imponere. Quippe poterat munere isto (quod hic
ollocasse, quid aliud pæne est, quam perdidisse?) novus
liquis, et qui plus posset, patronus conciliari. Ad me vero
uod attinet, non indigebam his stimulis, qui, etiam ante
unc collatum honorem reputabam me quasi unum e vobis:
c erat quicquam intra sphæram activitatis meæ, ad quod
æstandum sponte non fuerim paratissimus. Adeo ut hoc
n ingenti beneficio, actione quidem amoris vinculo me vo-
s devinctum agnoscam, promptiore vero ad benefaciendum
imo non sentiam.

Videtis, ut amoris vestri sive error sive æstus, navem aca-
miæ gubernandam tradidit homini, cui bene velle quidem
est, cæterum nec ars suppetit, nec rudentes, nec anchora
tis firma. Quæ spes itaque appellendi ad portum, si qua
rte oboriatur tempestas? certe nulla; nisi rex, pro innata
a erga literas et literatos bonitate, quam a patre piissimæ
emoriæ et regum, dum vixit, doctissimo hausit, dignetur

A.D. 1630. ipse Mæcenas vester audire, et me sibi constituere sequestrem in iis, quæ ad vos spectabunt; imo nisi pro misericordia illa, quæ est super omnia opera Ejus, plusquam aliquid descendat a Rege regum et Domino dominantium, Ille, spero, qua est Pater luminum a quo omne datum, quod bonum, aperiet oculos meos, ut videam, diriget gressus meos, ut sequar ea quæ academiæ matri meæ, semper honorandæ, et vobis confratribus meis utilissima, amplissima, honoratissima futura sunt.

Reliquum est, ut vos, viri gravissimi, seniores Israelis, (nam nec Moses solus potuit omnia) humeros vestros una mecum supponatis oneri. Et nisi ita faciatis, Deus bone! in quales quantas angustias me conjecistis? Sed videtur vel ipse aspectus hic academicus nescio quid boni mihi polliceri; eundem nempe amorem, majorem, (si fieri potest) et non, ut antea, errantem, in exhibendo mihi auxilium, quod et vos deceat, et me sublevet.

Et certe, [ut] ipsa academia (qua nescio quid mihi carius esse potest) doctrina simul et moribus, pietate simul et sobrietate, pace simul et unitate, sit in omne ævum florentissima, in vobis æque ac in me situm erit. Academia enim tot ditata collegiis, quot et qualibus vix dotata est quælibet per Europam alia, non aliunde pejus audit, quam ex fracta et jacente quasi disciplina. Eam de postliminio restituite, reducite in gratiam vestram: et antiquam statim videbitis academiæ pulchritudinem. Neque enim anus hæc canitie veneranda rugas novit contrahere, nisi præ mœrore et anxietate ob collapsam disciplinam.

Sunt, quæ hic plura dicerem. Sed dies serenus est; et talis, opto, sit vobis et mihi. Nolo diem hunc querelis obnubilare; quæ ne tunc quidem sunt gratæ, quum forsan necessariæ. Opto omnibus, singulis vobis, corpori universo, salutem, serenitatem, quam nulla unquam nubila tempestas, quæ undique perflare humana solet, aut abscondat aut minuat.

Concludam cum Apostolo: *de cætero, fratres, quæcunque sunt vera, quæcunque pudica, quæcunque justa, quæcunque sancta, quæcunque amabilia, quæcunque bona sunt:* ad quæcunque ad ædificationem Ecclesiæ Christi, quæcunque ad obedientiam erga Christum Domini, quæcunque ad pieta-

n, et pacem populi Dei pertinent: *si qua virtus, si qua* A.D. 1630.
s disciplinæ; *hæc cogitate*, hæc agite ad unum omnes.
pax Dei, quæ exsuperat omnem sensum, custodiat corda
tra et intelligentias vestras in Christo Jesu ad vitam æter-
m. Amen.

So soon as I was admitted to the chancellorship, which
od knows I little expected, I thought it my duty to reform
e university, which was extremely sunk from all discipline,
d fallen into all licentiousness; insomuch that divers of
e governors there complained to me that if remedy were
t applied in time there would scarce any face be left of a
iversity. Hereupon I resolved within myself to set close
a reformation. And though I understood most of the
fects of the university, as having lived there many years,
d for divers of them a governor, yet the first thing I
ought fit to do, was to lay a command upon the vice-
ancellor for the time being, that he should give me an
count by letters every week of all necessary occurrences
hich happened in the university pertaining to exercise or
anners, with a promise that he should weekly, without fail,
ceive a letter from me expressing what I disliked or ap-
oved, and with directions what should further be done for
e good of that place. This course I constantly held, and
und so much good by it, that I resolved as often as I made
new vice-chancellor to renew the like charge, and to pursue
with like diligence. Which, when time served, I did, and
all, God willing, so continue to do, as long as I shall live
ancellor of the university.

Order taken for weekly letters from the vice-chancellor.

The statutes of the university had lain in a confused heap
r some ages, and extremely imperfect in all kinds. The
formation of the abuses which grew thereby, and the re-
ing of the statutes into order and form, with the addition
me new for the necessity of the present times, had been
a attempted, and particularly by Cardinal Wolsey[p] and

Concerning the making and settling the statutes.

[p] [See Wood's Annals, A.D. 1518 and A.D. 1520, pp. 15, 18, 19.]

A.D. 1630. other great men in their several times[q], but was never brought to any perfection, nor indeed to any thing at all, but the business left where it was first undertaken. I did ever foresee that it was not possible to make a reformation, or settle that body, unless the statutes were first perfected. And yet it was evident also, what great difficulties attended that work: for it had been twice undertaken during my own time in the university; and both times it came to nothing. At the last time it was attempted, I was named in convocation one of the delegates myself. By which means I had opportunity to see where the difficulties and impediments lay, but was not then able to remove them. Afterwards coming to be bishop of London, and finding my lord the earl of Pembroke much troubled at some unworthy proceedings there, I told him he would never have remedy, until the statutes of the university were reduced into a body and settled; and withal acquainted his lordship wherein the difficulties lay. Hereupon, at his entreaty, I set down what way was to be taken and followed for effecting that work: and began at the naming of the delegacy below in convocation[r]. Which delegacy was no sooner named, and my directions sent unto them, but my lord of Pembroke died, and I was chosen chancellor after him, and took up this work where it was then left, and resolved to go on against all difficulties which were like to oppose me in the body of that university: which being very sick, was desirous enough to be well, but not pleased with the sourness of the cure. Besides, such bodies never want factions; and many there, that were willing enough to have a cure, were not so well pleased it should be wrought by my hand. But this and many other difficulties I overcame with care and patience, and went on with the work.

[q] [Cardinal Pole, (specified in the Preface to the Corpus Statutorum;) see Wood, ibid., A.D. 1556, p. 132, 133; and others.]

[r] [The earl of Pembroke's letter recommending the delegacy, dated June 23, 1629, had been read in convocation July 17, and the delegates nominated immediately after. Reg. Conv. R 11 b. 12 a. Their names are given Wood, Annals, p. 366.]

A.D. 1630.

Salutem in Christo.

To Dr. Tolson[s], the vicechancellor's deputy, about two disorderly sermons.

FTER my hearty commendations, &c. I am given to un-
tand that on Sunday last[t] I was welcomed into my chan-
rship of Oxford with two very ill accidents, in either
ion one. The first, I hear, was committed by one of
ter college, who preached directly against all reverence
hurches, and all obeisance, or any devout gesture in or
he receiving of the communion. And if this be true,
ke we shall not kneel neither.

he other, as I am informed, was by one Mr. Tucker[u] of
r own college; who was not content only to justify the
articles commonly called Arminianism, but he would
ds lay an aspersion upon the synod of Dort. In both
ch he hath directly gone against his majesty's both Pro-
mation and Instructions[x], prohibiting all men of all sorts
a time to preach either way concerning them; that so
se unhappy differences, likely to rend this Church as well
others, might sleep first and die after.

I know not whether Mr. Vice-chancellor did convent these
n or no. If he did, your labour is past: if he did not, then
ray do you; and take two or three doctors to you. I would
t be too sour at my first coming in; and yet I would not
ve sermons of such ill example lead the way into my
vernment there. I hope a strict monition, that they run
more into these errors, will serve the turn for this first
ne. But if you find that it will not, then I pray go so
uch further, as the carriage of the men and the merits of
eir cause shall require.

I know these sermons were provided before I was chan-
ellor, but yet I know too, that the blame will fall on me
ore than upon another man, if such things as these pass
ithout censure. I pray, as you shewed your love to choose
ne, so be careful to maintain my honour in upholding the
peace and the government of the place. For God knows what

[s] [Provost of Oriel.]

[t] [May 2.]

[u] [John Tooker, of Oriel college. Wood, Annals, p. 370.]

[x] [See the Declaration prefixed to the XXXIX Articles in 1628, referred to in the King's Instructions to Abp Abbot, § 3, in 1629, and 'A Proclamation for the establishing of the Peace and Quiet of the Church of England,' dated June 16, 1626. (Rymer, Fœd. VIII. ii. 64.)]

A.D. 1630. blustering may follow upon that unhappy accident of Tucker's. Thus not doubting of your care herein, I you to the grace of God. And shall ever rest,

Your very loving friend,
GUIL. LONDO

London House,
May 7, 1630.

Salutem in Christo.

To Dr. Frewen vice-chancellor, about observing formalities.

AFTER my hearty commendations, &c. Your deputy Tolson, hath done very well in some business in your abs which I hope you will perfect. Now I have a little business for you, in which I must desire you to ha special care.

I am given to understand, that formalities, which are sort the outward and visible face of the university, are manner utterly decayed, not only abroad in the streets, also in the very schools, convocation and congregation ho and at Latin sermons; insomuch that strangers which c thither, have scarce any external mark by which they know they are in a university. If this go on, the unive will lose ground every day both at home and abroad; especially with his majesty, who is a great lover of order decency in all seminaries of good learning. And he already given me strict charge to look both to this and o particulars in their several times.

I pray therefore call the heads of colleges and halls t ther, with the proctors, and read these letters to them; with my love remembered to them all, let them know I welcomed into my chancellorship with many complaints f very great men. I hope all are not true; and I hope s as are, you and they will all in your several houses pains and hearty endeavours to see them rectified, as I s in due time severally propose them.

At this time I think it necessary the heads should fa bespeak their several companies to fit themselves with malities fitting their degrees, that when the act[y] comes, (

[y] [This year Act Sunday fell on July 11. The Act was then kept on the Monday after the 7th of July, the Vespers being on the Saturday prece Since the year 1808, it has been on the first Tuesday in July.]

u with health[z], that it may hold with honour and A.D. 1630.
he university may have credit by looking like itself:
ı I doubt not but it will be itself too. For it will
ıre but to be, as it seems. And I desire you would
your companies fairly; both because I presume
n there in their generous and liberal education will
lovers of order, that they will run to the practice;
use I heartily desire, that as I am chosen chancellor
reat deal of unexpected love, so I may be enabled
overn with a like measure of it. My heart ever was,
pe ever shall be, set to do that place all the good I
ıd I shall take it for one of God's greatest temporal
upon me, if I may have your joint concurrence to
he good I wish. And I will not doubt, but that you
e and honour that our venerable mother, that you
rfully afford me this assistance[a].

you have made this entrance for formalities at the
vhich I now give time and warning, then the better
them, and all other points of government, I pray
e to go on with the delegacy for the statutes, that
y be a settled and a known body of them. My ever-
l predecessor began that work with care. I know
give me leave to pursue it to your good and his

[z] lague was prevalent at this below, p. 28. note p.]

[a] ray in which the chancel- were carried out may be e following extracts from Diary, (1630.)
Letters sent from the chan- ve to the graduates for con- heir habits to the Statutes, nay be a more visible face rsity, and better order than

Duo proponebantur sociis posito] . . . 2. de observa- i pro pileis.
Mr. Provost requested the

le { square / round caps
and scholars against Sun- e
e command given by the cellor, which ought to be rved.
emplo, both of ıe Inns of Court and Chan- cery.
ii. Our sister Universaity that have kept it constantly in use.
iii. Some of our own Colleges to { Prayers. / Meate.
iv. Himself that will begin.

July 5. Mr. Provost's approbation or gratulation owing many thanks to all in their several degrees, for that after his admonition they did so willingly observe to provide and wear caps. A thing in itself not so pertinent and necessary, but therein we are to observe the good end for which our wise predecessors did institute it, for in itself it is but vain, frivolous, and contemptible, but the end of our cap and gown was to put us in mind of piety, civility, sobriety, studiousness, and other virtues, to the end that having these for perpetual monitors about we may not be forgetful of the places wherein we are, and the end for which we came hither, viz. to grow in piety and good letters."]

A.D. 1630. honour. In the next long vacation it were happy, if that body of statutes might be finished. But whether it can or not, I heartily pray you against Michaelmas term look the register, and provide such tables as were wont to be published upon St. Mary's doors, for observance of the known statutes, and that then you proceed to the execution of them accordingly.

I know you and the governors there will pardon me this care, when you shall know what lies upon me here, and what begins already to be expected from me by a most gracious prince, who is very zealous of the honour of that place. And this yet I shall promise and perform. I will not be sudden upon you, nor hasty with you in any your businesses. Neither will I proceed in any thing, but that which shall promote the honour and good of yourselves and that famous university. And in this way he that gives me best assistance shall be most welcome to me. So for this time I take my leave, commending you all to God's gracious protection; and shall rest,

Your very loving friend
GUIL. LONDON.

May 28, 1630.

Salutem in Christo.

My first letters to the convocation[b].

AFTER my hearty commendations, &c. This is the first occasion which I have had to trouble the convocation. And before I begin with the business, I think it very fit to give you all very hearty thanks for the great love and undeserved favour which you would needs bestow upon me, quite beyond my expectation, and cross to my desires. Yet since it hath pleased God so to dispose both of you and me in this business, I shall endeavour to the utmost of my power to answer your expectation, and to discharge the burden of this honour to as much advantage of that venerable mother of myself and you, as the best understanding I have can lead me to. And whensoever any thing shall come to your knowledge, in which I may do that body service, I hope you will not fail to quaint me with it, and in such time as the opportunit doing what is fit may not be lost; else I may be disena

[b] [This letter was read in convocation July 6, 1630. Reg. Conv. R. fol.

ıu by your own default. But these are but verbal A.D. 1630.
ıd I have [ever] desired to be as real as I might;
ɔre [I] shall trouble you with no more of this.

iness [which] I am to acquaint you with is, to let A prebend in Christ Church given to the Hebrew Reader for ever.
that his majesty did very graciously accept your
ıanks for the prebend bestowed upon the Hebrew
'hose patent I caused to be sent, and approved by
ɛ I would suffer the seal to pass[c]. And now it is
d that place so both enriched and honoured, I
will take care that the reader thereof, as well as
lo the duty of his place. For the study of that
s too much neglected, and not without the great
ɔoth of the university and the Church.

is, I have received from you the book of verses in
the prince[d]; which I have likewise delivered to
ɣ, with a full representation of [all] your humble
l respects to his majesty, and of your hearty
ıth for himself and his royal posterity: which he
race and favour accepted. I could heartily have
ɛ book had been here any time of the last week,
ight have prevented the christening[e]. But how-
s very welcome now.

t long since I writ to Mr. Vice-chancellor about The observing of formalities.
to be taken for formalities, both against the act,
r to continue at Michaelmas term. And I make
but all men will be willing to continue the honour
ace, and in that kind. It is the hedge and the
ıose things, which are of far greater consequence.
etters I omitted one thing, which I think fit now
mbered. It is a great abuse, and long continued
ɛ degree of a Master of Arts. I know it is very
ıat degree, upon which the orders of the univer-
much rely, both in convocations, congregations,
ıere, should be had in more esteem than it is.

er of thanks had been
cation on June 14. The
ls the fact of the chan-
ɣ sent the tenor of the
to convocation to be
d before they passed the
Reg. Conv. R. fol. 23.
tent are dated June 19 of this year, 6 Car. I.]

[d] [Charles II., born May 29. Crosfield's Diary, June 17, "Verses made for the Prince's birth." The collection of verses, entitled Britanniæ Natalis, was printed in 4to. Oxon. 1630.]

[e] [The prince was baptized by Laud himself on June 27. See Diary.]

A.D. 1630. But this can no ways so well be done, as by their due obedience to governors in their several places, and by their own valuing and esteeming themselves above all inferiors. And for my part, I shall do my best to keep up the price they set upon themselves. For it is a great dishonour to that place, that in all public assemblies, yea, and when they meet in open street, Bachelors of Art, nay boys, will not know their places. I hope the Delegacy will so order the statutes which they have in hand, (to the lasting honour of my most worthy and honourable predecessor,) as that the degree of a Master of Arts shall hereafter be better esteemed in that place; which is the only way to recover the ancient credit of it abroad.

The not spoiling of his majesty's game.

The last thing which I have at this time to recommend unto you, is, that you would all be careful, that the university may stand right in his majesty's good opinion for not spoiling his game[f]. There was very lately a complaint made to me about it: and I, fearing the worst, writ to the vice-chancellor: but he gave me so discreet and so sufficient an answer, that I not only did, but had cause to think [that] all was well. Since this, I find that complaint, or some other, hath gone farther. I heartily pray you therefore to take the best care you can, especially you that are governors and in office, to look to the abuses there, and then with God's assistance I will take care that no man's sinister report shall do you prejudice here. Thus not doubting of the love, and affection, the care, and the moderation of any man for the good and the honour of that most noble body; I leave you all to the grace of God, and shall ever rest,

Your very loving friend and chancellor,

GUIL. LONDON.

[*Fulham House, July* 2, 1630.]

To my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford.

[f] ["In the forests of Stow and Shotover, near Oxford," (Wood, Annals, p. 271,) where the king hunted during visits to Woodstock. The deer were a great temptation to the scholars, and their interfering with them a frequent subject of complaint; see Wood, Annals, an. 1586, p. 229, and elsewhere.]

A.D. 1630.

S[alutem] in Christo[g].

Dr. Smith, warden of Wadham college, appointed vice-chancellor.

After my hearty commendations, &c. The time now draws on for the nomination of a new vice-chancellor according to the course held by my honourable predecessors in that famous university. In this little time in which by your favours I have had the honour to govern, I have found the present vice-chancellor Dr. Frewen, so careful and so discreet in that busy place, that I should, though it were to his great pains, put him to the trouble of another year, were it not, that I consider, how full of able and sufficient men the university is for the discharge of that office. Besides, I have ever thought it most for the honour and the profit of the university, that the governors there should have the pains and the experience of that place divided amongst them. In which resolution I shall still continue, till I shall receive better reason to the contrary than I can give myself. For this present year therefore I have thought fit to lay the burden of this place upon Dr. Smith, the warden of Wadham college: and do so choose him thereunto, as a man whose integrity and abilities to govern I have known and observed for divers years. These are therefore to pray and require you to allow of this my choice; and to give him your best advice and assistance both in th[at office] and all other business, which shall concern the good [government] and honour of that famous university. And so I bid you heartily farewell; and rest,

Dr. Smith.

Your loving friend and chancellor,

Guil. London.

Fulham House,
July 9, 1630.

To my loving friends the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford [h].

[g] [Read in convocation July 17 (the last day of term), 1630. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 24. b.]

[h] Crosfield's account of the proceedings in convocation may not be out of place: Diary, "July 16 [17?] Convocatio habita pro lectione literarum a cancellario missarum, continentium 1°. Salutationem, dein commendationem D^ris^. Frewen, quem voluisset iterum in loco continuari, nisi quod maluisset potius, ut alii viri digni hoc onus ferrent. Postea itaque Dr. Fruen officium perorando deposuit: summa autem orationis erat gratiarum actio academiæ, quod tam

A.D. 1630.

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

A letter of thanks from the university for my letters to them.

PRUDENTISSIMA literarum tuarum monita summo tum obsequio tum gratitudine accepimus. Ex quibus abunde constat, neminem melius provinciam gerere, quam qui invito suscepit; utpote qui onus pensat, non honorem, et quærit potius invidiæ occurrere, quam victoria gloriari. Gratulamur itaque virtuti tuæ, cui ferendum hoc onus imperii humiles amici ingesserunt. Gratulamur modestiæ, quod ægre hoc feras: benignitati, quod tamen feras: curæque demum paternæ, quod adeo studiose perferre decreveris. Penitus hoc antea persuasum inerat nobis, amantissimum hunc fore academiæ patrem, qui fuit ejusdem filius; caput concinnatissimum, qui fuit membrum; et posse nos itidem accommodatius, uberius, felicius agere sub capite congenito quam insitivo. En dulce jugum! Artes jam temperat religio, eruditos vir bonus, juvenes expertus, togam plusquam togatus, mitraque presbyteros. Nunquid capiti naturali beatius cum membris convenit, quam tibi nobiscum? Sentit illud, quicquid partium inferiorum commodo inservit: sentis etiam ipse. Facultates illud omnes, quibus imperat, etiam continet: omnes academicas et ipse contines. Exercet illud mollem, sed potentem in sequaces artus influxum: exerces etiam ipse; spirituque superne diffuso ductum ubique suavissimum insinuas. In ipso limine non minus literarum incremento consulis, quam literatorum patrocinio; æque habitus decori ac togæ moribus; et honori nostro simul domi forisque vim omnem intendis. O cæcam academiam, quæ certe audit Britanniæ oculus, at plane cæcam sine te! Ipsi oculo tu prospicis: et nostro lumini auxiliarem hunc diem immittit, quo si esset orbatum, in tenebris perspicaciam amitteret. Lenibus tuis ac saluberrimis hisce mandatis,

feliciter per spatium biennii jam tandem per multa pericula absque naufragio navigasset, præsertim quod nihil unquam frustra absque successu proposuisset.

Postremo Dr. Smith juramentum suprematus suscepit, atque approbationem academiæ habuit, instituens de difficultate loci, quem tunc erat ingressurus, orationem, de sua imbecillitate et obscuritate, adeo ut nec applausum exctabat nec honorem, utut quoniam sic se res habuit, auxilium a doctoribus, a procuratoribus, et reliquis magistris præsentibus optabat quo quidem adjutus non verebatur munus suum aggredi, ac summam spondere diligentiam. Publicum qui nactus est officium, commune sustentat onus. Vide hac de re L. C. Ind.

His addendum erat computum superioris anni a priore vice-canc. faciendum; and the rest of the Drs. accompany him home."]

sicut tu quidem, ita malumus et nos respondere facta, quam verba. Invenies itaque Parnassum bicipitem mitræ tuæ figuram non immerito exprimere, et Musas episcopo suo facile se daturas in quemvis tam venerandi dictaminis modulum effingendas. Non te fore speravimus sine oculis vigilantiæ caput, neque nos invenies sine pedibus obsequii corpus. A.D. 1630

Honori vestro deditissima
OXONIENSIS ACADEMIA.

E domo nostræ congregationis.
Julii 10, 1630.

Reverendissimo patri in Christo, Guilielmo episcopo Londinensi, cancellario suo honoratissimo.

Dr. Morris[1] the Hebrew Reader's thanks for the prebend of Christ Church, procured by me

BEATITATEM amplitudinis usquequaque censuit, reverendissime cancellarie, prudentior indoles, quod possit, meritum cœleste, quod velit opitulari. Utrumque vestra beneficentia inclaruit. Utriusque particeps fuit plurimorum necessitas; præsertim literaturæ Hebraicæ. Et opportune. Sacro-sancti quippe idiomatis gloria, quæ apud transmarinos, fama scilicet reformata splendescentes, eminet, hucusque apud nos eclipsin passa est. Danda fuit ignominia, neque ingeniorum, neque industriæ, sed viatici indigentiæ. Norunt Judaicarum rerum peritiæ, nobile Hebraismi studium non vili pretio mercandum. Patrimonium enim ingens exhauriunt Biblica, Talmudica, Rabbinica, Lexicographa, Grammatica, aliaque volumina linguam Israeliticam supra vulgus Hebræorum imbibenti necessaria. Ista sunt, quæ alunt artem, et nobilitant Artificem: quæ si negata fuerint, periit ars, vilescit artifex. Ut tandem igitur apud Anglos florescant uterque, nec diutiori remora sufflaminetur pia surgentis et Ecclesiæ et Academiæ ambitio, utrumque sub auspicatissima majestate ditavit et honoravit vestra manus auxiliatrix. Musasque Hebræas beneficentissimæ vestræ Paternitati æternum obstrictas fecit. Eccam spiritu

[1] [John Morris, B.D., sometime chaplain of All Souls college, was appointed Hebrew reader June 9, 1626, (the patent of appointment is in Rymer, Fœd. VIII. ii. 64,) succeeded to the canonry 1632, D.D. 1634, died March 21, 1648. See Wood's Annals, part 2. p. 850.]

A.D. 1630. facile vaticinante Professorum Hebraicorum seriem, usquedum evanescat inter Oxonienses tuos academia, laudes tam divini muneris לעולם ועד juxta idiotismum sacrum, *in sæculum et ultra* decantantem. Non etenim unicum pauperculum me quoad spem dotavit magnifica vestra providentia, sed revera sobolem infinitam. Ita מפי עוללים ויונקים *ex ore infantium et lactentium* (Hiero-Psaltæ formula est) עד *durabile magnificentiæ testimonium*, sive, (ut LXX senum premit vestigia D. Messias,) *αἶνον, laudem*, et, quæ benignitatis est *ἀκμὴ*, vota præcurrendo, spem superando, nullius precibus sive blandis sive importunis delinitus, *perfecisti*. Professionis idcirco Regiæ auctum privilegium meritis vestris, ut par est, acceptum refert ipsa vestra Academia, in obsequium gratitudinis unanimiter conspirans. Ne meo denique desim officio, qui gratia ista proximius locupletari sperem, liceat mihi, Præsul Amplissime, personam successorum meorum induenti, Almæ Matri in obsequio famulari. Sic Ecclesiæ profectum, Academiæ honorem, literarum augmentum meditari diu pergas. Votisque tuis benedicat, dignitates augeat, felicitatemque æternam reddat Pater misericordiarum.

Reverendissimæ vestræ
Clementiæ addictissimus,
JOHANNES MORRIS.

Datum Comitiis Oxoniensium solennibus, [sc. July 12] *e Coll. Om. Anim. An. epochæ Christi* 1630.

Certain advertisements given the vice-chancellor at Michaelmas term, Octob. 6, 1630.

AGAINST the beginning of your term, and so for direction of all the year, I shall be bold to give you these few advertisements following, till the statutes may be perfected.

First, I pray keep it in memory with the heads, that there be no gowns made out of the ancient fashion of the university[k]. Secondly, that no man have his degree till he hath done all his exercise, under what pretence soever. Thirdly, that you admit none to cumulate. Fourthly, that no man be suffered to proceed Bachelor of Divinity that is not Mas-

[k] [Thus noticed in Crosfield's Diary, Oct. 27, 'Admonition given by Mr. Provost for kinds and distinction of habits from the chancellor.' See the Chancellor's Letter, Feb. 20, 1638-39, and the note there.]

)f Arts, unless he have staid full fourteen years since his A.D. 1630.
g Bachelor of Arts[1]: nor any Bachelor of Law to be
ıelor of Divinity, unless he have spent as many years in
ıniversity as he should have done if he had gone the
ɛr and the more chargeable way by the Arts. Last of all
ıhall do very well to make congregations fewer, and let
ı draw their business together, and not trouble the whole
ɛrsity and yourself so often for every boy's business.
ɔray be strict in these, and if it be the cause you have
ɛ Doctors the next year, the matter is not great. For if
ɛ be none for a year or two, there are enough already
longer time. And for my part, I am as willing there
ld be none, as to have the university disordered by

ıis day I received a complaint from Oxford, concerning An order *De accumulandis gradibus.* Octob. 11, 1630.
ɛestraint which I had advised should be put upon Dis-
ıtions, which were then grown too common in all kinds,
e great disgrace of the university. But in the conside-
n of this point there arose some debate concerning the
ensations *de accumulandis gradibus*, by reason that some
come to the university to accumulate, which dwelt in
ɛter parts, and were now ready to do their exercise, and
l not be sent back without their degrees, but it must
s tend to their great disreputation, charge, and preju-
In regard whereof there was earnest suit made to me
ɔr. Prideaux, then the King's Professor in Divinity, and
ſr. Bell, Esquire-Bedell in Arts, that this restraint *de nulandis gradibus* might not be suddenly put upon the
ɛrsity: but that there might be a day prefixed and
ıing given, that so no man might be taken upon the
en; as appears by Dr. Prideaux his letter, which here-
follows. In the mean time I presently settled this
ɔulty with such a moderate restraint as in short time
ted what I intended, and presently took off all further
ɛering in the university.

[1] [See p. 28, note q.]

A.D. 1630.

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

Dr. Prideaux's letter *de accumulandis gradibus.*

ON Friday last Mr. Vice-chancellor acquainted us amongst others with your honour's advertisements, with your dislike of accumulating degrees, which heretofore hath been too customary. We must all acknowledge with thankfulness your fatherly care, and God's blessing through your wisdom and vigilance, in reforming many things which were out of frame. For my own part, I shall hold him an unworthy member of this place, that with all readiness conforms not himself to such warrantable and fit proposals; and should be loth that any man be more forward than myself in performing all due obedience to my superiors. But I trust your honour will not take amiss, if I interpose thus far: that sufficient notice be first given of your pleasure in this behalf, before execution be urged. I speak it to this purpose. Here is one Mr. Balye, an able man both for scholarship and means, and his majesty's chaplain[m], who upon supposal of accumulating, as heretofore, hath ever since the act been at great charge here, and taken pains to perform his exercise for his degrees. This was before any intimation from your lordship of stopping accumulating: which if it presently take place, his hopes, travels, and expences are frustrated, and his return must be to his great prejudice. He was a fellow of Exeter college, of good esteem. There is one Mr. Hodges, a fellow of Lincoln college[n], almost in the like case. Our humble suit is, that these men, thus before engaged, may pass with your lordship's leave. Others, as your wisdom shall think fit, may for the present have notice given, that they expect not the like easiness; especially the residents here, whose negligence hath abused this favour, meant rather, as I take it, to strangers of worth, than to them. Of this I held it my duty to inform your honour, as desirous to stand in your favourable opinion with others

[m] [John Bayly, late fellow of Exeter college, son of Dr. Lewis Bayly, bp. of Bangor, author of the Practice of Piety: he had formerly been a pupil of Prideaux; (Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. 499.) He accumulated this year, (Wood, F. O. i. 457,) and died in 1633.]

[n] [John Hodges became D.D. May 26, the year following. (Wood, F. O. i. 461.)]

nder this your government: amongst whom I shall faith- A.D. 1630.
lly endeavour in realities to express myself,

Your lordship's ready
to be commanded,
JOHN PRIDEAUX.

Exon. Coll.,
October 11, 1630.

S. in Christo.

WORTHY SIR,

I RECEIVED letters from you this week. They found me at home under some indisposition of body by reason of a cold caught in my court-attendance. I thank you heartily for your love, and expression of readiness to join in the necessary upholding of government in that famous university, whose flourishing shall ever be the first and at the highest in my desires. My answer to Dr. Prideaux's letter *de accumulandis gradibus.*

For the particular you mention *de accumulandis gradibus,* I am not only content, but thank you for your interposition: because as my desire is to propose nothing, but that which is just and honourable for that place; so I am very willing to propose it in such manner, as no man of quality may have just cause to except against.

In my indisposition (of which I am not yet free) I must crave your pardon to be brief, and not write that over again which I have written in that point to Mr. Vice-chancellor, who, I think, will call you and the rest of the heads again, and read my answer, which I make no doubt will settle this business. Yet this I must tell you, Mr. Balye (howsoever you write an honest and an able gentleman) hath very far and more ways than one forgotten himself to Mr. Vice-chancellor, and not spared me. For my part I pity his passion, and shall pass it by, if Mr. Vice-chancellor be satisfied. And this I do for his father's sake, and in hope that he will make this his warning; else I would quickly make him know, that my proposals there are far from tricks to catch him or any others. You shall discharge your love to his father, and your care of him very freely, if you shall chide him into better temper.

no. If there be not, I think it fit my order should hold. If there be, I will not violate it; but think it very fit it should be abrogated. For since seven years is required of a Master of Arts, and resident in the university, where he may study; I think fourteen years is little enough for a Bachelor of Arts or undergraduate abroad, who as he went away young, and with less grounds of learning; so, his time being taken up in preaching, must needs be less able for controversy-learning. And this is all I shall say for that. A.D. 1630. *calaur. in SS. theologia Octob.* 15, 1630.

For cumulation, I must needs profess I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second. There are two things objected, which makes me take it into second consideration. The one is, that university records have been searched, and that time out of mind cumulations have been admitted, yea and sometimes by a statute, provided that all exercise for both degrees were performed. I pray therefore, desire in my name so much patience of the heads, as to have these records viewed by all or some of them appointed thereto by yourselves. And if you find it so, then I shall be contented to do as hereafter follows. But give me leave to tell you by the way, that though I dislike cumulations in themselves, yet I do it much more for that which I observed when I was so happy as to live among you. For then it was common (and some are yet living who cumulated so) either quite *De gradibus accumulandis.*

Glanvill of Bal. coll. was admitted B.D. "Whether he took any degrees in arts in this university I find not." (Wood, F. O. i. 343.) Again, John Davenport (of whom more in the abp.'s Accounts of his Province for 1633,) entered at Merton in 1613, then, after two years, migrated to Magdalen hall, left the university without a degree, retired to London, and became a noted preacher among the puritans. "In 1625 he returned to Magdalen hall for a time, performed his exercise for the degree of B.D., accumulated and took that degree." (Wood, Ath. Ox., iii. 889.)

The following, except the words in italics, was the provision on the subject of accumulation prepared by the delegacy in 1634, embodying apparently the old provisions, modified by Laud's suggestions here given. The words in italics, which preclude those who have not proceeded in arts, were inserted after the year of trial, to which the Statutes were subjected.

"De materia dispensabili, in qua convocationi dispensandi potestas permissa est.

Cum statutorum rigorem, modo privatis hominum commoditatibus, modo necessitatibus ipsorum attemperari quandoque expediat: consuevit V. domo convocationis.... ex rationabili causa cum nonnullis dispensare.... siqui olim hujus universitatis alumni perspectæ probitatis et eruditionis viri, quique per 15 aut 16 annorum spatium (*computandum ab admissione sua ad regendum*) Theologiæ operam navarunt (iidemque ultra spatium 30 milliarium ab universitate remoti) præstitis prius omnibus exercitiis, gradus accumulare, sive simul capessere desiderent." Corp. Statut. tit. x. sect. ii. § 4.]

A.D. 1630. to dispense with the exercise of Bachelor of Divinity, (which is the great and necessary exercise of the Gown[r],) or turn it but into a sermon. Neither of which I shall endure.

The other is, that if I intend to hold the strictness of this course, it might seem fit that a time had been prefixed before it be put into execution, that so no man might be taken upon the sudden, as Mr. Balye and Mr. Hodges are reported to be. To this I must needs confess, that a long custom, though never so bad, especially if time out of mind, should have a warning-peal before its dissolution, and that no man should be struck on the sudden. My answer therefore is, that either I did give warning at the last Act to the former worthy and careful vice-chancellor, or else very fulness of it in my thoughts thrust it out, and made me believe I had written it, if I have not. And which of these is true my bad memory will not ascertain me. Next therefore I think it very fit there should be both a time prefixed and notice given. Both which I shall thus far leave to your consideration. First then, because the records are with you, I pray call the heads, and view them touching this point of cumulation. Then if you find the wisdom of our ancestors in former times, when government was stricter, and degrees not so frequent, to have allowed them, I shall then leave you fairly to represent what you find and think; provided that there be no dispensation for any exercise, the least, but that all be done as statute requires[s]. And provided likewise that none be admitted to cumulate upon any pretence, that are resident in the university, or that live within thirty miles, and may so come without great either trouble or charge. And whatsoever you shall upon view of these records by mutual consent agree unto, I shall not without great reason vary from. And at this meeting you may take it into deliberation what is fit to be done for Mr. Balye and Mr. Hodges. For I have no will to prejudice any man upon a sudden. Neither did any man give me the least notice that

[r] [ed. 'Town.']

[s] [One effect of this regulation is mentioned in Crosfield's Diary, Dec. 7. "In the latter end of Michaelmas term because the chancellor had appointed that no dispensations should be granted, but that old statutes should be revived, both in that and other things, thereupon for 9 or 10 days together there were Latin sermons, formerly dispensed withal."]

Balye lived at charge in town for that purpose. And A.D. 1630.
notice given, I know not what more can be done than
publication of it be in every college, that so they
ch are abroad may know by their residing friends what
rust to.

GUIL. LONDON.

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

DEFERRED to answer your lordship's letters until Mr. Dr. Prideaux's thanks, and an answer to my former letter.
chancellor had acquainted us with your further direc-
to which it had reference. Nothing so much takes an
uous mind as undeserved favours; for which I hold
f so obliged to your honour that I trust my future
ssions shall justify my thankfulness. This bearer, hav-
ccasions to see London, I thought the fittest to write
s being able to supply by word of mouth such circum-
es as I may chance to omit, and your lordship be will-
o be informed of. We are all bound to praise God,
to pray for the continuance of your happiness, that so
oughly set your thoughts to reform that which is amiss
gst us, and to recover that lustre of the university which
r times had somewhat neglected. For cumulations, I Cumulations.
not what could be more deliberately set down than your
advertisement. The proceeding at nine years for bache-
and sometimes undergraduates (howsoever in use here-
e by custom and the hint of a statute) in all reason at
time needs reformation, especially the case among di-
being now otherwise than when that indulgence was
. Fourteen years might well be required (as your
hip intimates) in supplicants of that condition. And if
ey pass it may be held a favour. Mr. Balye accounts
elf made by your lordship's goodness. He hath been
hid, and acknowledged his folly to Mr. Vice-chancellor,
he hopes, is satisfied. That untoward question the last The Act question.
was never approved by me, in those terms it passed, but
nd not to execute. Now I understand by your loving
atherly advertisement, what will be expected of me, I
by God's grace take a care hereafter that no such
ion of exception be given. Two things yet remain

A.D. 1630. concerning my place, which I make bold to tender also to your judicious consideration. The neglect of divinity disputations for term these five years last past, through tergiversations of the actors; and the proceeding of divers in law of late, to the prejudice of divinity. Mr. Thimble[t] can inform you at full in both particulars. I am fearful to trespass further upon your weighty employments; but with my hearty prayer unto God for your health and happiness, rest,

Your honour's
Most ready at command,
JOHN PRIDEAUX.

Exeter College,
October 25, 1630.

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

Dr. Prideaux's thanks and acknowledgment of the justness of my proceedings.

BY your last to me, and your direction to Mr. Vice-chancellor, which he lovingly imparted unto me, I have received that comfort of your undeserved respect and favour which shall ever tie me to a thankful acknowledgment. Yesterday Mr. Vice-chancellor convented us concerning term disputations[u]. It took so well with all, that by a joint consent it was presently thought fit to second so reasonable and seasonable a proposal with immediate execution. This was thought would make way, that when the time cometh, prefixed by your lordship, there would be no failing, and intimate to your favourable consideration what concurrence there is amongst us in due obedience, where directions are so just, judicious, and necessary. Concerning the late proceeding of lawyers, we cannot desire more than your lordship resolves upon. In any thing that my assistance may be useful to Mr. Vice-chancellor, or otherwise, I trust my faithful

[t] [The esquire-bedell of divinity, the bearer of the letter.]

[u] [Crosfield, Diary, Nov. 23, says; "A meeting of the heads of houses, where notice was given that there should be duely answering in Divinity Schools, which is to be three times every term, so that 30 persons must answer in a year according to their seniority in the proctors booke. Also further admonition given touching caps."]

endeavours shall make good how unfeignedly I desire to shew myself, A.D. 1630.

Your Lordship's
Most ready at command,
JOHN PRIDEAUX.

Exon. Coll.,
November 24, 1630.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

The proctors of the university their thanks concerning reformation.

IF it be not too boldly done of us to interrupt your lordship's greater affairs, we should hope that you would be pleased to accept with favour these few lines from us, which are, according to our humble duty and service, to congratulate your lordship's honourable reformation of the university so well begun. We cannot, nor can any man else, dissemble it. The corruption was gotten up high, and come to stand almost *in præcipiti*. Some medicinal hand was of necessity, and that speedily, to undertake the cure. Which God (who well saw the weightiness of the work) would, should be no other than your lordship's, though your lordship would not. There were others more powerful: your lordship would have been our friend however. It would be envious, you were sickly, and the like. But the infallible eye saw you, and what it purposed to effect by you, whilst you walked thus under the fig-trees (that we may so speak) and covert of your excuses. Truly it was strange to see such backwardness at the undertaking, and yet now such readiness and skill in the execution. We see it, and must with all gratefulness acknowledge, amongst your manifold and great occasions both for Church and State, no pains spared, no opportunity omitted, either by word or letter, that may any way advance the business in hand. From this zeal of your lordship to learning and the welfare of the university, there is no ingenuous[v] breast amongst us, but takes fire, and would be glad to be seen though amidst the dependence of so worthy an enterprize. Ourselves, in an inferior distance, are even angry with ourselves, that we have not hitherto signified to your lordship our forwardness in our places. But now we

[v] [ed. 'ingenious.']

A.D. 1630. assure your lordship, as we have not been altogether negligent for the time past, so from henceforward to be industrious in what belongs to us, in taking notice of formalities, in laying hands upon the reins and liberty of dispensations, and looking to the performance of other duties. As for the point of dispensations, and proceeding of bachelors, which now draws on, somewhat it may seem to be out of the way of the proctors. But it is so poor a thing to the universal good, that we would request your 21
lordship not to entertain so much as a thought that we make the least account of it. And since we understand your lordship's desire, we shall put on resolution to make stop of all manner of dispensations, (we mean for defect of time, or of that nature,) and this without mincing of the matter, or deriving the cause or envy farther than ourselves. Truly it would be a foul shame for any, more for us, to be found either backward or lukewarm to good order, when our chancellor himself is seen to press so nobly for it. Besides the reward that we may look for, that when in after-ages your lordship's honours shall be recorded, and this reformation amongst the rest, I[w] and amongst the chiefest, (oh, it hath a genius, and must live!) we also may claim to have our names read for those, in the time and circuit of whose office so great a work was undertaken. Thus humbly craving pardon for our boldness, we rest,

At your lordship's service
to be commanded,
RALPH AUSTEN, } Proctors of
HENRY STRINGER, } the university.

Oxford,
Nov. 29, 1630.

A.D. 1631.

Concerning the principal of St. Edmund's hall.

ABOUT this time the principality of St. Edmund's hall became void by the death of Dr. Rawlinson[x]. And the provost of Queen's college and the fellows there made

[w] [i. e. 'aye.']

[x] [Dr. John Rawlinson, D.D., principal, died at Whitchurch in Salop, of which place he was rector, Feb. 3, 1631. The next day Adam Airay was elected, as is thus mentioned in Crosfield's Diary: "Cum constans fama per Andream Corbet Militem et alios ad præpositum et socios delata fuit, statim convocatis sociis et publico notario, lecto imprimis regni statuto, processimus ad electionem principalis aulæ Edmundi, et Mr. Airey tunc vicarius de Okeley in Comit. Hampton electus fuit socius tametsi absens, et Mr. Smith præsens frustra petiit."]

:e of Mr. Ayrie to succeed him. This claim for the A.D. 1631.
om of election, and a Queen's college man to be
ed, they had formerly made under the chancellorship
ıe lord Archbishop Bancroft, who promised them very
for the next avoidance, but prevailed with them to let
ıomination stand for Dr. Rawlinson[y]. Now they writ
letters to me, and humbly besought me, that their
:e of Mr. Ayrie (who had been of their college) might
l. And withal they sent me up their writings and
:nces which they had to shew that the right of election
principal to the hall aforesaid was in the provost and
ws of Queen's college, and not in the chancellor of
university, as the rest of the halls are. After much
te and full consideration taken, I writ to the vice-
cellor, as followeth.

S. in Christo.

SIR,

HAVE now at last with much ado got a little time to look To the vice-chancellor concerning the choice of a principal of St. Edmund's hall.
the evidences which the provost of Queen's college
unto me concerning their right of the choosing of the
:ipal of St. Edmund's hall. Upon view of the deed
the university[z], (in which I find the chancellor a party)
of the other disputes raised concerning this business,
ı the right honourable the earl of Dorset was chan-
r[a], all which concluded for the right of the college to
se, I think their right is unquestionable. And the

Dr. Aglionby, principal, died
, 1609-10; on the following day
bas Potter, fellow of Queen's
e, afterwards provost (1616) and
Carlisle (1629), was elected prin-
ɔy the provost and fellows, but he
ver admitted, and on his resig-
the provost and fellows on the
May following elected Dr. Raw-
, sometime fellow of St. John's.]

'A composition dated 1 March
ab. (A.D. 1559,) enacted by the
:llor, masters, and scholars of the
sity." Wood's History of Col-
nd Halls, p. 662.]

Thomas lord Buckhurst, after-
earl of Dorset, 1592—1608.
he resignation of Thomas Bows-
field, principal, (Feb. 26, 1601,) there was a dispute about the title, whether it was in the chancellor's power, or in the college, or the commoners of the hall, to elect a principal; ... but upon a full and accurate debate, the college sending to the chancellor the judgment both of the civil and common lawyers in favour of them, and he thereupon appointing six commissioners (two for himself, two for the college, and two for the commoners) to make a diligent search into the public records, it was clearly adjudged to be the college right to elect a principal of the said hall." Wood's Hist. of Colleges and Halls, p. 662.]

D. 1631. rather, because I find that the right honourable my late predecessor, the lord steward[b], upon view of these writings declared in a letter of his the right to be in the college[c]. And for that the provost and fellows of Queen's college have not only made this claim to their right of choice, but have also from time to time made actual choice of the several principals successively, whensoever that place hath been void, and have at this time made their humble suit unto me for confirmation of their right; I am very willing to preserve this their right unto them: and do hereby pray and require you, as my deputy there, to give Mr. Ayrie, whom the provost and fellows have lately chosen, admission[d] into the principality of the said hall, and all such rights as are thereunto belonging. And this I am content to do for the love of justice, without reflecting upon the suddenness of their late choice, which might have been done with more respect to me and less hazard to themselves. So for this time I leave you to the grace of God; and rest,

Your very loving friend,
GUIL. LONDON.

Jewish Street,
March 4, 1631.

Act concerning the commission fees[e].

Die Mercurii, vis. vicesimo die Aprilis Anno Dom. 1631, habita deliberatione a venerabili viro Dr. Smith vice-cancellario, una cum aliis collegiorum et aularum præfectis de quibusdam negotiis ad universitatem spectantibus, per collegia et aulas denunciandis; Cum innotesceret commissionem regiæ majestatis auctoritate editam et emissam fuisse quibusdam viris primariis ad inquirendum de feodis et sala-

[b] [The earl of Pembroke, lord steward 1626.]

[c] [April 12, 1626. The earl of Pembroke, chancellor, wrote a letter to Dr. Prideaux, his vice-chancellor, recognising the right of the college to elect, and desiring him "whensoever they have occasion, to assist their claim and to approve their free election." This [illegible] is entered in the Register of [illegible]ation, fol. 121, b. Term. Pasch.

[d] [Mr. Airey was accordingly admitted March 9 following.]

[e] [This act is referred to in a marginal note in the Convocation Register (fol. 33. b), on the chancellor's letter about fees, July 4, 1631, in these words; "See an order of the heads of houses relating to the subject of the following letters in the Hist. of Abp. Laud's Chancellorship, dated 20 Apr. 1631. p. 22."].

riis in curiis justitiæ et ratione officiorum debitis[f]; nec constaret quantum hæc commissio ad universitatem pertineret: Placuit vice-cancellario, cum consilio et consensu reliquorum collegiorum, et aularum præfectorum tunc præsentium, dom. Doctori Bancroft[g] et dom. Doctori Zouch[h] (de aliis negotiis, ut videbatur, brevi Londinum profecturis) commendare, ut hujusmodi commissionis copiam impetrarent; qua obtenta, melius consulere cum honoratissimo cancellario nostro valeamus, ne quid gravius patiatur universitas nostra Oxon. per commissionem prædictam, contra consuetudines et privilegia antiquitus indulta universitati prædictæ. A.D. 1631.

Acta, habita, et gesta fuerunt suprascripta, die et anno prædictis, in præsentia mei JOHANNIS FRENCH, registrarii universitatis Oxon.

Thanks from the university for my care o their liberties

EA est beneficiorum tuorum amplitudo, honoratissime cancellarie, quibus academiam nostram indies cumulare satagis, ut conturbare nobis necesse sit, ac ne verbis quidem (quorum interim apud nos vilem et parabilem esse oportet annonam) paria cum meritis tuis facere liceat. Te tamen, quæ est beneficentiæ tuæ indoles, ne ingrati quidem debitores, nedum tarda vel cassa nomina deterrent, quo minus beneficia tua beneficiis, ne perpluant, porro pertegere, eaque ultro auctum ire pertendas. Veluti quod nuper academiæ, nec huic tantum, sed et sæculo imputasti, cum tua unius opera habitus est musis is honos, ut honoratissimus senatus regius legem, quam aliis dare consueverat, a nobis acciperet. Hancque ipse sibi legem in posterum dixerit, ut si quid in suis edictis scriptum fuerit, quod per privilegia academica jus non sit juberi, ejus iis edictis nihilum jubeatur. Circumci-

[f] [This commission had been issued prior to Oct. 12, 1627, on which day a proclamation was put forth announcing the king's reasons for appointing it. See Rymer, Fœd. VIII. ii. 213.]

[g] [Master of Univ. coll., afterwards bp. of Oxford.]

[h] [Principal of St. Alban's hall and reg. professor of civil law. He was afterwards judge of the court of admiralty. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 510, 511). In 1647 he was employed with Sanderson and others in drawing up the 'Reasons of the present judgment of the univ. of Oxford concerning the Solemn League and Covenant.' (Wood, Annals, par. 2. pp. 508, 509.]

A.D. 1631. sum scilicet et abrasum est hac cautione λειτούργιον quodcunque, cujus obtentu antehac villani jura ac privilegia universitatis invadere et involare solebant, honoratissimi senatus jussa capessere simulantes, revera juris sui pomœria, ultra quam jus et fas est, proferentes. Et hujus quidem beneficii gratiam tibi, honoratissime cancellarie, in solidum deberi agnoscimus. Quo adnitente, factum est, ut honoratissimus senatus jussa sua in antecessum simul ac semel interpretari, consultius duxerit, quam villanis dubiam et ancipitem eorum syntaxin permittere, qui ea interpretari, quam exequi, malunt. Plus tamen est, quod honoratissimis viris hoc nomine debetur, quam cui solvendo unquam pares esse possumus. Quamvis igitur in tali obligationum genere nulla præstatio functionem recipiat, aut in solutum imputetur, nisi ab ipso reo fiat numeratio: quia tamen veneratio honoratissimo senatui debita majorem a nobis exigit reverentiam, quam ut scholasticis et inanibus literularum formulis ipsorum tempora morari audeamus, de quibus nihil deliberari potest sine publico dispendio. Nostri officii partes optimo quidem nomini, sed tamen vicario, tibi, honoratissime cancellarie, delegamus. Tu illis pro nobis, nos tibi pro te, pro illis, gratias agemus, Deus O. M. te quam diutissime Ecclesiæ et Academiæ huic nostræ sospitem et incolumem præstet. Sic vovent

Honori tuo addictissimi clientes, magistri
et scholares universit. Oxon.

To the right honourable and right reverend father in God, the lord bishop of London, chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Mr. Bruch e coll. Æn. Nas.[h], Mr. Doughty e coll. Merton[i], } Procurat.[j]

[h] [Atherton Bruch.]

[i] [Presented by his college to the rectory of Lapworth in Worcestershire. He suffered during the civil wars, and at the Restoration became preb. of Westminster and rector of Cheam. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 976, 977.)]

[j] [Admitted April 20. In the first edition the names of the proctors preceded, apparently by mistake, the address of the letter.]

A.D. 1631.

S. in Christo.

s are to pray and require you in his majesty's name, book lately printed at Oxford[k], and made by Mr. All Souls college[l], be presently put to sale and pub- It is, as I am informed, in defence of the canon of rch about bowing at the name of Jesus, and modestly l written. And his majesty likes not, that a book und ignorantly written by Mr. Prinne against the should take place, as the Church's opinion against or as unable to be answered by the Church. If Mr. ick at your commands, shew this letter for your and his. So I leave you to the grace of God, and r rest,

My letters to the vice-chancellor about the publishing of Mr. Page's book concerning bowing at the name of Jesus.

Your loving friend,
GUIL. LONDON.

sion of this letter was, that Mr. Baker, secretary to edecessor, (who no doubt was privy to the business,) ritten to Mr. Page touching the contrary, whose here follows.

The occasion of the next foregoing letter.

D MR. PAGE,

d of Canterbury is informed that you are publishing e touching the question of bowing at the name of argument wherein Mr. Widdowes[m] foolishly, and

Mr. Baker's letter to Mr. Page about the not publishing of his book, &c. in my predecessor's time.

tle of Page's book was 'A stification of bowing at the us, by way of answer to an gainst it.' Oxon. 1631. To lded 'An examination of rrable reasons as are made me in a reply to Mr. Widerning the same argu-

s stated by Wood to have by Abp. Laud's interest ie Reading school. But as appointed to that office

(in 1636) was a fellow of St. John's, and only M.A., whereas Wm. Page of All Souls took the degree of D.D. in 1634. See Abp. Laud's Reading Benefactions, pp. 15, 19.]

[m] [The controversy began by Giles Widdowes publishing 'The Schismatical Puritan, a Sermon at Witney, concerning the lawfulness of Church authority, &c. Oxon. 1630.' To this Prynne replied in the Appendix to his 'Anti-Arminianism,' concerning bowing at the name of Jesus, Lond.

A.D. 1631. Mr. Prinne scurrilously, have already, to the scandal and disquiet of the Church, exercised their pens. His grace hath formerly shewed his dislike of them both, and hearing that you take up the bucklers in a theme of so small necessity, and of so great heat and distemper, which will draw on new replies, (for Prinne will not sit down as an idle spectator,) and beget bitterness and intestine contestations at home amongst ourselves, he is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may better be spoiled and silenced, than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings. And therefore I am wished to advise you to withdraw yourself from these or the like domestic broils; and if your treatise be at the press, to give it a stop and check, and by no means to suffer the same to be divulged. For if you do, notwithstanding this admonition, proceed in the same intention of publishing it, you will repent you, and perhaps draw more on yourself of trouble and discontent than you will reap credit or advantage by the pursuance of so useless an argument. If you were out of your cell, and saw the world abroad, you would not meddle with things of this nature, wherein the governors and chief pilots of the Church discern more harm and tempest to the Church, than you, that are unacquainted with ecclesiastical estate and the well ordering of it, can any way by speculation attain unto; no more than a scholar that can read a lecture of theorical music, is able to play on a lute or a viol by his bookish rules, and proportions of sounds, which are there taught. I pray you to look hereunto, and say that a friend advised you. And put not yourself on a business, whereof you see but the beginning. So with my love remembered unto you, I rest,

Your very loving friend,
WILL. BAKER.

Lambeth,
May 31, 1631.

1630. Widdowes rejoined in a pamphlet entitled 'The lawless, kneeless, schismatical Puritan, or a Confutation of the Author of an Appendix concerning bowing at the name of Jesus,' Oxon. 1631; which elicited an answer from Prynne, 'Lame Giles his Haultings, together with an Appendix concerning the Popish Original and Progress of Bowing at the name of Jesus.' Lond. 1631.]

A.D. 1631.

S[*alutem*] *in Christo*[n].

Annus cancellarii secundus.

Dr. Smith continued vice-chancellor a second year.

AFTER my hearty commendations, &c. The year is now in end of my vice-chancellor's government. And when look back upon it, I must needs acknowledge he hath en a great deal of pains, and shewed himself a very dis- t, able, and worthy governor. And in all the passages his year, I do not find, but that he hath given you all at satisfaction; especially in his care for orders and for- ities; which, I hope, you will so far like, as that you will ke it a way to recover the ancient honour of that famous versity in things of greater consequence. And though university be full of able and discreet governors, (to om we shall, God willing, hereafter commit this office rust,) yet because I have found Dr. Smith's great care in former year, and because [that] the first year doth but ble his experience the better to manage the second; I am irous to put him to this year's pains also; and do therefore ke choice of him to be my vice-chancellor for this year owing. These are therefore to pray and require you to ow of this my choice of Dr. Smith, and to give him your[o] t counsel and assistance in all businesses, which may any y concern the government and the honour of that famous iversity. And so I bid you very heartily farewell, and t,

Your very loving friend and chancellor,

GUIL. LONDON.

Fulham,
July 4, 1631.

my [very] loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the univer- sity of Oxford, [these.]

[n] [Read in convocation July 16, 1631. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 35.]
[o] [ed. 'the.']

A.D. 1631.

S[alutem] in Christo[o].

My letters sent with his majesty's to the university about fees. July 4, 1631.

After my hearty commendations, &c. I have made all the convenient speed I can, (as you well know) to have the body of the statutes of the university digested into order, and made fit for present use, as occasions might be offered, and [I] still heartily pray you for the quickening of that work. For by that delay which hath been made, a great inconvenience hath been like to arise to the prejudice of the privileges of the university. For whereas I thought the moderation and ordering of fees in the university, if anything be amiss therein, might have stayed till that body of statutes had been drawn up, and then have been rectified under the head belonging to it; it seems now far otherwise. For I find that a friend of the university's gave intimation to some heads of colleges of some things which might be very prejudicial to your[p] privileges, if they did proceed. I knew his majesty had given out a commission to examine fees, and that the commissioners were quick and strict; but I had never seen the commission; nor did I so much as dream that the universities were included; or that his majesty had any purpose they should that way be looked into. And therefore when Dr. Bancroft came unto me directed by Mr. Vice-chancellor and divers of the heads of houses upon the aforesaid information, to make search after the commission, and privately to acquaint me with it, and to desire my endeavour with his majesty, that no foreign commission might come in, to the prejudice of the university privilege; I was much troubled at it. And the more, because I found things had been so privately carried from the knowledge of the chancellors of both universities. But it fell out exceeding well, that I had notice of this business. For within few days after, my lord of Holland[q], upon like information, had speech with me about it. But his majesty's resolutions for proceeding put us both to seek what course

[o] [Read in convocation July 16, 1631. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 33, b.]

[p] ['our.' MS.]

[q] [Henry Rich, elected chancellor of Cambridge in 1628, on the death of the duke of Buckingham; created earl of Holland, Sept. 24, 1624; beheaded 1649.]

take, till at last we resolved to go both together to him, A.D. 1631.
and humbly to move him in the universities' behalf, that no foreign power might be sent to the prejudice of their privileges. And after much debate his majesty was at last very graciously pleased to grant our requests: provided that each university respectively would meet, and by themselves reform whatsoever was found amiss in any fees received and taken by any in the university of what office or condition soever. And that this reformation of fees should be made according to the letter and tenor of his commission. Hereupon he presently called for Mr. Secretary Cook[r], and commanded him to direct a letter to the chancellors of both the universities, to give them order for this business. Which letters of his majesty you shall find here inclosed: and the like are already gone to Cambridge. And I must, His majesty's letters to be registered.
and do pray and require you, that they be published according to course, and registered, and obeyed in all points as is fitting; assuring you that if this be not done his majesty's commissions will reform whatsoever you do not. And for my part, I think it is happy we came so timely to the knowledge of it. For if the commissioners had once entered upon it, it would have been a matter of far greater difficulty to take them off, than it was now to stay them. And certainly, if ever it be my hap to know that honourable personage that gave the first information I shall give him hearty thanks for his love to the universities. For this breach once made upon your privileges might have laid open a wider gap in many other particulars of like nature.

When you have registered these letters of his majesty, I must pray you to send the original back to me. And for the business itself, because his majesty looks for a speedy reformation, the best counsel I can give you is this: that the delegates which have the consideration of the statutes The delegates to settle presently the business of fees.
now before them, may, by your direction and command, take the head about fees next into consideration, and settle that business presently, that the other university may not outstrip us in obedience to his majesty.

[r] [Sir John Coke, or Cook, appointed secretary of state Nov. 9, 1626, (Rymer, Fœd. VIII. ii. 25,) on the death of Sir Albert Morton. See his character in Clarendon, Hist. Rebell., book ii. p. 216.]

A.D. 1631. Thus not doubting of your care herein, nor of the univ sity's conformity; and expecting as present remedy of t abuse as may be made, I leave you to the grace of God, [shall ever] rest,

Your loving friend,
and chancellor,
GUIL. LOND

Fulham, July 4, 1631.

To my [very] loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the do the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the u sity of Oxford, [these.]

The tenor of the king's letters follows.

CHARLES R.

His majesty's letters to me about the fees of the university.

RIGHT trusty and right well-beloved cousin and coun and right reverend father in God, right trusty and well-b counsellor, we greet you well. We have long had a gr intendment for the good of our subjects to rectify th ceedings of all courts and other places, as well within lib as without, in matter of their fees and duties which challenge. To this purpose we have granted a comm to some lords of our privy council and others, to ex what they find amiss, that a remedy may be found f abuse, where and in whomsoever it is, and the fees officers and courts reduced to that which they were to be allowed in the eleventh year of Queen Elizab famous memory: and this commission we shall purs we have settled those things with honour and justice great ease of all our loving subjects. Now wherea taking notice of this our intendment to reduce the f both our universities, (where you are our chancellors) as other places to the same standard, have made humb to us, that this commission may not trench upon the li granted to the universities by our royal progenitors: are first to let you know, that we will as carefully p the rights and privileges of our universities as we progenitors have given or confirmed them: and ther

urther will and pleasure is, that presently (to prevent A.D. 1631.
ommission) you write expressly to your deputy governn either university, to will and require them in our e to rectify and reduce all fees given to officers, readers, ls, registers, or others, for degrees or any thing else, to quantity which they bore in the said eleventh year of n Elizabeth. For the abuse is great and burdensome them which bring up their sons in learning: and we remedy it by our commission if you (according to your s) do not see it remedied to our hands. And we the more careful for our universities, because we have forgotten that our royal father of ever blessed memory bountiful gifts to supply divers wants there, which we re ourself were not given, but with an intent, that n they were possessed, the fees should lessen, at least rn to that just proportion to which we have limited them ur commission. So we grant your suit, not to break liberties of our universities by sending another power n them: but withal we require you both to send to our ral universities respectively, that we may have present ess of this abuse; and that a table may be made accordto the eleventh of Queen Elizabeth, and hung up in the gregation [house], and in some convenient place in every ege and hall, that every man may know what fees he is ay, and no man presume to take beyond the allowance that table, as he will answer it at his peril: and we ll look for an account of this from you both respectively. en under our signet at[s]

our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counellor, Henry earl of Holland, chancellor of our university f Cambridge: and to the right reverend father in God, ur right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, William lord ishop of London, chancellor of our university of Oxford[t].

[The date is thus omitted in the ister, and in the first edition.]

[Immediately after the reading of e letters in convocation, July 16, 1631, it was decreed, "ut delegati pro statutis evolvendis et in utilissimam methodum redigendis nominati imprimis hanc provinciam expedirent."]

proprii sinus animadversionem indulsit: sed quod re- A.D. 1631.
rius pacatum invenimus, quam iratum, et mente subito
situm, quasi rugas ideo tantum induisset, ut exueret,
gaci tuæ providentiæ, et maturo tribuimus intercessui.
e et academiæ vinculum! O qui regem nobis per leni-
nos regi per obsequium attemperas, sive plus nostri
is, sive gratitudinis, sive obedientiæ velis, nequid un-
quod velis, desit, cape ad summum omnia. Nobis
erit prudentiæ tuæ animum summisse dedere in duris-
sed levamini commodoque nostro aurem morigeram
re, et jussu subire, quæ ultro expetimus, quanta hilari-
estasi properemus! Sub tali jugo incurvari lucrum est.
t ex imperio libertas; dominatur, dum paret,

Honori vestro devinctissima,
Oxonien. Academia.

vestræ Congregationis.
July 25, 1631.

r 26, 1631. The first stone of my building at St. John t's college was laid[u]. My building at St. John's.

r that this intended good may come the fuller upon iversity, a great help must come from you and your sors, from time to time in that office. And first, the awe of this is upon them, you must call for the t performance of those things which his majesty en- ; especially the present drawing up of the statutes ning appeals, and of the standing delegacy of the of colleges and halls, to meet every week or fortnight t, as well in vacation as term, both to consider of esent businesses of the university, and to prepare such as are fit for convocation. Which statutes of this dele- nd the appeals, were they once settled, would ease half business of the university, and repay all the pains that an be taken about them. Next, I pray call the heads er, and give them warning concerning their several nies, that no man of what degree soever (and therefore

A passage of my letters to the vice-chancellor concerning boots, taverns, and the king's declaration, &c., Sept. 23, 1631. This letter was here placed out of order, to the end there might come nothing between the great business which follows.

[u] [See Diary at this date.]

A.D. 1631. much less youths) be suffered to go in boots and spurs
ther with their gowns[x]. And if any head of a house per
in his own college, whither my authority reaches not,
complain where he will be unwilling to answer. A
yourself I pray and require you, that if any man b
abroad with them in town out of his college, you pre
proceed against him according to such statutes, as yo
De Habitu Scholastico, &c. And the like for haunt
inns or taverns, or other drinking houses, especially m

Bachelors of art to uncover their heads when they meet their superiors in degree or be in presence with them.

of arts, that should give younger youths better example
that all bachelors of arts, as well commoners as othe
ceive a strict command by their several governors, that
upon any occasion they pass along the streets or any
place, they uncover their heads and do that reverence
beseems them, to any doctor, bachelor of divinity, ma
arts, or bachelor of law or physic, whom they shall m
be in presence with. And that you proceed to the p

Dr. Prideaux and Dr. Fell to read their lectures according to the statutes.

ment of all such as fail in this kind. And further
acquaint Dr. Prideaux[y] and Dr. Fell[z], that I will loo
shall read their several lectures as the statutes require
if they read treatably, that their younger auditors m
serve by writing (if they please) one lecture may be
into many, to their own great ease, and the greater p
them that hear them, and a face of the university be

The keeping of his majesty's declaration urged: and to punish offenders against it.

that particular. And last of all, these are strictly to
you, that since his majesty hath so lately and fully ex
himself for the keeping of his declaration in all point
you shew yourself very careful in that particular, an
you proceed impartially against delinquents any wa
neither one nor the other may have cause to say th
favour a party. And you have great reason to be w

[x] [This practice had been disapproved of in 1623 by the earl of Pembroke, "which fashion," he complains, "is not only usurped of the younger sort, but by masters of arts, who preposterously assume that part of the doctors' formalities, which admonished them to ride *ad prædicandum evangelium*, but in these doth imply nothing else but *animum deserendi studium*." Wood, Annals, p. 351.]

[y] [Reg. professor of divinity.]

[z] [Re-elected the lady M
professor of divinity, July 3
the other candidate for the off
Dr. Hannibal Potter, Pres.
coll. (Crosfield's Diary.) He
wards dean of Lichfield, and

[a] [Crosfield, Diary, Oct.
"Injunction from the chance
the doctor of the chair sho
three times a week, and so
ceeded in Micah, vindicating
brew text from corruption," &

this, because you know it was objected against you at A.D. 1631.
odstock in Dr. Potter's case[b]: which though it appeared
ɔably false, yet it may and ought to be a summons to you
ook warily to yourself. And some eye it is fit you should
r towards me even in this particular, that my government
not slandered by it.

GUIL. LONDON.

September 23, 1631.

[N this year there arose a great stir in the university by ae factious men, which laboured to disturb the govern- nt both in their sermons and in convocation, and by ret plottings. Their professed aim was to dissolve the egacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the tutes, and to set the proctors, in as cunning a way as y could, against the chancellor, till they had almost ught all disorder into the university. How far they ceeded, and what issue their plots had, will appear in acts following. The head of all these tumultuous stirs by violent presumptions conceived to be one whom it ɜt became for his coat's sake: and I shall spare his name, her for his coat than himself[c].

The troublesome stirs arising in the university against government.

RIGHT REVEREND, MY HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,

HAVE not hitherto troubled your lordship with letters of rmation concerning any of our university affairs, knowing what sufficient hands you have committed the trust of m, from whence I imagine you receive a weekly account. such hath been the height of our late disorders both hout and within the pulpit, that should I not some way ress that I am troubled with it, I might be thought a y insensible member of this body, which you govern. For se late stirs are not of an ordinary nature; but strike at

Dr. Duppa's letters to me concerning the late disorders in Oxford.

[Dr. Christopher Potter, provost lueen's, was attacked in one of the aons, which was the subject of ap-, as in the following history. See sfield's account, quoted below. Potter had been brought up in the Calvinistic school, but was one of those who were now called Arminians. See Wood's Ath. Ox. iii. 180.]

[c] [He refers to Prideaux. See Wood, Annals, p. 372.]

A.D. 1631. the very root of government, which now lies bleeding. The vice-chancellor's power is questioned: the proctors, that should assist him, receive the appeals of delinquents from him: the delegates such as are rather parties than judges. And I could wish this were all. But this gangrene will spread farther. For the university by these means is likely to become the seed-plot of mutineers, to furnish both Church and commonwealth with. But my comfort is, that the way of their own choosing, the way of appeal, (which it may be at first they did not think of,) must at last end before his sacred majesty: for there is nothing left but the voice of such a power to allay this storm. The whole university, though with several affections, stands now at gaze: and the end of this business must either prove an awful peace, or the letting loose of all confusion.

My duty to my king, my love to peace, and my respect to your lordship, hath commanded this letter from me; which if you please to pardon, you will tread in the steps of your former goodness, and oblige me to the continuance of my prayers for you, whom you shall ever find

Your lordship's most humble
and true servant,
BRIAN DUPPA.

Ch. Ch.,
Aug. 1, 1631.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble petition of William Smith, Dr. of Divinity, and Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Smith, vice-chancellor, his petition to the king against Ford's sermon.

WHEREAS of late the peace of your majesty's university of Oxford hath been much disturbed through the seditious practices of some distempered spirits, who have not only in their sermons presumed to handle divers points of doctrine prohibited by your majesty's straight command; but also by some not obscure passages have endeavoured to fasten the imputation of apostacy and backsliding upon some persons of eminent quality there and elsewhere: and whereas one Thomas Foord, having in a late sermon of his at St. Mary's offended

:hat kind, was thereupon by your humble petitioner A.D. 1631.
ording to the statutes of the university[d]) convented, and
ired to exhibit a copy of his sermon: and upon his
sal so to do, was therefore commanded to prison: he
wise contrary to his oath disobeying that command also:
appealing from your petitioner to the congregation-house
ich by the statutes of the university, in that case of
ich of peace, he might not do[e]): the proctors notwith-
ding (which should have assisted your petitioner) re-
ed the appeal, and the major part of the delegates enter-
ed it (to the wrong both of your humble petitioner and
government of the university) and quitted the said Foord,
ot guilty of the perturbation of the peace. And whereas
1 this sentence of theirs, your humble petitioner finding
self aggrieved, appealed to the house of convocation,
ugh default of appearance of a major part of delegates
inted thereunto, your humble petitioner's cause (being
) deserted and let fall), is at length according to the
tes of the university, devolved into your sacred majesty's
s[f]. And whereas one Giles Thorne, by a scandalous
on of his lately preached in the same place, hath likewise
er disturbed the peace of the university, and more are
to follow (especially not wanting abettors to give them
uragement) unless some speedy course be taken for pre-
on.

ıe humble suit therefore of your majesty's poor petitioner
ıat out of your special clemency always plentifully ex-
ed towards the Church, and her seminaries, your majesty
d be graciously pleased to take into your own royal con-
ation, the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of
university, and of the authority of her governors against
practices of such, as under the colour of religion or
ty oppugn both Church and civil government: that so
troubles of the university may have a present end by
majesty's happy coming so near it. And your humble
ioner shall pray, &c.

[d] Embodied in Stat. Univ. Ox., tit. e Concionibus, § 9. from Reg. N. 41.]

[e] Embodied in present statutes, tit. xxi. de Judiciis, § 16, from authorities quoted in marg.]

[f] [See authorities quoted, ibid., § 19.]

A.D. 1631.

The vice-chancellor's appeal to his majesty in Ford's case.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Coram vobis notario publico, publicaque et authentica persona, ac testibus fide dignis hic præsentibus, ego Guilielmus Smith sacræ theologiæ professor, universitatis Oxon. vice-cancellarius ac commissarius legitime constitutus, animo appellandi, deque nullitate et nullitatibus omnibus et singulis infra scriptis æque principaliter querelandi, omnibus melioribus via, modo, et juris forma, quibus melius aut efficacius de jure debeo aut possum, necnon ad omnem et quemcunque juris et facti effectum exinde quovismodo sequi valentem, dico, allego, et in his scriptis in jure propono; quod cum nos præfatus vice-cancellarius ex officio nostro rite et legitime procedentes contra quendam Thomam Forde de aula S. Mariæ Magd. in universitate Oxon. clericum, artium magistrum, occasione cujusdam concionis in ecclesia parochiali B. Mariæ virginis Oxon. per dictum Thomam Ford die dominico, viz. duodecimo die mensis Junii ultimo præteriti, palam in præsentia nostra in cœtu Academico habitæ et factæ, eundem Thomam Forde personaliter requisitum et monitum per nos ad nobis exhibendam in scriptis concionem suam prædictam, seu veram copiam ejusdem, ut legitimo examine insuper explorari posset, eo quod (ut ei per nos objiciebatur) continebat nonnulla, ad pacis et tranquillitatis dictæ universitatis et ecclesiæ perturbationem tendentia contra jura et statuta regni, et statuta universitatis prædictæ, ac contra proclamationes et declarationes regiæ majestatis antehac publice editas et promulgatas[g], eidemque legitimæ nostræ monitioni parere contumaciter renuentem et recusantem, sexto die Julii ultimo præteriti judicialiter procedentes, ob ejus in hac parte contemptum et contumaciam carceri mandaverimus, juxta leges ac statuta universitatis prædictæ, et laudabiles ejusdem consuetudines in similibus usitatas: cui etiam mandato nostro idem Thomas Ford obsequi expresse recusaverit, et prætensam quandam appellationem ad venerabilem domum congregationis magistrorum regentium intra dictam universitatem, a nostro mandato sive decreto prædicto de facto utcunque interposuerit: cujus prætensæ appellationis prætextu, Magister Atherton Bruche

[g] [See above, p. 15. note x.]

t Magister Johannes Doughtye, procuratores universitatis A.D. 1631.
rædictæ, quosdam delegatos auctoritate ejusdem domus
ongregationis nominarunt[h], ad audiendum et determinan-
um, utrum prædictus Thomas Forde reus fuerit perturba-
onis pacis in causa habita coram nobis prædicto sexto die
ılii: quibus delegatis dictam commissionem acceptantibus,
ıidam eorundem delegatorum, scilicet venerabiles viri, Dr.
rideaux[i], Dr. Wilkinson[j], Dr. Hoode[k], Magister Hill[l], Mr.
yde[m], Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Abbots, Mr. Howson, et Mr.
ay, se pro judicibus delegatis prædictis dictæ venerabilis
mus congregationis utcunque gerentes, perperam, nulliter,
ique, et injuste (eorum reverentiis semper salvis) per omnia
ocedentes, quandam prætensam sententiam, sive quoddam
ætensum judicium pro parte et in favorem præfati Tho.
rde, de facto, cum de jure non potuerunt nec debuerunt,
scriptis (ut asseritur) tulerunt et promulgaverunt: per
ıod eorum prætensum judicium antedictum Tho. Forde non
isse reum perturbationis pacis, in causa, quæ coram nobis
ıbita erat in camera nostra in collegio Wadhami dicto sexto
e Julii ultimo præteriti, absque causæ cognitione, jurisque
judiciorum et statutorum universitatis prædictæ ordine
inime observato, sed penitus spreto et prætermisso, utcun-
ıe pronunciaverunt et declaraverunt. In omnibus etiam in-
ıste, perperam, nulliter de facto et inique (eorum reverentiis
mper salvis) tam ex eorum prætenso officio, quam ad in-
antiam, petitionem, procurationem, solicitationem, et per-
ıasionem dicti Thomæ Forde subdolas, iniquas, et injustas,
ı mei præfati vice-cancellarii, dictique officii mei, et boni
giminis dictæ universitatis Oxon. grave damnum præjudi-
umque non modicum et gravamen. Unde ego præfatus vice-
ıncellarius sentiens me ex præmissis gravaminibus, nulli-

[h] [The whole number of delegates ominated by the proctors were Dr. rideaux, Dr. Radcliffe (principal of razennose), Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Tol-n, Dr. Hood, Dr. Zouch, (D.C.L., rincipal of St. Alban hall), Mr. Rich-rdson, sen., B. N. C., Turner of Mer-n, Brooks of Oriel, Bodley of Exeter, lill, B. N. C., Hyde, Ch. Ch., Gerard f All Souls, Abbott, Howson of Ch. h., and Clay of Magdalen, of whom ome only appear to have acted. Cong. Reg. P. fol. 21. a, b.]

[i] [Rector of Exeter, and reg. prof. div.]

[j] [Princ. of Magd. hall, appointed in 1647 by the parliamentary commissioners president of Magd. coll.]

[k] [Rector of Linc. coll.]

[l] [Rich. Hill of Brasenose coll., proctor in 1624.]

[m] [Francis Hyde of Ch. Ch., proctor in 1627.]

A.D. 1631. tatibus, iniquitatibus, injustitiis, et injuriis omnibus et singulis, exactis, factis, et gestis prætensis dictorum venerabilium virorum prætensorum judicum delegatorum colligibilibus, et præsertim ex eorum prætensa declaratione sive pronunciatione præfati Thomæ Forde non esse reum perturbationis pacis in dicta causa per nos contra eum, ut præfertur, mota sive habita, indebite prægravari, ab eisdem et eorum quolibet ad venerabilem domum convocationis doctorum et magistrorum regentium et non-regentium intra dictam universitatem Oxon. debitis loco et tempore appellavi. In qua domo, auctoritate ejusdem, per procuratores prædictos nominabantur et dabantur delegati ad audiendum et determinandum dictam causam sive gravamen meum. Quorum delegatorum major pars primo die per statuta dictæ universitatis assignati loco solito convenerunt, dictamque causam sive gravamen meum audierunt, et pro ulteriori ejusdem causæ expeditione continuarunt et prorogarunt eorum jurisdictionem in proximum diem extunc sequentem. Quo die adveniente, dicta major pars delegatorum prædictorum eandem causam meam rursus audierunt, et deinde prorogarunt et continuarunt eorum jurisdictionem, et assignarunt ad audiendum eorum sententiam sive finale judicium in dicta causa in diem proximum extunc sequentem, scil. in tertium sive ultimum diem juxta formam statutorum prædictæ universitatis pro eorum jurisdictione indultum. Et dicto tertio die adveniente, major pars, prout requiritur, dictorum delegatorum non convenerunt, ita ut dicta causa mea debitum finem sive effectum sortiri non potuerit. Et sic causam meam sive gravamen meum indeterminatum reliquerunt, mihi ea ratione justitiam denegando; ita ut prædicta mea appellatio inanis fieret periensque sine fructu ad instantiam, procurationem, sive sollicitationem dicti Thomæ Forde subdolas, iniquas, et injustas, in mei grave damnum præjudiciumque non modicum et gravamen. Unde ego præfatus vice-cancellarius, sentiens me ex præmissis gravaminibus mihi per dictos delegatos domus convocationis dicto tertio die eorum jurisdictionis, ut præmittitur, non convenientes, et ex illorum mihi denegatione justitiæ, ut præfertur, illatis, multipliciter læsum et gravatum esse, ab eisdem et eorum quolibet ad serenissimum in Christo principem et Dominum nostrum,

Carolum Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ regem, fidei defensorem, &c. (cujus protectioni me et causam meam humiliter submitto) rite et legitime in his scriptis appello et provoco, apostolosque[n] peto primo, secundo, et tertio, instanter, instantius, et instantissime, mihi fieri, edi, tradi, et deliberari cum effectu. Et protestor, quod non sunt decem, seu saltem quindecim, dies adhuc plene elapsi, ex quo mihi de præmissis gravaminibus per dictos delegatos domus convocationis, ut præfertur, illatis, certitudinaliter constabat et constat: quodque in præsentia dictorum judicum delegatorum prædictæ domus convocationis appellarem, si eorum præsentias commode habere potuissem: et protestor insuper, de corrigendo et reformando has meas appellationes et querelas, et easdem in meliorem et competentiorem formam redigendo, et de eisdem addendo, et ab eisdem detrahendo, et de intimando easdem omnibus et singulis, quorum interest seu interesse poterit quovismodo, juxta jurisperitorum consilium, pro loco et tempore congruis et opportunis, prout moris est, juris, atque styli. Super quibus omnibus et singulis peto a te notario publico Instrumentum publicum sive instrumenta publica, unum sive plura, mihi confici, testesque hic præsentes testimonium inde perhibere. A.D. 1631.

Lecta et interposita fuit hæc appellatio octavo die Augusti anno Domini 1631. Annoque regni domini nostri Caroli Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ regis, fidei defensoris &c. septimo, in hospitio guardiani collegii Wadhami in universitate Oxon. intra collegium prædictum notorie situato, per venerabilem Virum Gulielmum Smith, sacræ theologiæ professorem, Collegii Wadhami prædicti guardianum, atque universitatis Oxon. Vice-cancellarium, qui tunc et ibidem appellavit, apostolos petiit, protestatus et querelatus est, ac cætera fecit et exercuit in omnibus et per omnia, prout in hujusmodi protocollo continetur, in præsentia mei notarii publici subscripti, præsentibus etiam tunc et ibidem testibus subscriptis ad præmissa testificanda specialiter rogatis, scil. venerabilibus viris Gulielmo Juxon 8. Aug.

[n] [Literas sc. appellationis. Vide Du Cangii Gloss. sub voc. 'Apostolus.']

A.D. 1631. legum doctore, decano ecclesiæ cathedralis Wigorn., et Richardo Zouch legum doctore, necnon Richardo Mathew literato.

GUIL. JUXON[o]. Ita testor
RICH. ZOUCH[p]. HUMFRIDUS JONES,
RIC. MATTHEW. Notarius Publicus.

The great hearing at Woodstock.

Upon this petition and appeal, his majesty coming that year in progress to Woodstock, he resolved to hear the cause himself, and put an end to those factious and disorderly courses, which were grown too heady for any other hand[q]. And upon Tuesday, Aug. 23[r], his majesty, in the presence of all the lords of his council, which were with him (divers heads of colleges being also present) heard at large all complaints and grievances on either side: and concluded, that both the proctors should in the next convocation resign their offices, and two other of the same colleges be put in their places: and that Thomas Ford of Magdalen-hall, Giles Thorne of Balliol college, and John [*leg.* William] Hodges of Exeter college, should be banished the university: and that Doctor Prideaux, rector of Exeter college, and Dr. Wilkinson, principal of Magdalen, should then and there receive, in the presence of the king and the lords, a public and sharp reprehension for their misgovernment and countenancing the factious parties. The lord viscount Dorchester, then

[o] [President of St. John's and dean of Worcester.]

[p] [See above, p. 37. note h.]

[q] [The great importance which Laud attached to this business may be gathered from his making a special note of it in his Diary.]

[r] ["At Woodstock his majesty sate with our chancellor, the Bp. of London, for the space of six hours, considering and consulting about some seditious or suspicious sermons preached in Oxon, which the vice-chancellor demanding, was gainsaid, and not assisted by the proctors as the statute required; the delinquents appealing from him to the house of convocation, and he from them to the king: who consulting with the doctors in the chamber of presence, and more privately afterwards with the chancellor and our provost, who was abused by one of the sermons, in conclusion sentenced Dr. Prideaux to lose his place as the chief encourager of young factious men, but the lord chamberlain interceded for him, and so the punishment was not executed; but the proctors were sentenced to be put out of their places, and three masters, to wit, Mr. Thorne, Hodges, and Forde expelled the university." Crosfield's Diary, Aug. 23.]

principal secretary of state, was commanded to deliver this sentence from the king, which he did accordingly, and gave the reprehension as was enjoined; the king himself then publicly declaring, that Dr. Prideaux deserved to lose his place more than any of the rest, but was content to spare him, partly because he had been his ancient servant, and hoped he would look better to himself for the future, and partly because I entreated favour for him. As for Francis Hide, who had been proctor the former year[s], and was as mutinous as any of the rest, he was out of the university when the summons came for their appearance before the king, and so kept himself till the hearing was past: yet nevertheless so much appeared against him, as that afterwards he was glad to come in and make his submission, that he might escape so. Then his majesty commanded secretary Dorchester to write a letter for him to sign, and to be sent to the university, and in convocation to require the performance of this sentence in every particular. This letter was written and sent accordingly; and the tenor of it follows *in hæc verba.* A.D. 1631.

At Woodstock, Aug. 24, 1631[t].

CHARLES R.

His majesty's letter sent to the university after the great hearing at Woodstock, Aug. 24, 1631.

TRUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well. Having at full length, and with good deliberation, heard the cause concerning the late great disorders and disobedience to government in that our university of Oxford, and being moved by the greatness of the offences to punish some persons according to their several demerits, and to order some things for the more settled and constant government of that our university hereafter: our will and pleasure is, that you forthwith upon the receipt hereof, call a convocation for performing and registering these our sentences and decrees, as followeth.

And first, we pronounce your appeal to be just, and return

[s] [He had been proctor in 1627.]
[t] [Read in convocation Aug. 26, 1631. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 37. b.]

A.D. 1631. Forde, Thorne and Hodges banished the university.

Thomas Forde of Magdalene hall, Giles Thorne of Balliol college, and William Hodges of Exeter college (whose causes were likewise submitted unto us) unto your power, and command you that forthwith they be all three banished the university, according as your statutes in that behalf require.

The proctors Bruche and Doughty to resign their office.

Secondly, because the proctors, which should have been assistants to the vice-chancellor, and helps for upholding of authority and government, have most unworthily behaved themselves in countenancing all manner of disobedience, in receiving [of] appeals in case of manifest perturbation and breach of peace, and by their cunning practising after these appeals received, especially Thorne's, whose contumacy was notorious, and his sermon base: therefore for them, our pleasure and command is, as was yesterday delivered unto themselves, that they shall presently resign their office in convocation according to course, as if their year had been fully expired, and the two colleges, of which they are, may name two others to succeed in their office the rest of the year, to be chosen and settled according to your late statutes made in that behalf. And for the execution of this, you are (as we have before ordered) presently to call a convocation, and publish this our sentence, and proceed accordingly.

Hyde and Hill to be warned at their return to be in a readiness to answer to their several charges.

Thirdly, for Francis Hyde of Christ Church, and Richard Hill of Brasenose, we require, that so soon as they return to our university, you warn them to be in a readiness, and give notice to your chancellor, when they are there, that they may be sent for to answer such things as are laid against them: and when they are heard, they shall receive such sentence, as the merits of their cause deserve.

Now for the things which we think fit to settle presently in that government, they are these.

Every man to give in a true copy of his sermon at the demand of the vice-chancellor, and that upon oath.

First, we command, that if the vice-chancellor for the time being think fit to call for any man's sermon, which upon his own hearing, or complaint made by any other, seems offensive in any kind, the party, of whatsoever degree he be, shall deliver a true and perfect copy to the vice-chancellor upon oath, which when he hath perused, he shall convent him, if he find cause, either by the statute of Leicester[u], (as it is

[u] [This statute will be found in Wood, Annals, ad an. 1581. p. 202, partly embodied in the present statute, tit. xvi. § 9. from Reg. K. K. 314 b.]

called,) or by the later statute of the six doctors[x], at the vice-chancellor's choice, until at this new settling of your statutes one entire and absolute statute be made of both. A.D. 1631.

Secondly, that if the vice-chancellor find cause to command any man to prison, the party so commanded and sent by a beadle, shall (for so the statutes require[y]) presently submit, and go quietly to prison: and if they do not, that refusal [alone] shall be as a breach of the peace, and not have any appeal. Any man commanded to prison by the vice-chancellor, to submit.

Thirdly, we command, that the delegates, which at this present are in hand with the statutes, make all the speed that possibly they can, for the finishing of that great and excellent work; yet so as that presently they lay all other statutes aside, till they have drawn up two perfect and sufficient statutes for causes of appeal, the one in matters of instance, and those things which belong to the chancellor's court there; the other for all kind of appeals in other causes whatsoever; and that they keep as near to the ancient statutes of our university as possibly they can, so as they may also meet withal the present inconveniences. And likewise that they presently draw up the form of another statute for the weekly meeting every Monday in term and out of term of all the heads of colleges and halls that shall be in town, to consider of the peace and government of our university, as occasion may arise[z]: that so all things may be deliberately put [up] (when there is cause) to the convocation according to such directions as we shall give to your chancellor, from whom you shall receive them. And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant on this behalf. Given under our signet, at our honour of Woodstock the four and twentieth day of August, in the seventh year of our reign, (1631.)

The delegates commanded to draw up the first two statutes concerning appeals before they proceed.

A weekly meeting every Monday of the heads of colleges and halls.

In convocatione habita[a] 26 die Augusti, 1631. promulgata sunt edicta a serenissima regis majestate ad venerabilem virum, Doctorem Smith, sacræ theologiæ professorem, et vice-cancellarium universitatis Oxon. missa, in quibus sen-

Convocatio habita circa edicta regis.

[x] [Embodied in present statute (ibid.) from Reg. N. 41.]

[y] [See authorities in marg. of Corp. Stat. tit. de Jud., § 11.]

[z] [See present statutes, tit. xiii.]

[a] [This entry comes before the king's letter in Conv. Reg. R. fol. 37. b.]

A.D. 1631. tentia serenissimi regis prius ore tenus lata de Thoma Forde, Ægidio Thorne, et Johanne [*leg.* Gulielmo] Hodges ex academia exterminandis, tum de Athertono Brutche et Johanne Doughtye procuratoribus munere procuratorio privandis, nunc scriptis consignata, ac privato sigillo munita; ac insuper edicta quædam regia circa concionum censuram, et appellandi potestatem, aliaque ad regimen academiæ spectantia, transmissa sunt ad venerabilem vice-cancellarium [b].

The proctors obey, and lay down their office.

Deinde perlectis hisce regis literis, procuratores regio mandato alacriter morem gerentes officii sui insignia humillime deposuerunt. Et venerabilis vir, Doctor Ratcliffe principalis collegii Ænei-Nasi[c], et Magister Turner collegii Mertonensis

[b] [The following is the notice of these proceedings in Crosfield's Diary, Aug. 26. "Convocatio habita, ubi literæ a rege ad vice-cancellarium missæ publice per registrarium factæ sunt, quibus literis Rex post præfationem de sua cura et consideratione status universitatis, in quo quidam seditiose et contumaciter sese gesserant adversus seu cum contemptu auctoritatis, et in ipsorum concionibus aliquid ejusmodi contentum esset, ideo vice-cancellarii appellationem esse justam et æquam, necnon mandavit, ut voluntatem suam in domo convocationis declararet de Bannitione M^ri Ford, Thorne, et Hodges; item de depositione procuratorum, &c. Item de sententia et examinatione expectanda M^ri Hide ædis Christi, et Mr. Hill, qui adhuc absentes non examinantur. Mandatum etiam aliud fuit de festinatione delegatorum pro collectione statutorum.

Item potestas vice-cancellarii in concionum dijudicatione vel requisitione videbatur aliquantisper augmentata.

Dispensatio etiam petita et concessa fuit, ut procuratorum computus non fieret usque ad finem anni, propter statutum. Intra quindenam Mr Erles Merton, et Mr Washington Æn. in priorum vicem substituti. D^re Smith vice-cancellario. Scriptum banniendi dictum Thomam Ford, Ægidium Thorne, et Guliel. Hodges fuit peremptorie intra spatium quatuor dierum, utque nullus eis faveret.

Oct. 6. Report that Dr. Zouch is to make an historical narration of all the passages between the king and the university at Woodstock for the satisfaction of some people abroad that murmur in the country.

Oct. 13. The 23d of August last upon occasion of his majesty's examination of university men that had offended against his declaration they pleaded ignorance thereof: whereof our chancellor hath taken order that the articles with the same declaration being new reprinted, every college might have one. The contents of the declaration in sum are these. First his majesty declares the occasion of the publishing his declaration, which was to maintain the Church in peace by suppressing unnecessary disputations.

2dly. The declaration itself contains six particulars, viz.

i. A ratification of the articles to be agreeable to God's word.
ii. A grant of power to the clergy for settling and ordering all difference in the Church about external polity in their convocations with his approbation obtained.
iii. The same grant made to the bishops for deliberation.
iv. A demonstration of his joy for the universal consent of the clergy in subscribing to the articles notwithstanding differences.
v. A prohibition to print or preach anything contrary or different to the full and plain meaning of the articles.
vi. A particular prohibition of all in the universities for affixing any new sense to any article, or for publicly holding any disputation either way other than is established in convocation."]

[c] [Samuel Radcliffe; he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors: he founded by his will two scholarships in that college.]

vice-custos[d], juxta factam sibi a serenissima regis majestate potestatem alios procuratores ex iisdem collegiis substituendi, præsentarunt egregios viros a se juxta novissima statuta regia nominatos: ille scilicet Magistrum Laurentium Washington e collegio Ænei-Nasi; hic vero Magistrum Johannem Erles e collegio Merton[e], ut pro eo quod superat istius anni admitterentur ad munus procuratorium obeundum. Deinde præstitis per præfatos Magistrum Erles et Washington respective juramentis de suprema regiæ majestatis authoritate agnoscenda, de fidelitate sive allegiantia, necnon de officiis procuratorum fideliter præstandis, juxta statuta et decreta in ea parte edita et provisa, admissi respective fuerunt ad officia procuratoria, et statim iisdem dominus vice-cancellarius officiorum insignia in manus tradidit, viz., claves et libros. Deinde hujusmodi dispensatio petita erat. A.D. 1631.

Procuratores Mag. Erles e coll. Merton. Mag. Washington e coll. Æn. Nas.

Supplicant venerabili convocationi doctorum, magistrorum regentium et non regentium procuratores partis hujus anni, ut differatur eorum computus in diem, quando reddendus sit computus pro uno anno integro. Conceditur simpliciter.

Cum nos Guilielmus Smith sacræ theologiæ professor, honoratissimi cancellarii universitatis Oxon. commissarius sive vice-cancellarius, contra Thomam Forde clericum, magistrum artium, et aula St. Mariæ Magd. in universitate Oxon., Ægidium Thorne, clericum, S. Theol. Bac. e collegio Baliol., et Guilielmum Hodges clericum, magistrum artium, collegii Exon. Socium universitatis prædictæ, pro quibusdam pravis et offensivis assertionibus sive materiis contra edicta regia, et ad perturbationem pacis et tranquillitatis universitatis Oxon. notorie tendentibus in quibusdam eorum respective concionibus in ecclesia beatæ Mariæ Virginis Oxon. anno instante, viz. 1631. et mensibus ejusdem traditis et promulgatis, juxta statuta universitatis prædictæ et edicta regia processimus; et deinde causis eisdem ad regiam majestatem devolutis iidem prædicti Thomas Forde, Ægidius Thorne, et Guilielmus Hodges coram serenissima regia ma-

Bannitio magistrorum præmissorum secundum edicta regis[f].

[d] [Peter Turner, afterwards M.D. and Savilian professor of geometry; ejected by the parliamentary visitors.]

[e] [Author of 'Microcosmography,' afterwards chaplain to Prince Charles, chancellor of Salisbury, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Worcester and Salisbury.]

[f] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 38 b.]

A.D. 1631. jestate, regiis suis consiliariis assidentibus, legitime et judicialiter citati et comparentes de eisdem pravis assertionibus sive materiis in eorum respective concionibus prædictis aliisque enormibus legitime etiam convicti fuerint: unde serenissima majestas regia, habito honoratissimorum consiliariorum sacrum consilio eosdem singulos ab universitate prædicta banniendos et expellendos fore decreverit, et nobis banniendos et expellendos mandaverit, et remiserit; idcirco nos, Guilielmus Smith, vice-cancellarius et commissarius antedictus, præfatos Thomam Forde, Ægidium Thorne, et Guilielmum Hodges juxta mandatum regium et statuta dictæ universitatis erga ejusmodi delinquentes provisa, privilegiis universitatis privandos et exuendos fore, et a finibus ejusdem expellendos, exterminandos, et banniendos fore decernimus, prout eosdem Thomam, Ægidium, et Guilielmum, et ipsorum quemlibet sic privamus, exuimus, expellimus, exterminamus, et bannimus, ipsorumque quemlibet pro sic privato, exuto, expulso, exterminato, et bannito declaramus et publicamus: intimantes etiam iisdem, et eorum cuilibet, quod intra quatuor dies proxime post publicationem præsentium ab universitate prædicta et finibus ejusdem recedant, et exeant, recedat et exeat: monentes et intimantes peremptorie et per præsentes sic monemus, quod nullus infra præcinctum universitatis prædictos Thomam, Ægidium, et Guilielmum, aut eorum aliquem acceptet, foveat, aut defendat sub pœna juris. Dat. sub sigillo officii cancellariatus universitatis Oxon. vicesimo [sexto] die mensis Augusti, Anno Dom. 1631.

The chapel of Queen's coll. wainscoted.

In this year was the chapel at Queen's college wainscoted[s].

RIGHT REVEREND, MY MOST HONOURED GOOD LORD,

Mr. Hill's letter to me how he was misled by Dr. Prideaux in this business.

How much I am bound to thank my good God, who in the midst of trouble hath so much blessed me with your lordship's grace and favour to roll myself upon. In confidence, that through these clouds by your lordship's goodness and mediation the royal favour of my most gracious and

[s] [Crosfield's Diary, Sep. 25, 1630, "Care was taken for the chapel's beautifying by wainscot and painting."]

blessed sovereign will shine upon me. *Nemo proficiens erubescit,* saith Tertul. No man is ashamed to relate the story of his offence when he is come to himself, and begins to thrive in the way of a better opinion and judgment. It hath been my great grief and misery, but to be thought to be possessed with that damned spirit of opposition, which in public exercise I have cried down and conjured, or to give fire to any factious spirit to rebel against authority and the breath of heaven. *Omnis sermo ad forensem famam a domesticis emanat auctoribus,* saith the orator[h]. I know no malice can truly prevent the credit of my words. I thank my God I have been often an occasion of peace and quietness within my college, never was before engaged in any such mad affront, for which I shall ever condemn myself upon the theatre of my own conscience, and suspect my leaders. How easy a thing is it for some men in some eminent and leading places to give occasion to quiet and temperate spirits to rebel against their own conscience and ingenuity! Therefore (saith S. Austin) might the example of Cato have prevailed much, when he slew himself, *Non quia solus id fecerat,* not because he alone had done so, *Sed quia vir doctus et probus habebatur*[i], but because he was esteemed to be a learned and an honest man. Two glorious titles, which touch and confine the hearts and affections of all good men, if they sometimes prove not false fires, to delude the world and cheat the weaker in their opinions. I must not much trespass upon your lordship's many serious and weighty affairs. How gladly would I enlarge and unbowel myself in any style of true and hearty submission! *Mihi fama posthac vilius constabit.* So beseeching the continuance of your lordship's favourable respect, and good opinion of me, I shall be ever bound to pray for your lordship's prosperity and happiness. A.D. 1631.

Your lordship's most humble
and devoted servant,
RICH. HILL.

From Brasenose coll. in Oxon.
Octob. 23, 1631.

[h] [Q. Cicero de Petit. Consul. cap. v.]

[i] [S. Aug. de Civit. Dei, lib. i. cap. 23. Op., tom. vii. col. 32. D.]

A.D. 1631.

RIGHT REVEREND, AND RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Another letter of Mr. Hill's to me about Dr. Prideaux.

IT hath added some degrees more to my sorrows, th I have not given your lordship better satisfaction. As m tongue hath been the true and even pulse of my heart, so n desire is my pen should be the true and plain expression.

True it is, that the example of Dr. Prideaux, my fath (whom with reverence I am to name) too much ruled with my breast. For I could not in any charity believe that h who had been so often vice-chancellor, would any way see to betray or minorate the authority and power of that pla Besides (that every man may rather bear his own burden) confess that my own fancy doted so much upon that la eighth edict, mistaking it both in its end and latitude. F it is impossible that any one decree can in itself be so rou and full as to meet so closely with all manner of offende in all circumstances and several degrees of offences: mu less seem any way to confine and bind the hands of authori from punishing according to discretion, even by virtue a of that general statute of obedience, which sweetly ru through all, and indeed is the golden chain or main and link of all.

By this, may it please your good lordship, there was malice here, but error, and such an error, that begat both myself and others a strange mad stupidity, that one amo ten could not be able, or so happy upon the sudden to lo up to that power which is the rule and perfection, the l and crown of all. I beseech your lordship to set a period these (amidst many other) the troubles of

Your lordship's ever truly
devoted servant
RICH. HILL.

From Brasenose Coll. Oxon.
Nov. 7, 1631.

RIGHT WORTHY SIR,

Mr. Hyde's letter to the vice-chancellor.

YOU cannot but know (though I think you have alm forgotten) what high displeasure I am fallen into by r unfortunate attendance and behaviour in a delegacy. H

my intentions been really as foul as information hath derived them to be, I should not now dare to entreat your pardon. I had not lately durst so near to have approached unto so great integrity, as to wait upon your most honourable chancellor. His lordship was pleased to vouchsafe me access; was pleased to acquaint me with the charge of my guilt. To whom when my endeavoured excuses (for defence I thought not of) could not yield satisfaction, his lordship (as inclined to shew me favour) commanded me to signify thus much to you, as also to intimate that he did expect to hear from you what satisfaction you should conceive fit to be given by me for so public an injury. Sir, you best know my offence, and to what punishment it merits, as also (which is my comfort) what kind best sorts with ingenuity. In what condition I now stand I am severely sensible; how to better it I know not, unless you shall vouchsafe by remitting those errors, which weakness of judgment (not strength of faction or disaffection to authority) engaged me in, to make me capable of favour. I humbly crave your pardon for so long interrupting your more serious employments, and shall wait for and submit unto whatsoever you shall be pleased to determine of, A.D. 1631.

Your humble servant,

FRANCIS HYDE.

London,
Nov. 13, 1631.

Convocatio habita 15 Decemb. 1631, circa statuta quædam de appellat. et convent. præfectorum.

CONVOCATIO[k] habita erat die Mercurii, viz. 15 die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1631, in qua venerabilis vir Dr. Smith S. theologiæ professor, et almæ universitatis Oxon. vicecancellarius, significavit venerabili cœtui doctorum, magistrorum regentium et non regentium, delegatos [collegisse et] compilasse statuta quædam de appellationibus, necnon statutum aliud de conventu præfectorum collegiorum et aularum die lunæ cujuslibet septimanæ per totum annum, tam in vacationum quam terminorum temporibus, juxta edicta serenissimæ regiæ majestatis Woodstochiæ edita, et habita, et ad venerabilem domum convocationis transmissa. Quæ statuta

[k] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 41.]

A.D. 1631. in eadem convocatione promulgabantur, et unanimi assensu et consensu doctorum, magistrorum regentium, et non regentium, comprobabantur, quorum capita hic sequuntur.

De appellationibus.

1. Quorum appellationes recipiendæ non sint[l].

2. De causis, in quibus dubitatur, utrum appellatio admittenda sit necne[m].

3. De conventu præfectorum Coll. et Aularum[n].

His statutis prælectis et approbatis comparuit Mr. Hodges coram venerabili cœtu doctorum, magistrorum regentium, et non regentium, per edicta serenissimæ regiæ majestatis ab academiæ finibus nuper exterminatus propter sua demerita, scilicet pro concione in ecclesia B. Mariæ Virginis infra universitatem prædictam in regias injunctiones et academiæ tranquillitatem seditiose committendo et prædicando. Cui per honoratissimum nostrum cancellarium serenissimus rex ex summa sua Clementia Palinodiæ, ac recantationis, favorem indulsit, et in spem pristinæ conditionis et restaurationis ad gremium matris academiæ reduxit. Flexis itaque genibus, et animo officiose devoto prædictus Mr. Hodges sequentia legebat in scriptis manu sua propria consignata. Quorum tenor sequitur, et est talis.

Mr. Hodges's submission, Decemb. 15, 1631, in convocation[o].

I WILLIAM HODGES do freely and sincerely acknowledge before this venerable assembly of convocation, that in a sermon by me preached in St. Mary's upon the 26th of June last past, I fell upon the delivery of those points, which by his majesty's royal injunctions were forbidden me to meddle withal, and therein I confess with hearty sorrow my great disobedience against his sacred majesty. Moreover I do likewise with hearty sorrow confess, that I did let fall some passages that might be taken to the disparagement of the government of the Church, in making erroneous and heretical opinions the way to preferment. All which, with the main current of my discourse, might sound to sedition in the

[l] [The statute now passed was with some modifications included in the Corpus Statutorum, tit. xxi. § 16.]

[m] [This is the present statute, Corp. Stat., tit. xxi. § 17.]

[n] [Corp. Stat. tit. xiii.]

[o] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 42.]

of the present assembly. By this my great and inex- A.D. 1631.
ɔle offence, I do freely acknowledge that I have de-
d the sharpest of censures and severest of punishments;
:herefore that his royal majesty hath justly rewarded me
ıe same, it being an offence of so high a nature. And
ve nothing at all to plead but the royal mercy of my
ous sovereign for my restitution to this famous univer-

This my confession and submission I do most humbly
ɛr to the favourable acceptance of this venerable house,
ng the pardon of the university in general, so more
:ially of our most honourable chancellor, whom with all
lity I beseech to present this my acknowledgement to
najesty's sacred hand, as the pledge and engagement
in present and for the future of my readiest obedience.

WILLIAM HODGES[p].

Hodges also made a public re-
ion sermon at St. Mary's the first
. following, a copy of which ser-
as seized in Abp. Laud's study,
Doom, p. 175): "A full year of
ion" after his sentence he pe-
d the king for restoration; this
ranted, Sept. 9, 1632, and in a
:ation held Oct. 9 following, the
n and grant were read and he
:stored. Reg. Conv. R. foll. 50,

ıe humble Petition of William
Hodges,
it humbly shewing that he hath
ad a full yeare to bewaile his
and learne obedience. How
hly and well he hath done it,
ımous nurserie of learning and
n, wherein by your royall favor
ith hitherto beene an observant
ioner, shall for the present time
stimony, and for after times more
ɐe confirme his every dayes ac-
s they are, so shall they be but
commentarie upon that old
ıe.
it therefore please your most
nt Majestie to accomplish upon
bedient petitioner that worke of
which your royall favour hath
, that so by God's goodness and
oyall Majesties, he may have a
set to the time of his probation,
ıce more enjoy the privileges of
other University with as much
m as the rest of her dutifull
It is a rich blessing your poore
beggs; but at an humble dis-
tance, encouraged by those former promising rayes of your Princely clemencie to hope for this full enjoyment of a brighter sunshine; and by them experienced likewise, that he hath a gracious Soveraine, before whose royall foote to prostrate his unworthie self and suite: and being prostrate hee will not rise but with a hearty prayer to the King of Kings for the encrease and perpetuitie of his blessings of grace and peace uppon your royall head, and that youre kingly throne may bee as the dayes of Heaven."

This being received by his Majesty, the petitioner was ordered to carry it to the Chancellor, who put his subscription to it as follows:

"Sept. 9, 1632. His Majestie hath considered of this Petition, and is gratiously pleased to put an end to the time of probation formerly assigned the Petitioner, and wholy to discharge the sentence given against him at Woodstock, Aug. the 23, 1631. For which his release, this my subscription to his petition by his Majesties command shall be your sufficient warrant.

GUIL. LONDON."

Hodges was then restored to his former academical privileges. He afterwards married Sarah, the daughter of Dr. Prideaux, (Ath. Ox. iii. 268,) became one of the vicars of Bampton in Oxfordshire, rector of Ripple in Worcestershire, (which he kept through the Rebellion,) archdeacon of Worcester, and after the Restoration D.D. See Wood's F. O. ii. 260.]

A.D. 1631.

Mr. Hill's submission, December 15, 1631, in convocation[1].

I THOMAS HILL do freely and sincerely acknowledge before this venerable assembly of convocation, that in a sermon lately by me preached in St. Mary's, I did let fall divers scandalous speeches partly in opposition to his majesty's injunctions, by odious justling together the names of certain factions in the Church, and imputing Pelagianism and popery to the one side: partly in disparagement of the present government of state and Church, by making foul and erroneous opinions the readiest steps now-a-days to preferment[2]. As also in disparaging the whole order of bishops in point of learning and religion, making them favourers of unsound and erroneous doctrine, and disfavourers of sound doctrine. As likewise in imputing to a great part of our clergy only politic and lunatic religion: besides private glances against particular persons concerning some speeches delivered in their late sermons, in all which passages in my sermon, I confess to have given just offence to the university, and to deserve the sharpest of censures. Wherefore with all humble submission I beseech the whole university, represented in this venerable house, to pass by this my wilful error of undiscreet and misguided zeal, and do faithfully promise henceforward to abstain from all such scandalous aspersions and intimations, as tending only to the disparagement of the Church, and the distraction and disquiet of the university. And this my submission I humbly crave may be accepted

[1] [This submission had been made July 16, 1631, nor is there any appearance of its having been repealed. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 35. b.]

[2] [Prynne gives the following passages from Thomas Hill's sermon (on James i. 16) from a copy sent to Laud, "seized in one his papers, and endorsed with his hand:"

"And here, were my time and learning parallel to my zeal, what a tempting doth present itself, to shew how rashly (that I say not cruelly) our Pelagian votaries have handled the Decrees and Statutes of the King. But they are to be mischieved into honor (but no matter how), which tempts them to disrelish sound doctrine on no other ground than did David, because 'the Lords do not favour it,' 1 Sam. xxix. 6. Scripture they use wor than the Turks do Christians at Tun enslave it to the vassalage of the foul errour, and according to their m current garbe, employ it to defe Popery, or as bad Pelagianisme, & Popish darts whet afresh on a Dut grinston, have pierced deep, and wit out speedy succour will prove morta I am persuaded these last Transmari Tenets had not been so jolly and brie among us, nor the opposite truth diametrically condemned by many, h they first made proof of these points their owne retired and serious conten plations." Prynne's Cant. Doom, p. 173.]

which I do here make willingly, and from my heart, with true sorrow for what is past. A.D. 1631.

THOMAS HILL.

Mr. Hyde's submission.

WHEREAS, upon information given to his majesty concerning misdemeanours of the delegates in hearing and determining the cause of appeal, set on foot by Mr. Ford against Mr. Vice-chancellor, his majesty was pleased to give order, that as soon as I came unto the university, notice should be given unto the right honourable and right reverend father in God, the lord bp. of London, our chancellor, that upon examination of the business I might receive such censure, as the merits of the cause should deserve, and his lordship upon my voluntary appearance, acknowledgement of my errors, and humble submission to his lordship, has been pleased to remit me back to the university, and hath ordered that in the presence of Mr. Vice-chancellor, and the governors of colleges and halls, I should make the like recognition of my errors and offensive carriage in that business; I with all humility and thankfulness acknowledge his lordship's favour, and do freely and ingenuously confess, that in the hearing of that cause, I did declare myself in the maintenance of Mr. Ford's appeal with more vehemency than did become an indifferent man, not without disrespect to Mr. Vice-chancellor, and some other misdemeanours. For which inconsiderate carriage I am very heartily sorry, and do humbly crave pardon of Mr. Vice-chancellor and the university, and do seriously promise, that from henceforth I will avoid all partakings or factious endeavours against the quiet and government of the university, and as much as shall be in my power, will be assisting to the orderly proceedings of those who are in authority and set over me in this place.

FRANCIS HYDE.

A.D. 1631.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

Mr. Hodges's letter of thanks.

WITH all humility let me beseech your lordship among other faults of mine, to pardon this one of presumption. And having sealed me a pardon for my boldness, I must again beseech your honourable favour to entertain this [illegible] necessary testimony and tender of my heartiest thanks and most humble service. Let all the world forget me, when I forget to be grateful, having been blessed with as great a favour from your fatherly hands as I could in reason or modestly sue for. The re-enlivening of dying hopes, the seasonable refreshing of a withering branch, the happy recovery of a man as low in present being of his decayed fortunes as punishment and desert could set him; the work your lordship's, mine the benefit; my expressions may come below the greatness both of the benefit I enjoy, and of the favour I have received; but my prayers and continual devotions shall not. I shall make up in these the defects of the former, and in these I shall pray God to bless me so through the course of my studies and endeavours, as that I may be able to approve myself

Your lordship's in all thankfulness
and faithful service to be commanded,

WILLIAM HODGES[r].

From Exon. Coll. in Oxon.
Feb. 22, 163½.

[r] [As no notice is here taken of the other delinquents, it may be stated, that Forde refused to make any apology for his conduct, and that on his endeavouring to obtain a Lectureship at Plymouth, Laud procured a letter from the king 'not to choose Mr. Ford for their lecturer or vicar upon any terms, under pain of his royal displeasure,' and another to the bishop of Exeter, 'not to admit him in case they should elect him.' (See Prynne's Cant. Doom, pp. 175, 176, who makes much of this against the abp.) He became one of the Assembly of Divines in 1644, and subsequently minister of St. Laurence's, Exeter, and one of the commissioners for ejecting scandalous ministers in the county of Devon. He was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. (Ath. Ox. iii. 1096.)

With reference to Thorne, Wood states (Annals, p. 379) that though he made his submission, he was not restored to his university privileges: but that he subsequently became rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, (where he suffered much from the parliamentary soldiers,) archdeacon of Buckingham, and D.D. in 1661. (A detailed account of his sufferings is given in Walker's Sufferings, par. ii. p. 44.)]

A.D. 1632.

- { Mr. CHAWORTH[s], ex Æd. Christ. } [Admitted
s { Mr. MEREDITH[t], e coll. Omni. Anim. } Apr. 11, 1632.]

S. in Christo.

ER my hearty commendations, &c. I am very sorry I have this occasion to write to the university, which so well, that it cannot but trouble me to hear of any ill done in it. I have divers ways heard, what dis- and tumults have accompanied the public disputa- oward the end of the last Lent[x], to the great scandal of iiversity, and tending to the breach of all government

My letters to the convocation about the disorders in the schools the last Lent[u].

The noise of these great disorders was like enough lf to be heard far, and to add to this unhappiness these meanours were then committed, when they might be y some which meant not to conceal them. Insomuch he report of them is come to his majesty's ears, who is r displeased with this ill carriage, and the more, be- he thought the care and the pains which he lately o settle some breaches of government there, would not n have been forgotten, as it seems to him they are. this his majesty hath directed his princely letters to nd by them required me to look both to the punish- of these distempers and the preventing of the like ter. According to these his majesty's royal com- s, I do pray and require you, Mr. Vice-chancellor, and st of the governors, to look carefully to your several es, both public and private, not only for the honour of niversity, (which it seems by some is too much neg-) but also because I find his majesty so resolved, that ll have a severe course held against any governors, as s others, that shall be proved faulty. And that this

[s] Richard Chaworth, after the restoration made vicar-general prov. of Cant., chancellor of ster and London. (Wood, F. O.]

[t] hn Meredith, rector of Stamford June 30, 1641, fellow of Eton , and master of Wigston's hos- eicester. He was ejected during ellion from these preferments, s elected warden of All Souls Jan. 21, 166⅘, and March 6 following provost of Eton. He died July 16, 1665.]

[u] [Read in convocation April 19, 1632. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 44. b.]

[x] [Alluded to by Crosfield, March 1, "Utrum majores tumultus in scholis tempore quadragesimæ cedunt in studiosorum beneficium vel detrimentum."]

A.D. 1632. may appear, I have sent you here his majesty's letters to me, which are to be read in open convocation, that the whole university may know how distasteful these courses are to his majesty, and how prejudicial they may be to yourselves. And I do heartily pray you all, that hereafter, not only in disputations, but upon all other occurrences whatsoever, you uphold the honour and government of that place, and spare no man that shall be proved an offender against either. And for my part, if nothing else will serve, I shall take the best course I can to see justice done, and example made where there is cause; neither can I go off from this opinion, that the younger sort would easily be reduced into better order, if all the governors did that which in conscience and duty they are bound unto. And I will hope, that all whom this may any ways concern, will hereafter be careful of the good of the university, the honour of themselves, and their credit with his majesty, which certainly can neither be gained nor held by such breaches upon government. So praying you to take care of these things, I leave you to God's gracious protection, and shall ever rest,

Your very loving friend and chancellor,

GUIL. LONDON.

London House,
April 13, 1632.

To my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford, [these.]

The tenor of the king's letters to me here follows[7]: 54

CHARLES R.

His majesty's letters to me about the tumults in Lent disputations.

RIGHT trusty and well-beloved counsellor, and right reverend father in God, we greet you well. We had reason to expect that our own princely care and former admonitions had sufficiently regulated that our university of Oxford, whereof you as our chancellor have the charge. Never-

[7] [Read in the same convocation after the chancellor's. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 45. a.]

eless we understand, that the late Lent exercises in their A.D. 1632.
hools have been carried in such disorder, that if at the stance of the dean of Christ Church, the vice-chancellor id not excused the bachelors of that house from answering their turn, there had followed much mischief, which distion of theirs we well approve[z]. For though a virtuous aulation to wet the industry of scholars be not to be discouraged, yet it must always be governed, so as it may not oceed to animosities and factious contestations of young id hot heads, which will breed combustion and public disrbance in the end if due prevention be not used. We ierefore require you, not only to give present order for supression of these or the like tumults; but also to see that ie authors be punished according to their deserts. And if pon due examination you find that any master of a college, r other superior, hath been actor or encourager herein, or iath not done his duty in containing the scholars from these listempers, let him know, that we shall hold him unworthy of that trust, and will not spare to punish him as we shall iee cause. Given at our palace at Westminster this 12th lay of April, 1632, in the eighth year of our reign.

To the right reverend father in God, our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, William lord bishop of London, chancellor of our university of Oxford.

Reverendissime Cancellarie,

Inverecundis aliquorum turbis invite hoc bonum debemus, quod ex ansa insuavi accepimus pulchrum divinissimi regis et cordatissimi cancellarii monumentum, illius ad te literas, mox ad nos tuas, utrasque tam gratiæ quam providentiæ plenas, e quibus intelligimus, quanti sit vobis innocentia nostra, quam ideo et nos religiosius culturi sumus sub nomine obsequii. Has etiam utrasque duplici registro recondemus in perpetuorum archivorum simul et cordium. Cum auris regia per longinquam audiendi seriem pertingi soleat suprema, mirum est, quomodo rex ipse res nostras inviseret;

[z] [See Wood, Annals, ad an. p. 381.]

A.D. 1632. nisi et summi moderatoris intenta sagacitas, et barbari hujus tumultus clamosa magnitudo æque innotesceret, nisi princeps tam sapere posset, quam populus insipere, nisi et Carolinus esset in scintilla has flammas restinguere, quas norunt pueri excitare. Cum vero incolumitas nostra vobis tantum pariat solicitudinem et molestiam, mirum vos ingrato hoc opere non lassari, nisi pluris esset beneficium serere, quam ex eo demetere. Cum denique area hæc nostra ventilabro regali, ac tuo, sit nuper penitus expurgata, mirum, unde hæ paleæ, mirum nisi indies affluerent temerariæ indoctæque juventutis nova successio, quæ dum calido sanguine, et rerum insciitia vexatur, parum valet aut priorum exempla ad se trahere, aut cognata pacis violamina comparare, aut eventus futuros prospicere, sed effera libertatis opinione decepta quicquid non licet generosum æstimat. Quid ergo? Nunc excusamus crimen patratum? Imo potius patrandi pervicaciam deploramus. Dum in vos modo, et modo in nosmetipsos dividimus oculos, pudore nostri confundimur, vestrique laboramus merito. Pudet aliquorum nos omnes, tyronum veteranos, subditorum dominos; pudet conturbantium et hos qui patiuntur, quibus acerbius fuit, alii quod ferirent, quam quod ipsi ferrent; pudet bonos malorum insultantium, sicut pars ulcerosa totius corporis gravamen simulque pudor est. Puderet minus, si aut ipse minus solicitus, aut rex minus esset benignus. Reorum facinus supra modum exaggerat læsæ potestatis excellentia, cujus tam curæ oppugnatur quam præcepto, bonitati quam justitiæ. Tu vero, qui in re nostra fulmen regale sustines, clientes tuos, quo velis, sub clypeo tutelari deduces. Scrutamur enim, et (quod jubes, et quod ultro egressi sumus) delinquentes quoscunque eos castigamus inventos; castigando inventos monemus insuper universos, ut flexile collum præbeant, alios, ut pressius utantur loris: idque non tantum nostri causa, quorum maxime interest in tuto conquiescere, sed et serenissimi regis, ne frustra turbines tam caute prohibeat, unaque tui, ne frustra tam paterne corripias.

Honori vestro devinctissima

OXONIENS. ACADEMIA.

E domo nostræ congregationis,
April 23, 1632.

A.D. 1632.

t. JAMES MASTERS of Alban hall was banished the uni- Bannitio Mr. Masters 1632; see p. 156[7].
y for abusing divers heads of houses openly in St. 's in his speech, as being then *terræ filius* 1631, and anished for it 1632.

[*S. in Christo*[8].]

TER my hearty commendations, &c. The time is now Dr. Duppa, dean of Christ Church, chosen vice-chancellor.
for the choice of a new vice-chancellor, for I have been o lay the pains of that place upon Dr. Smith these two together. In the whole course of that his govern-, he hath carried himself with a great deal of fidelity to niversity, and a great deal of care and moderation in managing of so many troublesome businesses, as have in his time; yet notwithstanding these and his other ies for the discharge of that place, I am resolved to another to you; both because among so many worthy ble men as are with you, I would not pass by all the ontinually to overload any one. And because I am desirous to divide the experience as well as the pains of service among the heads of colleges, to the end there still be some that may be acquainted with the burden veight of that office, and able the better to assist such, ast newly enter upon it. At this time upon very due deration I have thought fit to name Dr. Duppa, dean of t Church, to be vice-chancellor for this year ensuing, a I know to be a discreet, able, and worthy man for place, and one that will satisfy my expectation and . These are therefore to pray and require you to allow is my nomination and choice of Dr. Duppa, and to give your best advice and assistance in all such businesses, as concern the good government, and consequently the

[7] See p. 148 in marg., under the 1638.]

[8] [Read in convocation July 19, 1632. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 48.]

A.D. 1632. honour of the university. So I bid you all heartily farewell, and rest,

Your very loving friend,
and chancellor,
GUIL. LONDON.

Fulham House,
July 11, 1632.

To my very loving friends, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford, [these.]

An order conceived in Oxford touching the king's declaration about the five articles, Feb. 9, 163¾[a].

QUUM serenissimæ regiæ majestati visum fuerit publico edicto cavere, ne quis in religionis materia quicquam contra literalem articulorum sensum pro concione et publice definire audeat[b], existant tamen nonnulli, qui, usque quo hoc edictum extendi debeat, aut pro incomperto habeant, aut se ita habere simulent: idcirco nos (quibus obedientiæ præstandæ publicæque pacis conservandæ et demandatur munus, et incumbit cura, quorum etiam plerisque serenissimæ regiæ majestatis tum actis tum de hac re consiliis Woodstochiæ interesse concessum est) tam crassæ et supinæ ignorantiæ ansam præscindere volentes, sic pronunciamus: quod, ut dissidiorum flammam (circa quinque articulos, quos vocant, inter remonstrantes et contra-remonstrantes contraversos) in exteris regionibus accensam, et vicinitate quadam mali nostros etiam penates jamjam corripientem, huic edicto sanciendo occasionem præbuisse optime perspectum habemus, ita tanquam præsentissimum remedium huic incendio restringuendo, et ad controversias præcipue circa hos articulos exortas, hoc edictum extendendum esse judicamus: quicunque igitur in his controversiis pro sententia sua tuenda publice de industria tractet, temere affirmet, aut pertinaciter

[a] [Printed wrongly in first ed. 163¼. This appears to be an order of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors.]

[b] [See the declaration prefixed to the articles in the Book of Common Prayer; and a proclamation for establishing the peace and quiet of the Church of England, dated June 16, 1626. (Rymer's Fœd. VIII. ii. 64.)]

definiat; quicunque etiam publice et pro concione adversam opinioni suæ sententiam argumentis, et consequentiis, odiose proscindat, aut in adversas sententias tuentium nomina, aut famam convitiis, calumniis, aut aliis, quovismodo grassetur, eundem illum, tanquam violati regii edicti, pacisque publicæ turbatæ reum postulandum censemus. Talemque esse de hac re sententiam nostram solemni hac nominum nostrorum subscriptione publice testatum volumus; tum ut post hæc (quod optandum est) potiore habeatur loco charitas, quæ ædificat, quam scientia, quæ inflat, tum etiam, ne quis in posterum majorem curiositatis suæ, quam tranquillitatis publicæ rationem habendam fore, aut mercedis loco ducat pacata turbare. A.D. 1632.

SIR,

You have done very well in Hobbs's[c] business; and the motion made by Dr. Pink to prevent pleading of ignorance, &c., was in itself very good and seasonable; and you did as fitly lay hold of it, and draw up the order about it, as I see by the inclosed; yet nevertheless there is somewhat very considerable before you publish that order: as first, that there are certain incidents to some of those five articles, which all men upon the hearing presume forbidden; whereas by this order they will take themselves confined to the five express articles only: and secondly it must be very well weighed, what power you or I have to interpret or make an order upon a declaration, set forth by the authority of the king with the consent of his bishops; and I much doubt, it will not be warrantable. In the meantime it will be enough against the plea of ignorance to declare upon all occasions the five articles controverted by the remonstrants, are the

A passage of my letters touching the order the heads had conceived about the five articles.

[c] ["William Hobbes, B.D. and fellow of Trinity coll., insisting in his sermon preached at St. Mary's on the feast of the Epiphany 1632 upon the point of falling from grace, was convented before the vice-chancellor and certain heads of houses to answer for what he had delivered. Whereupon confessing that he had erred against his majesty's declaration, made his submission before them in the vice-chancellor's lodgings 25 of the same month." Wood, Annals, p. 385. Hobbes's Recantation is in Reg. Conv. R. fol. 54. a. See also Prynne's Cant. Doom, p. 176.]

A.D. 1632. doctrines for a time not to be meddled with, that the factions unhappily spread amongst our neighbours may not infect this our Church, or break the peace of it. There is somewhat else considerable also, which I think not very fit to write. But to this, if you have any exception, you may return me what answer you please.

GUIL. LONDON.

Feb. 15, 163$\frac{1}{2}$.

S. in Christo[d].

My letters to the convocation about the patent for printing.

AFTER my hearty commendations, &c. Upon occasion of difference between Lichfield and Turner[e] about their printing, there was cause given me to look into your charters, what power the university had for printing, and how many printers were allowed unto you. Upon search I cannot find any grant at all, so that custom is the best warrant you have for that privilege. Your great charter of Hen. VIII. hath no mention at all of it: but Cambridge which had the like charter, found that defect in it, and repaired to the king again, and obtained another particular charter for printing only, which is very large and of great honour and benefit to that university. Where by the way give me leave to tell you, that they of Cambridge have been far more vigilant both to get and keep their privileges than you at Oxford have been, for they have gotten this and other of their privileges confirmed by succeeding princes, and I think some of them by act of parliament, which for Oxford hath not been done.

Upon consideration of this I thought it very just and equal, that the two universities should enjoy the same privileges, especially for printing. And when I had weighed all circumstances, I adventured to move his majesty on your behalf, who, according to his great and princely favour to

[d] [Read in convocation April 1, 1633. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 55. b.]

[e] [John Lichfield and William Turner had been joint printers from 1624. Turner was afterwards associated with Leonard Lichfield.]

e university did most graciously grant it. The motives A.D. 1632.
ich I used were principally two, the one that you might
joy this privilege for learning equally with Cambridge;
d the other, that having many excellent manuscripts in
ur library, you might in time hereby be encouraged to
blish some of them in print to the great honour of that
ce, this Church and kingdom. And now upon the grant
the like patent I doubt not, but you will enter into some
ovident consideration among yourselves, how you may set
e press going, and do something worthy of this his ma-
ty's favour, and that the world may see it is not granted
to you for nothing.

This patent I delivered according to appointment to Mr.
ilip King who paid the fees, and took order for the safe
rrying of it down[f]. But at that time there proved a
ppy error in it which occasioned the sending of it back to
ve it amended. That slip was but in the miswriting of one
rd, which escaped them whom (for want of leisure myself)
set to compare it. The necessity to have this word mended
gat a desire to have a whole clause added, containing a
ivilege of sole printing such MSS. as you should set forth
r a certain number of years. The more I thought of this
ause, the more I found it necessary, and therefore moved
s majesty again for this. But when it was granted, Mr.
ttorney[g] (to whose care and love not only in this, but in
vers other things the university is very much beholden) did
t think it fit to have the former patent recalled, [but] that
is might be added; for that would have been the same in
arge with a new patent being again to pass the king's
nd, and all the seals, but not in profit to you. Therefore
ter a great deal of debate, I resolved by advice to move his
ajesty for a second patent, which may recite the former
nd be in the nature of a confirmation of it, and then add
ll those many clauses which concern the sole printing, not
nly of MSS., but of any other books made, and printed
here, and against the importation of all such as shall be
eprinted beyond the seas, as you will see more perfectly by
he ampleness of the patent itself.

[f] [The first of these patents, dated Nov. 12, 1632, is in Rymer, Fœdera, VIII. iii. p. 250.]

[g] [William Noy.]

A.D. 1632.

A second patent procured.

This being now finished, I here send you down both the patents together, but with this proviso, of which you must be very careful. The privilege is given to you to name your three printers: but after they are named and settled by convocation, they may perchance forget themselves and you, and do some things prejudicial to the honour or profit of the university, the right being then as in themselves, though from you. For prevention of which inconveniences, and divers others yet unseen, and that both for the present and for the time to come, I think it will be very requisite,

The printers not to be confirmed in their places till first some orders concerning them be settled.

First, that you confirm not either of the two printers which you now have, in any of the rights of these patents till all orders concerning them be settled. Secondly, that you name as yet no third printer, but keep the place empty, that you may get an able man, if it be possible, for the printing of Greek, when you shall be ready for it. Thirdly, that you settle some orders of agreement beforehand between your printers, and your other stationers there, which print not. Fourthly, that though your patents be large, yet coming over the heads of the king's printers and other stationers here in London, I shall advise you not to suffer any of your printers as yet to print bibles, service-books, grammars, primers, &c. (which caused the late and chargeable controversy betwixt Cambridge and them;) but let your privilege settle a while and gather strength quietly. Lastly, such orders, as shall be thought fit to be made for the limiting of your printers, and keeping them in due obedience to the university upon all occasions (which may be best advised on by you that are upon the place) I think, may now very fitly be inserted into a chapter by themselves among the statutes[h], that so they may have the more binding authority over them. And what else you may fittingly think of I leave to yourselves.

Mr. Mottershed, according to your direction, hath paid the fees of this second patent, as Mr. Philip King did of the first; but being a far larger patent the charge must needs rise higher. Yet I have gone the nearest way I could. As for the bill of charges, Mr. Mottershed will send it you down. I hope I shall not need to put you in mind of writing a very

[h] [See Corp. Stat., tit. xviii. sect. 5. De typographis Universitatis.]

tter of thanks to his majesty, and I leave it to your A.D. 1633.
ration, whether you will not think it fit to write to
torney, who for the first patent would take no fees,
Mr. Secretary Windebank[i], who put them to the
hand, and ordered them to the seals, and would take
for either, which hath not a little lessened your
. So wishing that these patents may turn to the
and happiness of that place, I leave you to the grace
and rest,

Your very loving friend
and chancellor,
GUIL. LONDON.

h 22, 163¾.

very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors,
proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the uni-
ty of Oxford [these.]

VERENDE IN CHRISTO PATER, ET ACADEMIÆ NOSTRÆ ANTISTES HONORATISSIME[k].

TULAMUR providentiæ vestræ, quæ tota invigilat Athenis Letters of thanks from the university for getting their patents of printing.
uod siquid illustrius, siquid gloriosius excogitetur, (licet
viri patrocinium in minoribus etiam rebus consequi
um est) vester tam perspicax sit oculus, ut illud ex-
, et tam agilis benevolentia, ut nobis incautis, imo uti
i aliquod et inexpectatum stupentibus, ultro obtrudat.
i privilegia nostra delectant sane, sed hoc preli maxime,
rius Cantabrigiæ fuerit. Lætamur enim, quod hono-
ejus tandem pares simus, cui antiquitate, (ne dicam
ione) præluximus. Fatemur ingenue, nobis antea non
prelum, defuit tamen auctoritas; quam vos pie quidem
astis, ut libri legitimi et innocentes exeant, absque
suis. Etenim credidistis lectores parum candidos, si
violatæ legis conscii lucem erubescerent. Credidistis
hoc incitamentum fore Bodleiana manuscripta impri-

ters of thanks were written to ey are recorded in the Convocation Register, R. foll. 61, 62.]

[k] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 61. b.]

mendi, quæ diutius neglecta jacuerunt, imo excepto uno
altero saltem critico, et illo forsan invido, omnibus sepul
Invida animalia criticos dicimus, qui e pulvere et cineri
suis nescio quot sopita ingenia erui nolunt, (quamvis qu
divinius cogitare possumus, quam mortuos resuscitari?)
lunt tamen, hoc solum magni æstimantes, quod aliis n
prodest. In hoc sane te egregium benefactorem agnosci
quod Bodleianos libros volueris iterum publicos; par
curans, quam multi invideant, modo plures eruditantur. H
tibi pro temporis ratione præcipites, et minus erudit
mittimus Gratias; digniores expectes, quando prelum
loquetur.

Academia tua Oxon. vestræ
Amplitudini devinctissima.

Dat. in domo congregationis,
Apr. 3. 1633.

Procu- { Mr. White, e C. C. C.[l], } [admitted May
ratores { Mr. Page, e Coll. Exon.[m], } 2, 1633.]

of to or- ce. This ensuing passage of my letters I desire may be read the heads at the next meeting, the rather because I kno and am sorry for it, that divers things concerning for especially in the younger sort, are not in so good order some men would make me believe they are; and though y complain not much yourself, yet I can hear by strange how the market goes. For I am told by divers, that thou the masters come very duly in caps, which I am right gl to hear of; yet the younger sort, which should be most awe, are least in order, and come not (divers of them) to Mary's in that form, which they ought to do. Which d order of theirs cannot possibly be remedied by the care the vice-chancellor only, be it never so great. But it must done by the heads in their several colleges, who must eitl punish such as they find faulty, or put up their names to vice-chancellor, that he may. I thought fit therefore n

[l] [Thomas White.] [m] [Freeman Page.]

ore my entrance upon this my long and tedious journey[n], A.D. 1633.
lesire you for the public, and every head of college and hall
their several houses respectively, to see that the youth
form themselves to the public discipline of the university,
t his majesty, who is graciously sensible of all the defects
hat place, may at his return hear a good and true report
things amended there; which, as it will much advantage
place itself, so will it also much advance the reputation
he several governors in his majesty's good opinion. And
ticularly I pray see, that none, youth or other, be suffered to
in boots and spurs, or to wear their hair undecently long,
vith a lock in the present fashion, or with slashed doublets,
n any light or garish colours[o]. And if noblemen will have
r sons court it too soon, and be more in, that is, out of
ion than the rest, the fault shall be their own, not mine,
under that degree I will have no dispensation for any
g in this kind. And it were very well, if they to whose
t they are committed would fairly and seasonably take
e occasion (especially hereafter at their first coming) to
aint the lords their fathers with the course of discipline
ie university, that their sons may conform in every thing,
thers do, during the time of their abode there, which will
h them to know differences of places and orders betimes;
when they grow up to be men it will make them look
upon that place with honour to it and reputation to

Concerning noblemen's sons, their conforming themselves to the discipline of the university.

And of this and all other particulars of like nature I
l look for an account from you, if God bless me with a
return. In the mean time I commend my love heartily
to yourself and to all the heads, and desire mutual re-
of your prayers, as you have mine daily.

GUIL. LONDON.

y 10, 1633.

this first year of Dr. Duppa's vice-chancellorship, the
gates were often called upon, both [by] myself and him,
hasten the statutes. But that business went on very
ly. Hereupon I writ very often down to quicken them,
laid before them the necessity of that work. But little

An order about hastening the new statutes.

[He left London May 13 to attend ing into Scotland. See Diary.]

[o] [See Corp. Stat., tit. xiv. § 1.]

would be done, till I entreated two or three of the [illegible] of whom Mr. Peter Turner of Merton college was one themselves more closely to the work[n].

In this year the wall about the Physic Garden, which divers years in doing, was completely finished.

In this year the upper end of the Queen's college was floored with marble.

After my hearty commendations, &c. I have [illegible] vice-chancellor to a great deal of care and pains in the of his government, which is now drawing to a hap And the more I consider how discreetly and wort hath carried himself both towards me and towards th body of the university, the more I am made d whether I or you be most beholden to him. For my I give him thanks for his pains past, and his vigilance laborious office: so at this time, being myself absen more parts to do his majesty such service as I a manded, I must needs think it very fit to leave the ment in his hands for the year ensuing, who hath m it so exceeding well in the year that is past. And not, but herein I give both the heads of houses, a whole body, very great satisfaction: because I assure the experience which he hath had will make him th able for the year to come. And upon this ground I d choice of him to be my vice-chancellor for this y lowing. These are therefore to pray and require allow of this my choice of Dr. Duppa, and to give hi best counsel and assistance in all business, which n way concern the government and the honour of that

[n] [See a detailed account of the course pursued in arranging the Statutes, in Wood, Annals, p. 386 seq. Out of the whole number of delegates, whose names are given ad an. 1629, p. 366, four sub-delegates were appointed, Dr. Pinke, the warden of New coll., Thomas James, Bodley's librarian, Rich. Zouch, principal of St. Alban hall, and Bryan Twyne of C. C. C. The ta devolved on Zouch and Twy ner also associating himself as often as his occasions wou Wood, p. 388.]

[o] [Founded by Henry Da of Danby, see above, p. 7, n

[p] [Read in convocation, 1633. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 66.

iversity. And so I bid you very heartily farewell, (and A.D. 1633.
t,)

Your very loving friend, and chancellor,

GUIL. LONDON.

uly 2, 1633[q].

my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford.

'o the right worshipful my very worthy friend, Dr. Duppa, dean of Christ Church and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, these[r].

S. in Christo.

SIR,

I HAVE received this letter this very morning from the commissioners for the navy. I pray will you take it into your conleration, and seeing the tenor of the privileges run, that e thing may be done *cum licentia cancellarii aut deputati ius*, or to that purpose, will you grant this leave and see it corded, that it may be forthwith done with all the connient speed you possibly can. You shall do well likewise take a copy of this enclosed and record that too, but let e have the original kept safe for me against my coming to oodstock. So in great haste I leave you to God's grace, d rest,

Your very loving friend,

GUIL. LONDON.

Fulham House,
Aug. 16, 1633.]

AFTER our hearty commendations to your lordship. There ing a great quantity of timber to be carried out of his jesty's forests of Shotover and Stowood, for the use of his A letter to me from the lords commissioners for

[" From Edinburgh, June 25, 3," is the date in the Conv. Reg. fol. 66. b.]

[A copy of the letter of the chancellor, enclosing that of the commissioners, extracted from Conv. Reg. R. fol. 67. b.]

A.D. 1633.

Certain passages uttered by Dr. Prideaux upon Dr. Heylin's questions at the vespers, on July 6, 1633.

At the vespers upon the 6th of July[z], Dr. Heylin, one of the proceeders, had these questions following, out of the 20th article of the Church of England.

Ecclesia auctoritatem habet in fidei controversiis determinandis.

Ecclesia auctoritatem habet interpretandi sacras Scripturas.

Ecclesia potestatem habet decernendi ritus et ceremonias.

Upon these questions Dr. Prideaux, then professor, had these passages following, and were then offered to be avowed against him upon oath, if need were[a]; and it happened that the queen's almoner[b] was present. The passages were these:

Ecclesia est mera chimæra.

Ecclesia nihil docet nec determinat.

Controversiæ omnes melius ad academiam referri possunt quam ad ecclesiam.

Docti homines in academiis possunt determinare omnes controversias, etiam sepositis episcopis.

Upon an occasion of mentioning the absolute decree, he brake into a great and long discourse, that his mouth was shut by authority, else he would maintain that truth *contra omnes qui sunt in vivis*, which fetched a great hum from the country ministers that were there, &c.

Dr. Prideaux's answer to these particulars received August 22.

These particulars, by the command of his majesty I sent to Dr. Prideaux, and received from him this answer following, and his protestation under his hand.

"Ecclesia auctoritatem habet in fidei controversiis determinandis. ex Art. xx.

[z] [The Saturday on which the proceedings of the Act commenced.]

[a] [Prideaux stated at first that Heylin had given this information against him; but Heylin, who gives his own account of this whole affair, denies that he was the informant, and says that Prideaux on further enquiry imputed it to one of Trinity college, whom he conceived to have no good affections to him. (See Heylin, Exam. Histor. par. ii. Append.)]

[b] [James Du Perron, afterwards bp. of Angoulême. Crosfield remarks, "July 6. Present at the act. . . The French abbot, almoner to the queen."]

A.D. 1633. ready to maintain against any, as my predecessors in that place had done. This was not in a long discourse, as it is suggested, but in as short a solution as is usually brought in schools to a doubt on the bye. And from this I took off the opponent's farther proceeding in obedience to authority. Whereupon if a hum succeeded, it was more than I used to take notice of. It might be as well of dislike as approbation, and of other auditors as soon as country ministers: a hiss I am sure was given before, when the respondent excluded the king and parliament from being parts of the Church[d]. But I remember whose practice it is to be *κατήγορος τῶν ἀδελφῶν*. I had rather bear and forbear, and end with this

PROTESTATION.

Dr. Prideaux's protestation. THAT as I believe the catholic Church in my creed, so I reverence this Church of England wherein I have had my baptism and whole breeding, as a most eminent member of it. To the doctrine and discipline of this Church have I hitherto often subscribed, and by God's grace constantly adhered; and resolve by the same assistance according to my ability, (under his majesty's protection,) faithfully to maintain against papists, puritans, or any other that shall oppose it. The prelacy of our reverend bishops in it I have ever defended in my place to be *jure divino*, which I dare say has been more often, and with greater pains taking, than most of those have done who have received greater encouragement from their lordships. I desire nothing but the continuance of my vocation in a peaceable course, that after all my pains in the place of his majesty's professor almost for these eighteen years together[e], my sons especially be not countenanced in my declining age to vilify and vex me. So shall I spend the remainder of my time in hearty prayer for

[d] [Heylin (ut supra) denies that any hiss was given, and maintains that he did not exclude the king and parliament from being part of the diffusive body of the Church, "but denied them to be members of Convocation, that is to say the Church of England represented in a national council, to which the power of decreeing rites and ceremonies, and the authority of determining controversies in faith .... is ascribed by the articles."]

[e] [He was appointed in 1615, on the promotion of Rob. Abbot to the see of Salisbury.]

his majesty, my only master and patron, for the reverend bishops, the state, and all his majesty's subjects and affairs, and continue my utmost endeavours to do all faithful service to the Church wherein I live. To whose authority I ever have, and do hereby submit myself and studies to be according to God's word directed or corrected. A.D. 1633.

J. PRIDEAUX[f].

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

INDEFESSO prudentiæ oculo, quo nos gubernas, parendi has leges explora, quas tandem detersas pulvere, simplicitate verborum rescriptas, a clausularum antithesi purgatas, bienique opere recusas coarctavimus in sanam epitomen, ut imperandi difficile negotium tibi molliamus, obtemperandi methodus patescat nobis, et peccandi venia tollatur. Latuerunt diu statuta ex vetustatis situ plus satis veneranda, non memoriæ, sed scriniorum sarcina; in quorum fragmenta dubia, texturam inæqualem, toto codice dissita capita, et sensus dissoni *ἀντινομίαν* jurati omnes, tantum ut perjuri evaderent. Temerandæ pacis licentiam quis non arripiat, quando inter se pugnant decreta, quæ prohibent? At præsidem te nacti, mores integerrimo cultu refingere ardemus, leges ipsas sanare, limam expolire, qua sumus formandi, omnia denique conari, ut prudentissimæ vestræ præfecturæ obsequium geramus excultissimum. Hortatu molli nos adhuc duxit clementia vestra, parituro simillimus imperasti; lora jam accipe, quibus impellas. Ultro compegimus jugum, quod pronis cervicibus annectas, vestrisque manibus recepta jura obsequendi præstituent affectum, et libertatem ex onere ferent. Vestrum itaque patrocinium implorant una nobiscum statuta, quæ, olim congesta intra manus cancellarii Pole[g], tantum consenuerunt, suisque funeribus jam revirescentia præsulatum vestrum præstolari sunt visa, ut gratiam

The university submit their statutes to me and my ordering of them.

[f] [Heylin, through whom this disturbance had arisen, had previously come into contact with Prideaux, on disputing for his B.D. degree in 1627. His two questions on that occasion were, 1. *An Ecclesia unquam fuerit invisibilis.* 2. *An Ecclesia possit errare;* both which he determined in the negative, contrary to the judgment of Prideaux, who handled him roughly. See a full account of this dispute in Heylin (ut supra.)]

[g] [See Wood's Annals, ad an. 1556, p. 132.]

[illegible] accipiant, et vestrum annexum [illegible] componat. Quibus [illegible] ultimam adjicias obsignan[illegible] quam animo nostro infigi[illegible]

[illegible] vestræ supplex

ACAD. OXON.

[illegible]

[illegible] et reverendissimo in Christo Patri [illegible] Londinensi, regiæ majestati a sanc[illegible] Oxon. cancellario illustris[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] non parum juvat) rogante [illegible] nullas: adeo præpropera, et [illegible] humanitas vestra, ut academia cli[illegible] beneficiorum argumento labora[illegible] magnificum antistitem [illegible] erga nos claruit indul[illegible] beneficiorum experti sumus, [illegible] meritissimum vestrum [illegible] vocatum non modo [illegible] sed etiam potiorem, char[illegible] illustrem: cui quidem pro humanitate sua, [illegible] quam oportebat, chartæ interpreti [illegible] maxima. Quid enim verisimilius fuit, quam [illegible] hujusmodi privilegium? Cœlestium [illegible] non statim in ventos et tempestates [illegible] aliquomodo cœlestis est, [illegible] nubibus emicantem fulguris stricturam ex intervallo despicit: ita profecto æquissimum fuit, ut academia nostra, illud cœli em-

[1] [This letter is dated Sept. [illegible] in Conv. Reg.: the convocation was held Aug. 20. 12 cal. Sept. is Aug. 21. Below, p. 72, in marg., Laud says the answer was given in August; but in p. [illegible] in marg.) he says letters were sent Sept. 12. Letters of congratulation on his being made abp. of Canterbury were sent Sept. 12, which may account for the latter variation.]

ılema, sua privilegia et immunitates ad finitimos transmit- A.D. 1633.
eret, et tam sacra haberetur, ut otium suum, et libertatem
:tiam jumentis impertiret. Quod quidem privilegium ut-
:unque antehac in gratiam et honestatem academiæ minime
ıancitum fuit, nihilominus nunc demum summa vestra pru-
lentia et auctoritate confirmatum accepimus. Tuum est
mehercle, quod [ipsi] Domini commune cum bobus suis
jugum non subeunt, quod ad obeunda reipublicæ munia non
stimulis urgentur, et eadem necessitate agitantur aurigæ qua
jumenta. Itaque non est, ut fungendis reipub. negotiis
ingemiscant operarii, quod eorum sarracæ, ut Bootæ plaus-
trum, pigro et nolenti gradu procedant, sed læto et alacri.
Quippe quod solet esse maximo vehiculis gravamini, tuo
patrocinio sublevatur, convectandi necessitas. Adeo hoc in-
signe privilegium consecuti sumus, ut emancipato vehiculi
usu principi nostro reique publicæ non morigeri sed benefici
habeamur, et in gloriam cedat parere. Has gratias solenni
formula et charactere amplitudini tuæ consecravimus; hoc
exploratum habentes, fore, ut expeditius, ita sincerius, tua-
que magnificentia dignius gratias[g] agnoscere, quam repen-
dere beneficium.

Amplitudini vestræ
devinctissima
ACAD. OXON.

Dat. in domo congregationis.
12 *cal. Septemb.* 1633[h].

[Honoratissimo domino et reverendissimo in Christo patri Guilielmo episcopo Londinensi, regiæ majestati a sanctioribus consiliis, academiæ Oxon. cancellario illustrissimo.]

:8 REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

ACCEPIMUS membranam, vestra prudentia cogitatam, gratia impetratam, nobis autem vix desideratam quidem. Itaque rursus agnoscimus affectus vestri plus quam sympathiam. Quis enim non suspiceret alterius malo vehementius laborantem? Thanks from Oxon. for their mortmain and the letters from

[g] ['gratiarum genus' ed.]
[h] [This letter is also dated 1° Sept. 1633 in the Conv. Reg.]

A.D. 1633. the council about cottages [b].

quis non miraretur medicum magis affectum morbi æstimatione, quam ægrotantem dolore? Hujusmodi tamen experimentum in te, reverendissime præsul, comp[er]tum habemus: fateri cogimur vestram erga nos solicitudinem et curam nostro sensu acriorem esse, et academiæ inopiam tibi clarius et certius innotescere, quam patientibus. Ante chartam a te impetratam, pecunia, aliis regina, nostris ne ancillæ quidem officia præstitit; aurum abiit in contemptum stercoris, jacuitque magis sepultum in academico ærario, quam in fodina; passi sumus prodigium Midæ contrarium, aurum inter manus adulterinum evasit, et quod defæcatissimum fuit, tactu nostro pulchritudinem suam, et naturæ pretium amisit. Hoc nobis quidem ingens et magnificum, indulgentissimo autem vestræ prudentiæ oculo parum videbatur. Quemadmodum

[b] [The letters patent from the king granting licence to the university to hold lands to the amount of £500 per ann. were read in convocation, March 14, 1633, and letters of thanks voted to the king, to the chancellor, as in the text, and to the attorney-general, Noy. The letter from the council about cottages is as follows:

To our loving friend the vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, after our hearty commendations.

Whereas complaint hath been made unto us, in the behalf of that university against the city, that by the causing or suffering of divers nuisances, especially erecting of cottages, much inconvenience hath grown to the said university, and in particular by cottages erected (as we are informed) upon the town ditch, and the town wall, the back way towards the castle, and in the middle of the street by Trinity college gate, and near a place called Smithgate: As we cannot but marvel at the boldness of the city that should venture to erect such houses, and so many; and at the remissness and neglect of you of the university in permitting the same and not certifying the names of the offenders to this board, whose former directions and care by a very full letter sent unto you is so well known, so we have thought good to direct our like letters bearing date with these to the mayor and magistrates of the said city to cause all such cottages as have been erected either upon any of the places aforesaid or any other place whereby any nuisance is occasioned, to be forthwith demolished and taken away, especially those houses two or more near Smithgate; that a full and open passage for coaches may be had through the said gate, and to take care to prevent all annoyances for the future, and to bind over refractory persons to appear and answer the same before this board, and do hereby likewise recommend it to your especial care that no other nuisances or annoyances by casting out of filth, making of new or stopping up of old sewers or the like, tending to corrupt or hinder the freedom of the air, be any way suffered, and in case any person shall be obstinate or refractory therein, that you bind him over to appear and answer the same before this board, and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Your loving friends,

Will. Cant. Hen. Manchester.
Tho. Coventry, Carleill.
C. S. Fran. Windebanke.

From Whitehall the last of February, 1633.

(Conv. Reg. R. fol. 79. b.)

Smithgate was the gate at the north-west end of New college lane, leading out of Cat-street towards the Parks, the site of the Clarendon and part of the street adjoining it on the east being then occupied by houses.

The "former directions" refer to "an order from the council, against the suffering of cottages to be built and nourishing of beggars," date Jan. 4, 1625. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 52. b.]

maim rei, ita et dignitatis nostræ curam egisti. Non satis A.D. 1634.
mee academiæ existimabas prædiis annuisque reditibus foras lätescere, nisi habita etiam pulchritudinis, et honestatis ratione domi floreret. Mapalia collegiis admota ægre tuleris; miquissimum enim videbatur, ut mendicantium querelis adleretur societatis fastidium, iisque qui tantum auribus debent nec oculis parcerent. Ulterius progrederis. Nostrum adeo studiosus es, ut dignatus sis obicibus quoque et viarum moris prospexisse, omnem angulum velis vere academicum, et ipsas plateas scholarum elegantiam induere. Quod solum restat, candidissimo vestro imperio certe morem, et quas possumus gratias, præstabimus. Angiportus dilatabimus, transeuntes præclusura impedimenta amovebimus, viasque (quantum in nobis est) sternemus decoras, latas, et, quo nihil majus polliceri audemus, vestræ quoque amplitudinis capaces.

Gratiæ et amplitudini
vestræ devinctissima
ACADEMIA OXON.

Dat. in domo congregationis.
14 cal. April.

[Gratiosissimo Domino et reverendissimo in Christo patri Guliel. archiep. Cantuarensi, totius Angliæ primati, regiæ majestati a sanctioribus consiliis, acad. Oxon. cancellario illustrissimo.]

Procuratores { Mr. PELHAM[i], e coll. Magd., / Mr. WARREN[k], e coll. Wadh., } [admitted April 6, 1634.]

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, William, by God's providence archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and metropolitan, chancellor of the university of Oxon., sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas by the customs, liberties and privileges of

My proclamation for a toll-gatherer in Oxford, &c., May 2, 1634.

[i] [Herbert Pelham, D.C.L. in 1639, afterwards an intimate friend of Ant. Wood. (See Wood's Life, p. lxix.) He died Jan. 19, 167⅔, and was buried in Magd. coll. chapel; he was younger brother of Henry Pelham, who acted for a short time as speaker of the house of commons. (Wood, Hist. of Colleges and Halls, p. 348.)]

[k] [John Warren.]

...kings and queens of this realm ...
...acts of parliament confirmed ...
...amongst other noble privileges and ...
...the market within the said univer- ...
...ing and correcting of weights ...
...forming and governing the said ...
...said university and the buyers ...
...and confirmed to the chan- ...
...the said university of Oxon., ...
...the chancellor, or his deputy ...
...university for the time being: ...
...therefore in our predecessors' ...
...other by them assigned and ...
...assising and keeping sweet the ...
...just and due toll for the ...
...to keep true and equal ...
...that there be no fraud com- ...
...the seller: which said office ...
...by reason whereof, as ...
...citizens of the city of Oxon., ...
...corn-market, have (of their ...
...us or our vice-chan- ...
...set forth on market ...
...the measuring of ...
...same without stint or ...
...pint and a half, ...
...measuring of a bushel, ...
...but half a wine ...
...and use that divers ...
...in their private ...
...and a lesser ...
...their corn and ...
...furnish the said ...
...will not hold out ...
...therefore, for the ...
...and for the ...
...that there be no fraud ...
...and by these ...
...Christopher Dival. ...
...licence, power.

and authority to keep and set forth every market day in the place of the corn-market so many lawful bushels and measures by us, or our deputies to be allowed and sealed, as shall be sufficient for the measuring of the said corn or grain, so brought to be sold in the said university, and to take the due and lawful toll for the same, (viz.) the quantity of half a wine pint at the most in every bushel, and not above: to have and to hold the said office of keeping the said bushels and measures, and receiving the toll as aforesaid to him the said Christopher Dival (during his natural life) without the let, trouble, hindrance, or denial of any of the inhabitants of the city and university of Oxon. keeping bushels as aforesaid, or any other person whatsoever. And we do also by these presents straitly prohibit and discharge all the inhabitants of the university or city of Oxon. from keeping and setting forth any public bushel or other measure, and to receive any toll or profit for the same: and also all maltsters, bakers, and brewers, for keeping in their houses any more than a lawful and sealed bushel, by which they shall sell, as well as buy. Provided always, that the said Christopher Dival demean himself honestly, uprightly, and indifferently in the execution of the said office or place as aforesaid, and that he take a corporal oath yearly before us, or our deputy the vice-chancellor, to that effect and purpose, according to the law, and the use, custom, and privilege of the said university: and provided also that the said Christopher Dival, in consideration of the premises, do take diligent care to view the pitching, paving, and cleansing of the streets within the said university, and to make known unto us or our deputy, by whose fault and negligence the same is left undone, and also that twice every week after the end of the said market he cleanse and keep sweet, or cause to be cleansed and keep sweet, the said corn market place, the inhabitants there paying to the scavenger as now they do for the same. In witness whereof we have to these presents put our hand and seal. Dated the second day of May, Anno Dom. 1634, and in the tenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord King Charles, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. A.D. 1634.

634. WHEREAS John Oxenbridge, master of arts, commo
ence Magdalen hall in Oxford[m], both by the testimony of wi
tor- upon oath examined, and, by his own confession, hat
r. ige found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious
hall, dealing with his scholars, by persuading and causing s
them to subscribe as votaries to several articles fram
himself (as he pretends) for their better government, as
statutes of the place he lives in, and the authority
present governors, were not sufficient. These are to
that I Bryan Duppa, vice-chancellor of the university
time being, duly weighing the quality of the fact and
consequences which might follow upon the insnaring of
and tender consciences with the religion of a vow, do
and decree that the said John Oxenbridge shall no lon
trusted with the tuition of any scholars, or suffered t
to them publicly or privately, or to receive any stip
salary in that behalf. And to this end I require yo
are the principal of the said hall[n], to dispose of those s
that are now under his tuition to such other tutors, w
their discreet and peaceable carriage shew themselves
from faction; and not to suffer the same or any other
under his charge, or him to receive any salary or s
from them. And this censure you are presently to
execution, by taking away his scholars, and to take ca
no part of it hereafter be eluded. Of the performa
which you are to stand accountable to the chancellor
vice-chancellor whensoever you shall be called.

After I had received letters from the university
of 12th of Sept., 1633[o], which gave me the whole po
tes.

[m] [John Oxenbridge, a native of Daventry, (previously of Cambridge according to Cotton Mather, History of New England, book iii. p. 221,) was originally of Linc. coll., and afterwards of Magd. hall, where he took his degree of M.A., June 18, 1631. On his leaving the university he became a schismatical preacher, and being obliged to leave England, went to Bermuda. In 1641 he returned to England, and became first a preacher at Beverley, and afterwards a fellow of Eton coll., where he buried his first wife, Jane Butler, to whom an inscription was set up in the chapel, which was written by Marvel, but defaced at the Re On Jan. 24, 1658-9, he prea sermon at the funeral of Fran the intruding provost. After t ration he retired to Berwi Tweed, and on being silence act of uniformity in 1662, he to Surinam, whence he ren 1667 to Barbadoes, and in Boston in New England, wher ceeded John Davenport, and 1674. See Wood, Ath. Ox. iii.

[n] [John Wilkinson.]

[o] [The letters are dated (s

rder and settle the statutes, which had now hung long in A.D. 1634.
he hands of the delegates, though before they had put me
o much pains, and the writing of many letters both to call
pon and direct the delegates; yet now I set myself to it
vith so much the greater alacrity, because the university
aving in convocation put the whole business into my hands
: thought myself sure against all practice by faction or other-
vise. To the end therefore, that I might have no more
ealousy nor crossing in the business, I put the review of all
hat had been done formerly by the delegates into the hands
of Mr. Peter Turner of Merton college[p], reserving to myself
he last consideration of all: by this means and God's bless-
ing upon my endeavours, I did at last, not without a great
deal of pains, get through this work, and settled the statutes,
as will after appear in its proper time and place.

In this year the west side of University college was new University college.
built from the ground[q].

John Dunn of C. C., master of arts[r], for the supposed killing of a boy, called Humphry Dunt; and John Goffe of Magd. coll.[s], for the supposed killing of one Boys, master of arts; these two were legally tried before the under-steward of the university, Mr. Unton Crooke, the 26th of August, 1634, and acquitted.

pp. 91, 92) 12 cal. Sept., but in Reg. Conv. 1 Sept.]

[p] [Professor of geometry in Gresham coll., and Savilian professor of geometry. He subsequently became M.D.; on the breaking out of the great Rebellion he served under Sir John Byron as a volunteer, when he was taken a prisoner of war, and was afterwards deprived of his fellowship by the parliamentary visitors. The part he previously took in arranging the statutes is mentioned above, p. 84, note n.]

[q] [Partly with the moneys left by Mr. Charles Greenwood. (Wood, Hist. of Colleges and Halls, pp. 49. 56.) The first stone was laid April 14, 1634. See below, p. 123, note c.]

[r] [Probably John Donne, son of Dr. John Donne, dean of St. Paul's: 'he proved no better all his life, than an atheistical buffoon, a banterer, and a person of over free thoughts.' (Wood, F. O. i. 503.) It appears from the evidence at the coroner's inquest preserved with the other documents of the trial in the archives of the university, that John Dunn, M.A. of Ch. Ch. was riding with another member of the same college along St. Aldate's, when Humphry Dunt, a boy of eight years old, startled the horse of his companion: on this Dunn struck him four or five times about the head. The boy afterwards complained of pain but went about for eight days, after which he fell ill, and died after a fortnight's illness. Two surgeons and a physician attested that they could not assign the cause of his death, as there was no appearance of hurt.]

[s] [It appears from the depositions, that Joseph Boys died on Sunday March 24, in consequence of an injury received accidentally from a kick in a scuffle the previous night; but whether the kick was given by John Gough or Williamson was uncertain.]

commendations, &c. I have laid the
chancellorship now two years together
hath discharged that place with extra-
for the good as the honour of the uni-
blessed his endeavours with very great
things which have fallen under his charge
And I dare be bold to affirm it
yet give him but the testimony
he hath merited exceeding much
you. Nevertheless I am not
him, or to pass by so many able
university (God be thanked) now
place, and who I doubt not will
the good example of those who
them. At this time I have thought
of New Coll., to be vice-chan
whose wisdom, judgment, and
fit to fill that place, I have
assurance for these diver
make him as well known t
are therefore to pray and r
nomination and choice of D
and to give him your be
such things as may any way co
government of the university.
and rest.

ing friend and chancellor,

W. CANT.

vice-chancellor, the docto
the convocation of the u

Cant. Reg. R. fol. 93.]

A.D. 1634.

ER my hearty commendations, &c. The statutes of the ıity, so often and by so many undertaken, and left ıre now by God's blessing, and the great pains of them ım that care was committed, brought to perfection. ork I hope God will so bless, as that it may much e the honour and good government of that place; a very necessary in this age both for Church and com-alth, since so many young gentlemen and others of all ınd conditions have their first breeding for the public seminary. To save the purse of the university, and ı time, it was thought fit rather to print than to ibe so many copies as might serve for the present ıry use of the university and the several colleges and espectively. And for my part I thought it expedient every house they might have the rule of the public ment by them, and so see the way to their duty: being as much for their particular good as the advance public service, every man, I hope, will be most willing ady to conform himself to that which is required of

My letters to the convocation about publishing the statutes, &c.[v]

There is to be a great ledger book written out fair, is to be the authentic copy under seal, and to rest *in* s, to be the future judge of all statutes, which may er be corruptly either printed or transcribed. But this be written, I hold it very expedient to put these s (as they are now corrected and set in order) into e and execution for the space of one whole year, to the may better appear, if any necessary thing have slipped e of myself, and those whom the university trusted e. For then if any such thing be discovered, it may be amended in the margin, or otherwise, of these books[x]. And after this experience made, the au-

The statutes to be published for a year's probation.

ıd in convocation July 22, onv. Reg. R. fol. 91.]

cordingly we find in Crosiary, "1634. Aug. 2. The statutes appointed to be the bachelors and scholars, exhortation to obedience]

Statutes, as thus settled by ıtes, were accordingly printed; they are in a folio volume with the title 'Corpus Statutorum universitatis Oxon. sive Pandectes constitutionum academicarum, e libris publicis et regestis universitatis consarcinatum, Oxoniæ Excudebant Johannes Lichfield and Guilielmus Turner, academiæ celeberrimæ typographi, 1634.' The margins are wide, and one or more blank pages are left at the end of each

A.D. 1634. thentic copy may be written fair, without any interlin other blemish, and so be a rule to posterity of greater These are therefore according to the power given unto an act, with full consent, in convocation, bearing d August, 1633[x], to declare and publish to the universi every member thereof, that the statutes now printed s shall be the statutes by which that university sl governed for this year ensuing, that is, until the f St. Michael the archangel which shall be in the year Lord God 1635, reserving to myself power, according decree before mentioned, to add or alter that which s fit, and take away from these statutes or any of the which shall be found by this intervening practice to b unnecessary or incommodious for that government. then, God willing, at or before that time I will discha trust, which the university hath commanded to n absolutely make a settlement of the statutes for futur even as long as it shall please God to bless them v and continuance. And I account it not the least o blessings upon myself, that He hath given me stren ability to do this service for my ancient mother, t versity, whom I have ever so much honoured, and ready to serve. And thus much comfort I can alre you, that his majesty being made acquainted by me, t

titulus (or division of the Statutes), the running title at the head of the page only being printed on them, as if designed for MS. additions. Into these margins or blank pages the alterations and additions made by the chancellor, (of which the authentic copy is in vellum, preserved in the archives,) were transcribed; (see below, p. 130, in marg.;) and the errata which are printed at the bottom of the fourth page, corrected. There is a MS. Table of Contents and the Epinomis also in MS. at the end. A copy of the Statutes thus described is in the Bodl. Library, and in college libraries. It is interesting as shewing readily the additions and alterations made after the year of trial. The authentic MS. copy has prefixed the confirmation of the statutes by the chancellor, and by the king, Charles I., which are reprinted in the 4to. of 1768. In this form, partly printed, partly MS., the Corpus Statutorum continued till the 4to. edition was printed in 1768, e for general use a volume cont statutes more necessary to was compiled as mentioned 145, in marg.]

[x] [The act was as follows, 1633.) "In eadem convoca tiorem insuper facit vice-c venerabilem cœtum doctoru trorum regentium et non- statuta academiæ longo et fid in conventu præfectorum suppletis jam tandem quæ conciliatis antinomiis, obsol sitis, ultimam cancellarii m pectare. Rogavit igitur, an p cancellarius academiæ nomi tur hanc inter curas suas provinciam, ut legibus illius dicio limatis et firmatis aut fides major adesset, et Proponenti ista vice-cancella unanimi annuit convocatio." ter addressed to the chancel occasion is given above, pp.

work was finished, expressed extraordinary contentment in it, A.D. 1634.
and commanded me to let you know so much, and withal that he doubts not of your ready obedience to them: than which nothing can from thence be more acceptable to him. Thus assuring myself that you will all strive to yield full obedience to these your statutes, which will be your own honour as well as the university's, I leave you to God's blessed protection, and rest,

Your very loving friend and chancellor,
W. CANT.

July 18, 1634.

To my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford, [these.]

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

Thanks from the university about their statutes then sent down, and published in print for a year's probation[y].

NOSTRI juris corpusculum exhibitum pervolvisti, expectatum reddidisti, nec raptim quidem, ut prudentiam et consilium agnoscamus, nec tamen tarde, ut vigilantiæ et studio gratulemur. Quid proposuimus, quod non effecit industria vestra? Quid desideravimus, quod non concessit liberalitas? Quid ambivimus, quod non impetravit gratia? Quemadmodum prius immunitates comparasti, ut libere, et ingenue, ita nunc statuta, ut pie et composite vivamus. In utroque genere honestati academiæ adeo præclare consuluisti, ut neque hinc servilis audiat, nec illinc barbara. Statuta quidem dudum habuimus, sed qualia crederes a sphinge condita; adeo perplexa, ambigua, sibique dissona, ut gravius supplicium lueret legis interpres, quam violator. Jam vero emersit nova rerum facies; succurrunt nobis statuta, alia dirigentia, alia punientia, alia quæ stringunt, alia quæ cohibent ensem, eaque omnia adeo perspicua, clara, et (quod est optimum integritatis argumentum) prioribus adeo dissimilia, ut neque prudenti relinquatur imperitiæ prætextus, nec parenti contumaciæ patrocinium. Adeo ut non dubite-

[y] [Passed in the same convocation, Reg. Conv. R. fol. 92. a.]

[illegible] amplitudini magis obstrictos [illegible] tot volumina; illa [illegible] aliquod divinius, ordinem [illegible] illa bibliothecam, [illegible] cura et consilium, [illegible] specimen; præsentes canones [illegible] voluisti, ut si quid laxius [illegible] quid arctius, remittatur. [illegible] antehac inaudita! Leges [illegible] nostro demum suffragio [illegible] occurrerent errata, non [illegible] experientia corrigantur. [illegible] amorem, qua sola possumus, [illegible] obsequium, quod juxta [illegible] tantum, vestræ benig- [illegible]

[illegible] observantissima

ACAD. OXON.

[illegible]

[illegible] in Christo patri [illegible] Angliæ primati, regiæ [illegible] acad. Oxon. cancellario [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], &c. I have a good [illegible] of your statutes, together [illegible] who was marvellously [illegible] me at some con- [illegible] how well he takes both the [illegible] because the letter you sent was [illegible] argument not fit to be lost;]

[illegible]

[illegible] These letters, to be sent with a printed copy of the statutes, were passed in a convocation held Sept. 27, 1634. Conv. Reg. R. foll. 96, 97.]

r his majesty had read it, I caused it to be fairly written A.D. 1634.
he spare vellum at the beginning of the book.

Thus much I had signified to yourself, and the whole body the convocation, about a month since, had I not been ndered by two things, the one as troublesome to myself as e other will appear beneficial to you. That which was oublesome to myself was the great business of the term, hich lay very heavy upon me, especially towards the end of and at the same time the care which I took to derive the nefit upon you. That which I know will be very beneficial Manuscripts given by Sir Kenelm Digby to the university.
you is a parcel of manuscripts which I have obtained for ur library from a very learned and noble gentleman Sir nelm Digby[b]. These manuscripts (many of them being ry good) he hath been at the charge to bind up, and put s arms fair upon them, and I think there are very few but o bound. With these he hath sent a catalogue, but that s himself tells me) is somewhat imperfect, his man being ndisposed for health at the time when he made it; and hether the method of it will like you, or fit the university, know not; but after the books are compared with this, it ill be very easy to make a perfect one by it. For myself I id not think it fit any way to meddle with them, but have eft them in their several trunks, as they were packed up by imself, and so sent them to you. Their number is two undred and thirty-five or thereabouts.

Concerning the manuscripts I am to give two adver- Two advertisements of Sir Kenelm Digby concerning his manuscripts to be observed.
isements of the donor's will and pleasure, which I must and lo pray you to settle in this present convocation: the one is, hat he will not subject these manuscripts to the strictness f Sir Thomas Bodley's statute, but will have liberty given or any man of worth, that will be at the pains and charge to rint any of these books, to have them out of the library pon good caution given, and to that purpose and no other. he second is, that he will reserve liberty to himself, during is natural life, to borrow any of these books out of the ibrary for his own private use, whensoever he shall ask hem. And both of us desire the books may be put into the

[b] [These MSS. were the collection of that very learned man Thomas Allen of Triuity college (and Gloucester hall); he bequeathed them to Sir Kenelm Digby, who had been his pupil. See Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. 544.]

A.D. 1634. library with these two cautions expressly mentioned, a
the act of convocation was for the books which my lo
steward[a] gave.

This is all which I have for the present to trouble yo
with, for I presume I shall not need to put you in mind o
writing a letter of thanks to Sir Kenelm Digby, whose lov
thus and divers other ways expressed deserves it abundantly;
so with my prayers to Almighty God to bless you, to th
honour of His sacred name, and the good of His Church,
I leave you to His gracious [and blessed] protection.

Your very loving friend
and chancellor,
W. Cant.

Decemb. 19, 1634.

To my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors,
the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the uni-
versity of Oxford, [these.]

Reverendissime Cancellarie,

Thanks from the university for the delivery of their statutes to the king, and for Sir Kenelm Digby's manuscripts procured by me[b].

Iteranda narras, imo iteranda. Codex statutorum (ais)
una cum literis opus absolutum sacrantibus, vestram simul
et regiæ majestatis frontem serena complacentia explicuit
Curæ gaudioque vobis, diis deputatis, populi salus, non ultio
Abunde est; exsultamus hinc omnes, non ut legibus adstricti
sed soluti vinculis. Hoc, ut reliqua, soli tribuendum es
vestri favoris exundantiæ, et affectui plusquam paterno; cu
parum est nos bene moratos vivere, nisi etiam felices, e
gratia suprema irradiatos. At leges compositas composit
observare, prelisque viventibus denuo exprimere, erit hc
tandem obedientiæ nostræ; nec solum obedientiæ, erit gr
titudinis; plus enim obligati sumus beneficiis tuis, qua
legibus.

Pro uno, quem misimus, impresso codice, accepimus manu
scripta decies repetitis numerosiora characteribus: eaque (u

[a] [William, earl of Pembroke, Laud's predecessor as chancellor; he had been lord chamberlain under James I., but was made lord steward by Charles soon after his accession, (see Clarendon, Hist. of Rebellion, vol. i. p. 103. e 1826.) The MSS. alluded to are me tioned above, p. 10, note o.]

[b] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 102. b.]

:et munus tam exquisitum) bis data. Quod prius rogando A.D. 1634.
petratum est, non semel donatur, sed manu aliena et tua.
re quidem emit vir princeps, cum rogat; at quantæ liber-
tatis est rogare, ut donet, seipsum oppignerare, ut donet
ena? tu vero eo conniteris, eo pergis munificentiæ, ut tuis
ena conjungas, et una cum beneficiis ipsos etiam benefac-
:es cumulatissime largiaris: conciliato hinc nobis rege,
:raris illinc subditos; hæc opera, hæc tua vis. O! orbium
bis influentium utrinque circumagens motor! nimio nos
:upletandi studio inopem te facis, procum humilem ac
nilem nobis, ut reddas nos quodammodo amplitudini tuæ
niles. Sic proprii splendoris periculo vapores aliunde
halat sol, ut eosdem instillet arvis: sic fonte longinquo
uam deducit hortulanus, ut riget seminarium: sic marmor
dinis eruit tuus lapicida, ut augustioribus columnis basi-
:am suffulciat[c]; dum tu succos gemmasque musarum unde-
:aque et nobis attrahis; tu sol es, tu cultor, exstructor
ademiæ. Siste liberalitatem hanc tuam, siste, acquies-
mus, te uno contenti; quid novos tantopere accersis pa-
:nos? Pluris est nimio acclinare te otio, quam nos erigi
:am maximis literarum auxiliis. Siste, ne simus nimia
licitate miseri, et infra gratitudinem positi; nos enim nil
tra possumus, quam quod volumus dona nobilissimi Digbeii,
a mirari, colere, thesaurare loculis, in registro nominatim
nscribere, conditiones impositas, quas etiam convocationis
:cretum sancivit, catalogo præfigere, grates illi pro libris,
o illo tibi conceptissimas referre, mandatis tuis religiose
:sequi, ex nutu præcurrere, et animitus perstare.

Sanctitati vestræ
devotissima
ACAD. OXON.

domo nostræ congregationis
Decemb. 24, 1634[d].

Reverendissimo in Christo patri Guilielmo domino archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, regiæ majestati a secretioribus consiliis, et Oxoniensis academiæ cancellario honoratissimo.]

[c] [A reference to the repairing of St. Paul's cathedral.]

[d] [In the same convocation letters of thanks were voted to Sir Kenelm Digby, Reg. Conv. R. fol. 103. a, and the gift accepted under the prescribed conditions, fol. 102. b.]

A.D. 1635.

A project to set the poor of Oxford on work, Dec. 28, 1634.

At this time there was a proposition made for setting the poor on work at Oxford, by making new stuffs and drapery ware, much after the fashion that the Dutch and Walloons use at Canterbury, Norwich, and other places. Divers letters passed between me and the vice-chancellor and some other interested men about it: but in conclusion such difficulties appeared in the business, that the whole project suddenly vanished and came to nothing. And yet Mr. Escott of Wadham college[e], who very carefully and certainly with a very good intention laboured in the business, gave me this answer following to such doubts as I had made, and set down some other things very considerable in the business; and yet for all this that good intention fell to nothing.

Mr. Escott's answer to certain of mine concerning the poor of Oxford. Recep. March 10, 1635.

The doubts that you have made to me I think in part be thus answered.

To the first; the man John Roberts of Yarmouth, and born there, is a man as I suppose conformable; for I have heard him speak with dislike of some factious brethren of the town of Yarmouth, and of some of this town of Oxford. And he commends Mr. Brook[f] the minister of Yarmouth, and particularly for a suit that he lately commenced in the high commission against a factious lecturer, for preaching scandalously of the Blessed Virgin, &c., by reason of which suit I suppose the said minister and his conformity is known to my lord's grace of Canterbury.

To the second; if this man die, another may be had upon the same terms: but if he live any time, he will make his own sons and others perfect in the trade, that may supply the place after him.

To the third; I hope we shall not need to fear the making us a number of poor by them that shall be trained up in this trade, because this course increaseth not the number of

[e] [Daniel Escott, elected warden Sept. 7, 1635.]

[f] [Matthew Brooks. Two lecturers, John Brinsley and George Burdett, were brought before the high commission court, and Brooks appears to have been engaged in both prosecutions. See Swinden's History of Yarmouth, pp.837—855, where the history is given, and the documents connected with these proceedings, which lasted from 1626 to 1635.]

poor, but only teaches them whom it finds idle, and enables them to maintain themselves and their families, if they have any; for it employs both men, women, and children; and where there be no idlers it is like there will not be many beggars. A.D. 1635.

To the fourth; I find not indeed that we have power to impose a tax upon ale-houses.

To the fifth; the taxes and levies now made by the town for the poor are (by the statute) to be employed and disposed of by the overseers of the poor, with the consent of two justices of peace for the providing of materials to set them to work, and for the placing out of poor children to honest trades. Now if the overseers of this work be made justices of peace, I see not but they may have a hand in disposing of those taxes, and convert as much of them as shall be fit to this use. However the university may by its own power tax all privileged men.

There is a man of good place in the town (who is like to be a benefactor to this work) that thinks the town, if the university go through with it, will willingly bind themselves to a yearly contribution towards it, or else will undertake to maintain constantly a certain number of children, which shall work there. But if none of these things be, I think there may be shewn a way how the university of itself, without the assistance of the town, may be able to go on with this charitable work, and provide for the maintaining and teaching sixty poor children the first year, and add to them twenty or thirty more every year perpetually; and yet so, that whatsoever any man shall contribute towards it, shall return to him within the compass of the year with advantage. Which way may be this.

There must be raised a sum of money, that shall issue out yearly for the maintaining of a certain number at work; suppose sixty or an hundred.

This yearly charge shall never increase, and yet the number to be maintained shall increase every year, thus;

Suppose there be eighty to be maintained as apprentices for seven years, at £5 charge for every child per annum.

The first year their earnings will but answer their spoilings.

A.D. 1635. The second year this eighty will earn £120, which will take in twenty-four children more.

The third year the first eighty will earn £200, and the twenty-four taken in the second year will earn £36, in all £236. Out of which deduct to maintain the twenty-four taken in the second year £120, and there will remain £116, which will take in twenty-three more.

The fourth year the first eighty will earn £280, and the rest will earn so as to take in thirty more. The fifth year will take in forty more, the sixth year fifty, the seventh forty.

The eighth year the first eighty shall be manumitted, and yet there will be left at work two hundred and four, and there may be taken in thirty more.

The ninth year will manumit the twenty-four that were taken in the second year, and there will be left at work two hundred and ten. And so always a certain number will go off yearly, as they come in, and others will be taken in their room.

If there be taken in but sixty the first year, there will be added the second year twenty, the third year sixteen, the fourth year twenty, the fifth thirty, the sixth forty, and so onward as it is shewed before.

If the town contribute towards it, there may be taken in the first year one hundred. If the university go on alone, they may (besides the allowance of the master and overseers) take in sixty, by raising through the university by the poll 1*d.* a week upon every man, except poor scholars; or by setting a certain sum upon every college, to be raised as it shall seem meet to the governors. Now if any man think this 1*d.* a week to be a burden, I answer him thus:

First, that upon the matter he doth not give any thing, but only lays out by the week what within the year will come in to him again, in the buying of his gowns, suits, stockings, &c. Neither is this a thing only in imagination, but it may easily be made to appear, that if things be well ordered, there shall be saved in some stuffs 4*d.*, in some 6*d.*, in some 8*d.* a yard, in some more, in some less, as it is of higher or lower price, and in stockings after the same proportion.

Secondly, I think I may say, there is well-nigh as much

this given every week at buttery hatches, and to beggars the town, which by this means might be saved; for if a hat course be taken there should not be seen a beggar or idle person within the precincts of the university. A.D. 1635.

Thirdly, I believe, that my lord keeper being petitioned the university, will easily be induced (in regard of the dertaking of this work) to keep this university out of all ves, which now come very frequently upon us, and that shall be burdened with no collections, save only some raordinary ones, that shall first pass the consent and probation of my lord our chancellor.

If this may persuade that the enterprise is feasible, it re good that all the dispatch were made in it that may that the work may begin with the year, now at our Lady y.

If the overseers were made, they might travel in the perting of it, and enquire what were the causes of their first lings in Cambridge, and how they do now go through with as likewise what course they take at Norwich, where this de hath a good while flourished, and so that it leaves not I am informed) a beggar in the whole country thereuts.

Procuratores } Mr. Edwards, S. John's Coll.[h] } Admitted April 8, 1635.]
} Mr. Carleton, Queen's Coll.[i] }

S. in Christo.

Salus vestra mihi in primis votis, et (ut ita dicam) suprema per lex fuit; post salutem honos. Hinc a cancellariatu o dicam, an vestro (nam non petenti, imo contra nitenti, My letters to the university, wherein I then gave them certain manuscripts[k].

[John Edwards, afterwards nat. sophy reader, and M.D.]

[Guy Carleton. He suffered much ng the Rebellion. At the Restora- he was successively dean of Carlisle, bishop of Bristol and Chichester, ob. 1685 (Wood Ath. Ox. iv. 867).]

[k] [Read in convocation May 28, 1635. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 109, 110.]

1635. summa et singulari vestra benevolentia collatus est) omnem navavi operam, ut vestra, sive statuta, sive privilegia, sive alia cujuscunque generis negotia, quæ meam manum exposcerent, ad optatum finem facile et plenis velis perducerentur. Siqua restant adhuc non indulta, aut non satis confirmata, potestis (nil dubito) a rege serenissimo, ecclesiæ et academiis addictissimo, non frustra exspectare. Vos saltem prudenter circumspicite, quid ulterius in vestram gratiam possim, antequam fato fungi et ad Deum meum redire detur.

Et quia annis jam ingravescentibus, melius videtur sarcinam deponere, quam mole ejus opprimi, exuvias quasdam meas vobis præmisi; ipse, quum Deus vocaverit, sequuturus. Exuere autem primo placuit libros manuscriptos. Quid enim mihi cum illis, cui nec otium datur vel inspicere? Et si daretur, nec oculi ad perlegendum satis firmi, nec memoria ad retinendum satis fida reperitur. Nostis enim inter exteriores sensus oculos, et inter interiores facultates memoriam primo senectutem et prodere et fallere. Libros igitur hosce malui vivus dare vobis charissimis filiis, quam testamento legare mortuus, tum ob alias causas, tum etiam ob hanc, ne manus aliqua media furtiva forte selectiores præriperet.

Mitto autem nec tot, nec tales, ut vestris studiis dignos existimem, sed quales amor meus, et erga communem matrem pietas parare potuerunt; mitto tamen (ut per catalogum, quem una misi, constabit) Hebraica volumina manuscripta quatuordecim, Arabica quinquaginta quinque, Persica septendecim, Turcica quatuor, Russica sex, Armenica duo, Chinensia duodecim, Græca quadraginta quatuor, Italica tria, Gallica totidem, Anglicana quadraginta sex, Latina supra bis centum, præter alia quadraginta sex, sed recentiora, et e collegio Herbipolensi in Germania tempore belli Suecici desumpta.

dition kept rning manu-s.

Hos libros, amoris mei testes, vestræ fidei committo, in bibliotheca reponendos, hac conditione, ut nunquam inde extrahantur, vel mutuo cuipiam dentur sub quocunque prætextu, nisi solum, ut typis mandentur, et sic publici et juris et utilitatis fiant; nec tamen illum in finem, nisi data prius cautione a vice-cancellario, et procuratoribus approbanda, et ut statim a prelo locis suis in bibliotheca prædicta restituantur, ut cautio istæc libros hosce a furibus, et conditio ista

eosdem e blattis tineisque tutos conservare possit; quibus aliter præda futuri sunt, dum suo pulvere situque sepulti aceant. Siqui alii libri similes, aut meliores ad meas forte manus pervenerint, eos etiam ad vos mittendos curabo, sub eadem conditione, et eodem loco figendos. A.D. 1635.

Nolo alia negotia libris immiscere; sed omnia vobis prospera corde, quo decet, pio exoptans, academiam illam et vosmetipsos omnes et singulos, speciali Dei gratiæ commendo.

Cancellarius vester et amicus

W. CANT.

Datum ex ædibus meis
Lambethanis Maii
22, [*Anno Domini*] 1635.

Viris mihi amicissimis Dri. Pinck, vice-cancellario, aliisque doctoribus, procuratoribus, necnon singulis in domo convocationis intra almam universitatem Oxon. congregatis.

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

DUM verbis te fragilem fateris, et factis immortalem te comprobas, de felicitate nostra dolemus, qui fruituri sumus æterna quidem beneficiorum, sed benefactoris temporali præsentia. Diu nobis intersis, et minus beneficus, dum tamen diutius; ne unquam in fato tuo fungi videamur, quomodocunque victuri, nostro. Cum tibi satis vixeris, vive alteram Ecclesiæ, alteram reipublicæ, tertiam ætatem nobis; vives et extra sæcula in hisce auctoribus, quos in mutuum æternitatis cambium a tineis vindicasti; quorum fidissima exemplaria natalitio atramento, et manu obstetrice consignata, fidissimis archivorum simul et memoriæ nostræ loculis reposuisti. Sunt illi numero quadringenti quinquaginta duo ac plures, pondere inæstimabiles, linguarum varietate omnigeni. Pentecosten emisti alteram sub tempore Pentecostes, cum sis ipse divini Spiritus effusissime plenus[k]. O! nobis perpetuo memorande tot libris, et tam vivacibus, tot linguis et tam disertis, quot ipse detulisti. Ne queraris amplius lucere tibi

Thanks from the university for the manuscripts I gave them.

[k] [This expression was urged against the Abp. at his trial. See Prynne's Cant. Doom, p. 441, and Abp. Laud's History, chap. xxix. p. 285. in marg.]

A.D. 1635. non satis firmos ad legendum oculos, cum nostro emolumento sic aciem intendas. Ne queraris minus fidam perstare ad retinendum memoriam, cum nostri sis adeo memor inter densissimas negotiorum turbas. Deficient fortasse et nobis oculi (si tui unquam defecerint) præ nimio luctus effluvio: sed, tua languescente (quod absit) memoria, nunquam elanguescet memoria tui. Hæc, nobis etiam exstinctis, quibus jam tenax insidet, nunquam e tabulis nascendæ posteritatis deteretur et excidet. Circumspicere nos jubes, si quid effectum velimus ab optimis, maximisque in terra, rege ac te; inter accipiendum carere non vacat. At quamvis tibi obtemperare sit commodi satis, fruique te nimium; si tamen membris quid insit oculi nondum a capite exercitum, si munificentiæ tuæ tanta poterit superesse inopia, vel inopiæ nostræ audacia, ut indigere vel petere possimus, circumspiciemus, egebimus, rogabimus, ut in hac etiam molestia tua obsequamur imperio. O qui nobis regis animum concilias mediator politicus, intercede (Sanctissime) summo intercessori Christo. Nos itidem, quamvis longe distantes, longinqua pietate devocabimus occumulandum in te gratiam. Nos hæc manuscripta, quibus tuam ditasti academiam, inscribemus registro, recondemus animo, volvemus manu, enunciabimus lingua, et vita recudemus. Nos pari conditionum observantia munus vestrum custodiemus, ac pia gratitudinis religione accepimus. Nos codices tuos vel tanquam gemmas sinu privato amplexabimur, vel tanquam stellas aprico immittemus orbi; omnino consulturi aut gratiæ tuæ, aut gloriæ. Nisi omnibus, certe impertiemur nullis. Qui summa meruisti, nihil invenies in officio nostro mediocre. Finge animos manuscriptos, ac illos accipe. Sic vovet se, et præstabit

Sanctitati[1] vestræ
Sacratissima
Oxon. Acad.

E domo nostræ Convocationis,
Maii 28, 1635.

[1] [The use of this title was brought as one of the charges against the Abp. at his trial. See Troubles and Trial, chap. xxix. p. 284. in marg.]

A.D. 1635.

repair and beautifying of the chapel of Saint Mary ene[l], which began the year before I was chancellor, npletely finished, as also another new building of owards the water-side in this year[m]. Magdalene college.

is year Smithgate was made passable for coaches[n]. Smithgate.

is year the Thames was brought up to Oxford, and avigable for barges[o]. Thames brought up to Oxford.

y Birkhead of Trinity college in Oxford was seduced suit, and in May, 1635, carried to St. Omer's, by one lled himself by the name of Kemp, a priest of that of St. Omer's: they took shipping at Dover, and there re not so much as asked their names by any officer, r tendered the oath of allegiance[p]. But I found o get him back and settled him[q]. Henry Birkhead of Trinity college seduced by a Jesuit.

R my hearty commendations, &c. The time of the ts me in mind that the vice-chancellor hath gone a year's pains in that government, and the place Dr. Pink continued vice-chancellor another year[r].

d's account is as follows: are being taken to adorn and chapels in most places, in the university, this was ed to what it now is, that is floor of the inner chapel was , and paved with black and rble, the old wainscot and n away, and these in being th curious painting thereon. an also provided, a comely inted windows and what not, he house of God." Hist. of p. 329.]

t is, "the new building of at the east end of the com- erected for commoners in the most part at the college Wood, ibid., p. 322.] above, p. 94, note h.]

er the provisions of an act ent, 21 Jac. I. cap. 32, in- n act to make the Thames navigable from Bercot to Oxford." See Wood, Annals, A.D. 1624, p. 353. Crosfield records in his Diary, "The last of August 1635 a barge was brought up the Thames to Oxford, which was the first ever came; the king was then at Woodstock."]

[p] [As required to be taken by the Act 3 Jac. I. cap. iv. sect. 18.]

[q] [He was afterwards by Abp. Laud's means elected a fellow of All Souls. He retained his fellowship during the Rebellion, but resigned it at the Restoration, and became registrar of the diocese of Norwich. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 573, 574.) This case was brought forward by Laud in his defence on the first day of his trial. See Hist. of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxii. p. 226. in marg. Birkhead was the founder of the professorship of poetry.]

[r] [Read in convocation July 22, 1635. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 110. b.]

A.D. 1635. being so full of trouble, a year may be thought a great space of time for any man to be exercised in it; yet considering what experience is requisite for a governor there, and in hope that the first year's pains will make the labour of the second more easy, and especially weighing with myself, with what great sufficiency both for integrity and judgment the present vice-chancellor, Dr. Pink, hath carried himself in all the businesses which concerned the honour of that university, both at home and abroad; I have thought fit to continue him another year in the vice-chancellorship; assuring myself that he will constantly go on as he hath begun, which cannot but tend to his own credit and reputation, as well as to the good government of the university, and all those other happy effects which attend upon a well-settled government, which is so necessary every where, but more especially in that body. These are therefore not only to let you know that I do hereby nominate and choose Dr. Pink to be my vice-chancellor for this year following, but also to pray and require you to allow of this my choice, and to give him all the respects due to his place, and all other help and assistance which shall be in your power to give, and may be necessary for him to receive for his better ease and comfort in the government. Thus not doubting of your readiness, and willing obedience herein, I leave both him and you all to the grace of God, and rest

Your very loving friend,
and chancellor,
W. Cant.

July 10, 1635.

A branch of my letters to my lord of Winchester[r], concerning New Coll. in Oxon. Feb. 2, 1635.

Another business there is, which I think may be very well worthy your consideration; and if you do not give it remedy (as I think it abundantly deserves) I do not know who either can or will. I have often wondered why so many good scholars came from Winchester to New College, and yet so few of them afterwards prove eminent men: and while I lived in Oxford I thought upon divers things that might be

[r] [Walter Curle.]

ıses of it, and I believe true ones, but I have lately heard another, which I think hath done and doth the college a ːat deal of harm, in the breeding of their young men. hen they come from Winchester they are to be probaıers two years, and then fellows. A man would think ɔse two years, and some years after, should be allowed to ʒic, philosophy, mathematics, and the like grounds of ırning, the better to enable them to study divinity with ȝgment: but I am of late accidentally come to know, that ıen the probationers stand for their fellowships, and are to examined how they have profited, one chief thing in ıich they are examined is, how diligently they have read ılvin's Institutions; and are more strictly held to it, how ey have profited in that, than almost in any kind of ırning besides. I do not deny but that Calvin's Institutions ay profitably be read, and as one of their first books for vinity, when they are well grounded in other learning; but begin with it so soon, I am afraid doth not only hinder em from all grounds of judicious learning, but also too ıch possess their judgments before they are able to judge, d makes many of them humourous in, if not against the ıurch. For so many of them have proved in this latter e, since my own memory in that university[a]. Your lordship visitor there, and I think you cannot do a better deed, an to advise on a way, how to break this business with the ırden, who is a learned and discreet man, and then think on some remedy for it. For I am verily persuaded it th that college a great deal of harm. I do not hold it fit ıt your lordship should fall upon this business too suddenly. hen the warden comes next to the election may be a fit ıe; nor would I have you let it be known that you have ːeived this information from me; but sure I am 'tis true, d needs a remedy.

A.D. 1635.

Concerning the probationers of New Coll., their reading of Calvin's Institutions too soon.

W. CANT.

February 2, 1635.

[a] William Twiss, the prolocutor of assembly of divines, and the well-ɔwn Lord Say and Sele, were both educated at New College, the latter not on the foundation.]

A.D. 1636.

S. in Christo.

My letters to the university concerning their large patent procured from his majesty[a].

Quod ad honorem Dei, et academiæ utilitatem cedat, mitto vobis a rege pientissimo, et literarum patrono munificentissimo literas patentes. In eis facile est legere, quali gratia et quanto favore vos, et studia vestra amplectitur regum optimus: privilegia enim hæ literæ continent, non solum vetera confirmata, sed etiam illa ampliata, et ubi obscura vel dubia fuerunt, explicata; ac etiam multa nova, de quibus antehac ne cogitavit quidem academia.

Ad firmitatem harum libertatum quod attinet, summa (uti spero) fide et jurisperitorum scientia (quorum consilio in hoc negotio usi sumus) eas septas et munitas satis esse confidimus. Nec defuit illis frequentior monitio, ut caute et circumspecte describerentur omnia, ne oppidani, aliive, si qui privilegiis vestris inimiciores sint, facile possint arripere informandi ansam. Majorem a me curam exspectare non potuit academia, nisi talium legum municipalium peritia imbutus fuissem, ut ipse manu mea patentes hasce delineare, et delineatas examinare, et de earum perfectione judicare propria Minerva potuissem.

Sumptus vestros expensasque circa hanc rem majores esse quam exspectavi, audio; spero tamen non cum privilegiis hisce comparandas. Sed meæ nec potestatis, nec officii est, vel salaria, seu feoda jurisperitorum, vel sigillationis summam juribus aut consuetudine affixam moderari.

Hoc unum adjiciam pro amore, quo vos vestraque amplector, ipse (et non ficta scribo) sumptuum horum onera in me jampridem suscepissem, nisi alia vobis ibidem satis nota tenuiores proventus meos plus satis exhausissent. Superest, ut regi serenissimo, ac de vobis optime merito, pro patentibus clausas sigillatasque mittatis literas, pro privilegiis amplissimis gratias (si possitis) pares rependatis. Ante omnia vero pro singulari ejus favore obedientiam et fidem, quibus omni officii genere tenemini, alacriter exhibeatis. Quæ omnia

Letters of thanks to be sent to his majesty for their large patent.

[a] [Read in convocation March 19, 1635. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 115. a. An abstract of the charter is given in Wood's Annals, ad ann. pp. 399—401.]

nine vestro, meoque regi clementissimo spospondi. Vobis ambit, ne falsi reus sit A.D. 1636.

Cancellarius et amicus vester

W. CANT.

um ex ædibus meis Lambethanis
10 *Martii*, 163$\frac{5}{6}$.

UNA cum literis patentibus mitto vobis decretum domirum, qui a regis sunt secretioribus sanctioribusque consiliis, usu earum literarum, prout in causa inter Cantabrigienses Londinenses [typographos] definitum fuit, ut nec vobis nitus otiosæ, nec aliis, qui prelo hic inserviunt, onerosæ nis esse possunt. The decree of the lords sent[u].

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

ACADEMIAM tam solicite et ex consuetudine curas, ut o nobiscum agas beneficiorum commercio; nec aliud fere urrat comitiis nostris tractandum, quam munificentiæ træ negotium. Olim sapienter moribus nostris et politiæ, nc magnifice libertati, et honori consulis; par statutis ium, chartam accepimus auctiorem, et [jam] magnæ illius ulam, qua et præsentem academiam ditas, et obligas uram. In grandi hoc opere concessiones accepimus amssimas, quasdam veteres, sed confirmando, augendo, excando, penitus novatas, quasdam ex integro novas, sed provide muniendo factas auctoritate vetustas. Aliena listi æque ac tua, qui olim concessis primus [frui] dedisti, ique absque dissidiis. Tua vero tam firma et plena gitus es, ut manum alienam exspectare non possint. Dum sanctissimus arbiter oppido rapaci et immodesto justa tuis pomœria, dum infestos ita circumscribis, ac subjicis, locum non relinquas malevolentiæ, et bello; dum prætum habes, ne sit actio in foro, lis in lege, sed pace vigeat minium; donas hæc omnia non semel, sed indies, ætermque, et quoties sine tali providentia convelli potuerant. Thanks from the university for their large patent procured by me[x].

[This is a postscript of the above er.]

[The decree is not in the Register.]

[x] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 116. b.]

[illegible] Quamvis vestri beneficia tam ardua sint ista, ut capta[illegible] superent academiæ, tamque numerosa, ut difficile sit [illegible] censere, quæ tu largiendo non gravatus es, tamen et mole[illegible] et numerum vincit conferendi modus. Sub tanto rerum pondere alternatim tu animo volvens Britannæ curas [illegible] academiæ, consque descendisti, ad studium artemque nostri emolumenti, ut in recudendis privilegiis ipse nodos argutias[illegible]que juris perquirere, ipse momenta verborum trutinare, et supra jurisprudentum aciem, vel saltem industriam, plurima perducere tentares. Nemo unquam tam solers avidusque fuit nocendi, ac tu omnimodo sublevandi. At uni tibi non sufficit ista, quæ nos satiat, liberalitas; dicis voluisse te suscipere etiam feodorum onera, hoc est, escam, quam parasti etiam nobis in os ponere. Non sic Deus. Dedisti tamen, ut Ille manum, accipiendi facultatem. Statutum sanxisti, cujus vi [illegible] stips annua viritim colligitur, ad sustinendas hujusmodi impensas. Preli exercendi copiam ex decreto dominorum [illegible] transmisisti, ut simus Cantabrigiæ pares in omnibus, sicut ex gratia vestra superiores in plurimis: totum illud [illegible], si gratitudine contendendum esset, tuis non [illegible] encomiis. Hujus privilegii usum modestum ex [illegible] decreto, adeo tibi curæ est non solum opulentia, [illegible] Postremo nos mones gratiarum, sed ad[illegible] ne gratias quidem vendicans. Sic [illegible] velut animæ politicæ per omnia moventi, [illegible] beneficia, benefactores, ipsam tum recipiendi, [illegible] rationem. Curæ quid nostræ relinquet [illegible] sedulitas? Nobis nihil negotii superest [illegible] obedientiam. Deus etiam supra nos te [illegible] beneficiis Dei es tam similis. [Gratias [illegible] beneficia.] Tu nobis illa, non solum [illegible] per maximorum optimum, serenissimum [illegible] per juris consultos, per omnes, [illegible] nobis erant in auxilium vocandæ. [illegible] non solum immediate, sed per plurimas [illegible] quæ tamen [omnes] ubi[cum]que [illegible] Comes erit gratitudini [illegible] velut oculi nostri, uno ferentur [illegible] nisi etiam morigeri, nec diu [illegible] Proinde placito serenissimi

is vestroque simul obtemperare nobis erit ratio, con- A.D. 1636.
ntia, religio; non solum nostri causa, quibus id utile,
ım ac decorum est, sed maxime tui, qui accessisti redivivæ
demiæ fundator, morum sponsor, negotiorum. intercessor,
consiliis angelus, in angustiis deputatum Dei brachium.
; beneficiis conducti sumus, tot affectibus vincti, ut teneat
vi æque inevitabili hæc virtus, ac natura vel fatum; prius
ɜ desinet, quam esse talis.

Sanctitatis vestræ
colentissima vestra
OXON. ACADEMIA.

ɔmo nostræ congregationis
Mart. 20, 163$\frac{5}{6}$.[a]

everendissimo in Christo patri Guilielmo archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, regis a consiliis sanctioribus, cancellario nostro honoratissimo.]

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

TAM grandia tamque numerosa profudisti nobis beneficia, vel oblito, vel despicienti similis, unum taceas, unum quod i maxime loquentur, cum sit præmium et hortamen lo- endi. Non satis duxisti academiæ tuæ corpus privilegiis ıare, nisi peculiari munificentiæ flumine auream redderes linguam. Canonicatus proximi accessione nostrum augendo ıtorem, et suggestum rhetoricum theologiæ maritando, ecisti, ut in illo non minus pro te quam teipsum oremus. ıst cumulum beneficiorum, hoc novissimum a regum optimo munificentissimo impetrasti, ut simul prospiceres facundæ atitudini. O triumphans largitor! quid unquam retri- emus nisi inopum thesaurum, gratias? tu vero etiam

Thanks for a prebend procured for the university orator and his successors[a].

[In the same convocation letters thanks for the charter were voted the king, the lord keeper Coventry, d treasurer (Bp. Juxon), lord privy l (earl of Manchester), chief secrey Windebank, and the attorney and icitor-general, Banks and Littleton; to the lords of the council for the decree respecting the privileges of printing, and to the king for the canonry for the orator. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 116—119.]

[a] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 121. a.]

A.D. 1636. gratiarum auctor, qui sic foves nostræ mentis interpretem et gratæ harmoniæ plectrum. Ægre sustinet is ipse gr tias nostras epistolari brevitate succingere: cupit etiam i orationem prorumpere, nervisque omnibus mentem expa dere. Scribit unus, quod sentiunt, quod fateri gestiunt universi, te patrem esse tuæ matris academiæ, eique nunc linguam fingere novo eloquentiæ salario. Si lingua publica, quæ pro nobis omnibus vocem ornat, calamumque stringit, nunc demum in re sua deficeret, essemus nos omnes illius loco viritim oratores. Sic enim in causa vehementi singulæ partes corporis facile migrant in linguas, et signis plusquam sonoris pleni pectoris exundantiam articulant. At quoniam nec verba, nec signa, nec vires omnium oratorum in stylo unius conspirantes enunciando sufficiunt unius affectui, tu sponte intellige, cui mens profundissimæ capacitatis, quam simus animitus devoti

Sanctitatis vestræ colentissima

OXON. ACAD.

E domo nostræ Congregationis,
Mart. 20, 163§.

[Reverendissimo in Christo patri Guilielmo archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, regis a consiliis sanctioribus, cancellario nostro honoratissimo.]

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

CUM in corpore academiæ sim ipse lingua, et in oratorum serie membrum illud, quod primum degustaverit vestræ munificentiæ fructum, liceat mihi oceano rivum, et immensurabili gratiarum acervo peculiarem sementem vestra cum venia subministrare. Dum totum se exserit gladiator, vim ponit in lacerto. Qui totus venerationem exhibet, genu tantum ostendit. Ne succenseat paternitas vestra, si academiæ lingua præsertim in re sua vehementius affici gestiat, ideoque infinito gratiarum ponderi aliquid amplius addere, et plus toto afferre conetur. Simulachri parte interiore nomen suum inscripsit Phidias: mihi non arrogantiæ, ut illi, vertatur, sed

ni, si in maternæ epistolæ visceribus privati officii concludam vestræ memor memoriæ, curæque tam fra vestram celsitudinem, non possum non esse ametsi gratitudine peccavero. A.D. 1636.

Sanctitati vestræ humillime devotissimus
Guilielm. Strode, academiæ tuæ orator
publicus[b].

20, 163⅞.

is year the north side of University college[c] was University coll.

Procu-ratores { Mr. Brown[d] ex Æd. Chri., Mr. Good[e] e coll. Novo, } [Admitted April 27.]

a difference betwixt the university and town of touching felons' goods, court-leets, and taking toll, a The agreement between the univer-

am Strode, student of Ch. n public orator in 1629, . proctor. July 1, 1638, he to the canonry, which was his office at the time; he h 10, 1644. See Wood's i. 151, and Hist. and Ant. 905, where it is stated that ry was granted Dec. 21, (i. e. 1635.)]

is, the north side of the west (the north and east sides of quadrangle were not built The first stone of the present was laid on the west side 1634, and that wing was in about two years, at an rather more than £1400. side fronting the High- begun June 19, 1635, and r the south side, containing d chapel; the east side was eted till 1674. Ingram's of Oxford, University Col- Wood (Hist. of Colleges, the north side was erected ionies chiefly of Sir Simon

as Brown. The following passage in Crosfield's Diary illustrates the circumstances of his election. "Feb. 26. At the election of proctors in Ch. Ch., by reason Busby and Tennant did not carry the matters so fair as they ought, but made more stir and solicitation than was meet, thereupon Browne by letters from the dean interposed, and got the place from them both, which he never expected before. He scandalous." Browne was afterwards chaplain to Abp. Laud, rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, canon of Windsor, and rector of Oddington. He was the author of the 'Dissertatio de Therapeutis Philonis adversus Henricum Valesium,' and he translated with corrections and additions the second part of Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth.]

[e] [John Good, admitted scholar of New Coll. July 26, 1620; fellow July 26, 1622; presented by the college to the rectory of Tingewick, Bucks., May 3, 1645; died, still being fellow, 1646. He was also vicar of Fareham, presented 1639.]

A.D. 1636. hearing was appointed by consent of the most reverend father in God William lord archbishop of Canterbury his grace, chancellor of the university, and of the right honourable Thomas earl of Berks, steward of the town aforesaid; as likewise by the mutual consent of both parties, divers of the university and town aforesaid being then present, who assumed in the name of the rest, that whatsoever should be ordered or directed upon this hearing, should be final and binding, and that either party would for ever observe hereafter, and stand to it. In witness whereof the lords above mentioned, and others then present, have hereunto set their hands. Dated at Lambeth this 28th day of April in the year of our Lord 1636.

W. CANT.	BARKSHIRE[k].
JOHN OXON[f].	JOHN WHISTLER.
BRYAN DUPPA[g].	OLIVER SMITH.
WILLIAM SMITH[h].	JOHN SARE.
BRYAN TWYNE[i].	TIMOTHY CARTER.

S. in Christo[l].

[illegible] quo literas patentes libertates avitas [illegible] reverentes novas accepistis. Munus regium [illegible]. Nunc statuta mitto. Illa vincula [illegible] commoda, ne libertates licentiam induerent; [illegible] nolebat enim academia esse sine fræno; [illegible] ne amplius confusione et contra- [illegible] sed et antiquis valde consona, [illegible] ne quid novi videretur [illegible] vetustissima academia.

[illegible]

lections, vol. ii. pp. 324—332.]

[k] [The convocation for the publication of the Statutes, was held June 22 1636, in which the king's commissioners appeared as related in Wood's Annals ad an. pp. 404, 405. Letters from the king, and that which here follows from the chancellor, were read. Reg. Conv. R. foll. 125. b. 126.]

Sæpius tentatum hoc opus, et a viris sæculis suis cele- A.D. 1636.
rimis: frustra tamen. Nec enim quidquam in hac re ad
atum finem perduxerunt. Sed utrum operis ipsius diffi-
tas, an aliqua alia interveniens remora obstiterit, plane
cio. Quo magis gratulor academiæ, et vobis, quibus
eratione divina datum est opus hoc ad talem saltem
fectionem redactum videre, qualem ferre solent leges et
tuta, quæ de quovis particulari cavere nequeunt.

Nec academiæ tantum et vobis, sed et mihimetipsi gratulor, od statuta situ et pulvere tantum non sepulta, in lucem lacta, et suis numeris titulisque distincta video. Multo agis tamen, quod placuit academiæ in frequenti convocatione e uno refragante) rem totam ad me, curamque meam re-re, ut sub incude mea statuta hæc limarentur, et a me nfirmationem acciperent[n]. Summa hæc vestra confidentia it, et certe gratias omnibus, singulis, ago summas, ob fidem ihi in re tanta, ac tali, jam liberaliter præstitam.

Qua in re certe non fidem, imo nec spem vestram fefelli. erum enim est, et ausim dicere, me summa cum æquitate, m æqualitate pari omnia transegisse. Et potestatem a nerabili domo mihi commissam ita moderatum, ut nihil æ oculis habuerim, nisi quod plane in publicum ecclesiæ et ademiæ bonum cederet. Et hoc (Deum testor) omni fectione, partialitate, privato respectu præsentium tem-rum, personarum, locorum, officiorum qualiumcunque positis.

Unum superest non tacendum. Transmisi vobis statuta, æ annum probationis suæ apud vos complevere, jam ex usu o in nonnullis emendata, et pro potestate a vobis concessa, isi sub sigillis meo vestroque in debita juris forma con-mata. Quum ecce placuit regi serenissimo, musisque stris addictissimo, suam etiam superadjicere confirmati-em manu propria et sigillo magno munitam: quod ademiæ honorem, moribus disciplinam, statutis reve-ntiam et firmitatem nequit non conferre. Ob quam giæ majestatis gratiam insignem, gratias referre pares nec se, nec vos potestis. Quin et commissionarios misit suos, ui ob majorem negotii dignitatem, et statuta hæc ex-iberent, et collegiorum et aularum præfectos statutis sic hibitis et confirmatis subscribere curarent.

Commissioners sent by his majesty about the publishing of the statutes.

[n] [See above.]

A.D. 1636. Reliquum postea erit, ut statutis sic confirmatis obedientia prætetur, qua nihil magis poterit augere academiæ splendorem. Et licet primo loco auctoritas vestra leges hasce condendas curavit, ea tamen natura legis est, ut semel condita, et promulgata, non alios tantum, sed et condentes liget. Huic obedientiæ, reliquisque virtutibus quibus polletis, vos semper affines futuros spero, et, ut tales sitis, supplicibus precibus se a summo numine impetraturum non dubitat

Amicus vester et cancellarius

W. CANT.

Datum ex ædibus nostris Lambethanis
Junii 15, 1636.

Viris mihi amicissimis, Doctori Pinke vice-cancellario, reliquisque doctoribus, procuratoribus, necnon singulis in domo convocationis intra almam universitatem Oxon. congregatis.

A convocation on the 22nd of June for the publishing of the new statutes.

These letters were read in convocation upon the twenty-second of June, 1636, wherein Mr. Secretary Cook made a weighty speech fitting the occasion; and so likewise did the vice-chancellor. Mr. Secretary's speech follows *in hæc verba*.

REVEREND VICE-CHANCELLOR, DOCTORS, AND MASTERS.

Mr. Secretary Cook's speech in convocation at the publication of the new statutes.

YOU have heard with due respect and attention the letters brought by us from his sacred majesty; you have also heard in conformity thereunto other letters, sent from your most reverend chancellor, signifying his majesty's grace and goodness in recommending unto you this volume of statutes, which we now deliver, and you are to receive, as the rules by which you must be governed hereafter. You have also seen and heard the confirmation and establishment of these statutes. First by his majesty's royal signature, and under the great seal of his kingdom: and respectively under the hand and seal of the lord archbishop, both as primate and metropolitan of England[n], and as most worthy chancellor of this university; whereby it is manifest that these laws and ordi-

[n] [In which capacity he claimed jurisdiction over both universities. See above, p. 124, note l.]

ances are so established and ratified both by sovereign and A.D. 1636.
ibalternal authority, temporal and spiritual, that nothing
rther can be required, but your ready acceptance and
)edience, whereof I make no doubt. For (to do you right)
)u have already shewed so effectual conformity, and at this
:esent express such alacrity and forwardness, that I rather
:e cause to commend and encourage you, than to exhort
ıd stir you up, or any way to importune you by any further
)eech; yet because there is generally in man's nature a
:ecret curiosity and prejudice against all things that appear
xtraordinary and new, especially when they impose any
uty, and require obedience at their hands; I must crave
:ave in discharge of my own duty to satisfy those which
ereafter may be inquisitive into these proceedings, to insist
little upon those principal respects which demonstrate the
ull authorization and absolute necessity of submission to
hese laws.

That which commands in chief, and which no reason can
withstand, is his majesty's sovereign power, by which these
statutes (as you see) are both enacted and confirmed. Him we
all acknowledge to be our supreme governor both of Church
and commonwealth, over all causes and persons; and to his
supremacy and allegiance we are all obliged by oath. This
then we must build upon, as an axiom and fundamental rule
of government: that all our laws and statutes are the king's
laws, and that none can be enacted, changed, or abrogated
without him; so all courts of law or equity are properly the
king's courts; all justice therein administered, be it civil or
martial, is the king's justice; and no pardon or grace pro-
ceeds from any but from the king. And as of justice, so is
he the source of honour; all dignities, all degrees, all titles,
arms, and orders, come originally from the king, as branches
from the root. And not only particular men and families,
but all corporations, societies, nay counties, provinces, and
depending kingdoms, have all their jurisdictions and govern-
ments established by him; and by him (for public good) to
be changed or dissolved. So his power reacheth to foreign
plantations, where he may erect principalities, and make
laws for their good government, which no man may disobey.
And as in the temporal, so in the state ecclesiastical, his

... power by ancient right extendeth to the erection ... deaneries, and cathedral churches, and to settle ... government in all churches, by the advice of his ... without any concurrence of foreign usurpation ...

... universities and colleges, they are the rights of ... most peculiar manner. For all their establishments, privileges, and orders, by which they are maintained, are derived from regal power. ... your greatest honour, so it is your greatest ... how this body of your laws, as well as your ... communities, are established, ratified and confirmed ... And more I shall not need to say in ...

... you may consider for your encouragement ... great favour and benefit from his majesty with ... hands, that your chancellor's worthy care ... in advancing this great work; whose ... is necessity in a place of that eminency, and ... his orders and commands, and most ... part of the government which is com- ... with him to support, and may give ... which his majesty recommendeth ... in matters concerning the good ... of the schools.

... (as primate and metropolitan) ... his extraordinary endeavours in ... understood. In former times, ... the greatest prelates gave the ... things: whereas this worthy ... is to recover to the Church for ... what may be now restored. ... effected under his majesty's ... England alone, but Scotland ... witness. Again, what help and ... sisters oppressed by rich en- ... what collections and con- ... to repair and adorn ... churches are now in hand, and ... care, and zeal, in our most

nous monuments dedicated to God's service, we may behold A.D. 1636.
th joy, and future ages will commemorate to his majesty's
rnal glory, by whose power and order all is performed,
d to the honour of our country, and for encouragement
d example of those that shall succeed; who will acknow-
lge with us, that this man is indeed, as he is by his just
yle, a most reverend and beneficial father of the Church:
d for this university what better evidence can be desired
his singular love and beneficence, than first that stately
ilding whereby he hath made himself another founder
that college, which bred him to this height of worth?
nd secondly, those many rare and exquisite manuscripts
d authors, wherewith he hath replenished your renowned
blic library? And if you add hereunto his constant care
maintain you in all your rights and privileges, and to assist
u in your preferments; and finally in collecting this great
lume of ordinances for the present and further government
this famous university, you have monuments sufficient
eternize among you and all men his memory and desert.
nd this work is that which now remaineth in the third place
be further stood upon: For it is not (as some may think)
ther a rhapsody of overworn and unuseful ordinances, nor
et an imposition of novel constitutions to serve the present
mes; but our royal Justinian by the labour and direction of
his prudent person hath collected into a pandect or *corpus*
ris academici all the ancient approved statutes, which in
rmer times were scattered and so neglected. And though
any great prelates have heretofore undertaken this work,
et it ever miscarried, till the piercing judgment and un-
efatigable industry of this man took it in hand, and happily,
s now you see, hath put you into possession of it, whereof
he use can hardly be valued. For by these rules, you, that
re governors, may know what to command, and those that
re under you may know how to obey, and all may under-
tand how to order their behaviour, and their studies, whereby
hey may become most profitable members in the Church and
ommonwealth, which is the main cause why his majesty
requireth them so strictly to be obeyed. For let me speak
freely out of that true affection which I bear to you all:
deceive not yourselves with a vain opinion, that kings and

A.D. 1636 princes give great donations, privileges and honours t
schools and universities for a popular applause, or
mere bounty, or for honour, or for opinion of merit, by
the art of clergymen transported them heretofore. B
very truth is, that all wise princes respect the welfare o
estates, and consider, that schools and universities are
the body) the noble and vital parts, which being vigoro
sound, send good blood and active spirits into the
and arteries, which cause health and strength: or if
or ill affected, corrupt all the vital powers; whereupon
diseases, and in the end death itself. What inconveni
have grown in all ages by the ill government and dis
of schools, your books can inform you. And to come
to yourselves, have not our late parliaments compla
Nay hath not the land exclaimed, that our great scho
virtue were become schools of vice? This I mentio
willingly, but withal do most willingly tell you to
eternal praise, that since it pleased his majesty to ta
heart a reformation, and by advice of your never too
natured chancellor, sent you down some temporary o
whereby to reduce you to some reasonable moderation, t
upon by the wisdom and resolution of you the w
governors, and by the inclinable conformity of all the stu
in general, it is now come to pass, that scholars are no
found in taverns or houses of disorder, nor seen loiter
the streets, or other places of idleness or ill example, b
contain themselves within the walls of their colleges, a
the schools or public libraries: wherein, I must confes
have at length gotten the start, and by your virtue and
have made this university, which before had no para
any foreign country, now to go beyond itself, and
glorious example to others not to stay behind.

And if those temporary and unperfect orders produ
good effect, what may now be expected from this b
laws and statutes, so complete and so digested, that
mer age did ever enjoy the like?

Thus you have understood how the goodness of ou
king, how the care and respect of your chancellor, an
the worth and substance of the work itself may forcil
duce you to congratulate your own happiness. And

ore I might here forbear to trouble you any longer with a A.D. 1636.
arsh interrupted speech: but that I cannot omit to put
ou in mind of one thing, which I know you will hear with
illingness and attention, because it tendeth chiefly to the
onour of our God, and then by His power to the honour of
ur king; and thence to the comfort of every true-hearted
ubject who will readily acknowledge with reverence and
hankfulness the great blessings we now enjoy above all
ther nations; I will tell you but what I know; (for I speak
ithin my element;) I have seen our neighbouring coun-
ries in great prosperity and renown, their cities stately built
nd strongly fortified, with walls raised up to heaven, full of
eople, full of trade, so full of peace and plenty, that they
urfeited in all excess; but from hence they are since fallen,
artly by the boundless ambition of great princes, partly by
he factions and divisions in religion, and generally by their
isorders, into such condition, that men of great honour sent
in remote employment, found whole provinces so sacked and
depopulated, that in divers journeys they encountered scarce
a man, and of those they found dead, some had grass in
their mouths and stomachs, and some were torn in pieces by
beasts and ravenous fowls; and those that were alive had
no other care or study than how to save themselves from
fire and sword. In general there is such desolation, that
without a kind of horror, the horror thereof cannot be ex-
pressed.

Now we by God's blessing are in a better case; we sit here in God's house thankful in true devotion for this wonderful favour towards us; we enjoy peace and plenty; we are like to those who resting in a calm haven behold the shipwreck of others, wherein we have no part, save only in compassion to help them with our prayers; which we all ought to do as interested in their sufferings, lest the like may fall on us. What then remaineth, but seriously to consider, how all these great blessings are conferred upon us, not for our merits, or for our more virtuous and holy lives, but only by God's favour to His true religion: and under Him by the happy government of our gracious king; which should confirm us all to a constancy in our obedience, and to a ready subjection to all those rules and orders which his majesty

A.D. 1636. shall prescribe for the public good. Wherein this general admonition may fruitfully be applied to the business now in hand, whereof I make no doubt. So I crave your pardon and your good acceptance of that which I have rudely spoken, but with a true affection to this whole body, whereof (though I had my education from another nurse [m]) yet I had the honour to be an adopted son, and (as I suppose) one of the ancientest that lives amongst you at this day.

It remaineth, that Mr. Vice-chancellor perform his part; and proceed to the subscriptions and depositions of you the heads [n].

JOHN COKE.

A meeting at Dr. Pink's lodgings about the protestation of the provost and fellows of Queen's coll., June 22, 1636.

DIE Mercurii inter horas secundam et tertiam post meridiem, (viz.) vicesimo secundo die Junii anno Dom. 1636, una fuerunt in hospitio venerabilis viri Doctoris Pink, S. Theologiæ professoris, et vice-cancellarii universitatis Oxon., notorie sito, et situato in collegio Sanctæ Mariæ Winton. in Oxon., vulgo vocat. collegio Novo, reverendus in Christo pater dominus Johannes episcopus Oxon.[o], honoratissimi, dignissimi, et venerabiles viri, dominus Johannes Cook eques auratus et serenissimæ regis majestati secretarius principalis, dominus Henricus Martyn [p], eques auratus, judex admiralitatis et curiæ prærogativæ, Thomas Rives [q] legum doctor, et regis advocatus, commissionarii [r] domini regis specialiter missi ad exhibendum librum statutorum universitatis et eorum confirmationem sub magno sigillo Angliæ. Coram quibus comparuerunt venerabilis vir Christopherus Potter [s], collegii Reginæ præpositus, Mr. Loughe [t] et Mr. Stannix [u], socii col-

[m] [He had been fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge, and rhetoric lecturer in the university. See Lloyd's State Worthies, ii. 261, 262.]

[n] [The Register of Convocation records that at the close of this speech the vice-chancellor took the book of statutes, embraced it in the name of the university, and delivered a Latin oration; and that afterwards the oath to observe the statutes was taken by the vice-chancellor, the proctors, and heads of houses present, who also subscribed their names at the end of the book. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 126.]

[o] [John Bancroft, formerly master of Univ. coll.]

[p] [Of New Coll. See his Life in Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 17.]

[q] [Of New Coll. He did good service to K. Charles, who employed him at the treaty for peace in the Isle of Wight.]

[r] [Sir Edward Littleton, solicitor-general, was another commissioner. See Reg. Conv. R. fol. 125. b.]

[s] [Appointed in 1635 dean of Worcester, and in Jan. 1645 dean of Durham, but died before his installation.]

[t] [Thomas Lough. He was tutor to Bp. Barlow. Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 334.]

[u] [Richard Stannix, afterwards through the recommendation of the

legii prædicti, qui ante convocationem eodem die habendam pro statutorum confirmatione, protestationem suam in scriptis communi sigillo collegii sui munitam exhibuerunt, eamque in persona sua legit Mr. Stannix coram commissionariis prædictis, et Doctore Pink vice-cancellario tum præsente, sub hac verborum formula. A.D. 1636.

A protestation of the provost and fellows of Queen's coll. about their right of the choice of the principal of St. Edmund's hall[v].

"Protestatio et declaratio præpositi et scholarium collegii Reginæ in universitate Oxon. de jure, titulo, et interesse suis in electione et nominatione principalis aulæ Sancti Edmundi in universitate Oxon., per quam palam et publice in quocunque celebri dictæ universitatis cœtu, vel alibi, intimari et notum fieri in perpetuam rei memoriam obnixe rogant, se solos et in solidum habuisse, et habere debere in hujusmodi electione et nominatione, quotiescunque et quomodocunque officium dicti principalis vacare seu vacuum esse, seu fieri futuris temporibus contigerit, jus, titulum, et interesse prædicta.

"Nos Christopherus Potter, sacræ Theologiæ professor, præpositus, et scholares collegii reginæ in universitate Oxon. unanimiter allegamus, affirmamus, et protestamur pro nobis et successoribus nostris, nos solum et in solidum habuisse et habere, et successores nostros habere debere jus, titulum, et interesse in electione, nominatione principalis aulæ Sancti Edmundi in et de universitate prædicta, quotiescunque seu quomodocunque officium ejusdem principalis vacare, seu vacuum fieri contigerit, intimantes, et cum ea, qua decet, reverentia per præsentes intimantes, jus, titulum, et interesse nostra in ejusmodi electione et nominatione principalis antedicti, non solum charta publica sub sigillo universitatis prædictæ anno primo Elizabethæ hujus regni Angliæ reginæ piæ memoriæ data[w], sed etiam præscriptione pene centum annorum nobis acquisita, et obtenta fuisse, et esse, eoque intuitu, ut jus, titulus, et interesse nostra in præmissis salva et illæsa futuris

provost, made chaplain to the lord keeper Coventry. He was preferred by Sir Rich. Saltonstall to the rectory of Chipping Warden in Northamptonshire, which he retained to his death in 1656. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 427.)]

[v] [The occasion of this protest was that in the *Statuta Aularia* appended to the *Corpus Statutorum*, there was no recognition of the right of appointment claimed by the provost and fellows of Queen's college. See Stat. Aul. sect. v. § 1, where the words relating to the election of the principals of the halls are "qui ad nominationem cancellarii ab aularibus eligantur," &c. A similar protest was made on the passing of the *Statuta Aularia*, after being remodelled.]

[w] [See above, p. 35, note z.]

A.D. 1636. temporibus maneant, et in perpetuum nobis et successoribus nostris conserventur, hac protestatione et declaratione nostra, quantum de jure possumus, vindicamus, et condicimus, quacunque declaratione, decreto, seu statuto edito vel edendo in contrarium non obstante. Quas nostras protestationes, declarationem, allegationem, et vindicationem penes registra universitatis Oxon. inactitanda ex consensu honoratissimi ac reverendissimi cancellarii, ut in memoriam perpetuam custodiantur, a vobis venerabili pro-cancellario humiliter petimus, et insuper per vos registrarium notarium publicum hic præsentem instrumentum publicum fieri, nobisque dari, ut, si opus fuerit in futurum, proferatur in publicum, instanter rogamus per procuratores sive syndicos nostros in scripto procuratorio præsentibus annexo nominatos."

Hac protestatione recitata et audita, die, horis, et loco prædictis dicti domini commissionarii affirmabant sibi a serenissimo rege vices solum commissas esse ad exhibendum librum statutorum universitatis Oxon. eorumque confirmationem sub magno sigillo Angliæ, et sigillo reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Guilielmi providentia divina totius Angliæ primatis et metropolitani, cancellarii nostri honoratissimi, respective munitis, et sua non referre, aut ad se aliquo modo pertinere, aliqualem assensum in istiusmodi negotio præbere aut determinare. Actum vero protestationis dictorum præpositi et sociorum collegii Reginæ intra universitatem Oxon. se non posse non agnoscere affirmabant, meque Johannem French, notarium publicum, et registrarium universitatis Oxon., præmissa, prout acta fuerunt, inactitare mandabant.

Acta fuerunt hæc omnia et singula, prout supra scribuntur et recitantur, sub anno Domini, die, horis, et loco supradictis, præsentibus Roberto Pink, S. Theologiæ professore, et vice-cancellario universitatis Oxon., et Petro Turner, in artibus magistro, coll. Mertonensis socio.

Et ego Johannes French, dioceseos Oxon. auctoritate regia notarius publicus, et registrarius universitatis Oxon., præmissis omnibus et singulis, dum sic, ut præmittitur, sub anno Dom. mense, die, horis et loco, agebantur, et fiebant, una cum prænominatis viris præsens personaliter interfui : eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi, audivi, scivi, et intellexi, et

a notam protocollarem sumpsi. Ideo hoc præsens publicum instrumentum fideliter conscriptum exinde fieri curavi, subscripsi, et publicavi, atque in hanc publicam formam redegi. A.D. 1636.

Testimonium perhibeo veritati JOHANNES FRENCH,
Notarius publicus, et registrarius universitatis Oxon.

Die Saturni, viz., nono die Julii anno Dom. 1636 Convocatio erat [x], ut literæ ab honoratissimo nostro cancellario ad academiam missæ publicarentur, et inter acta convocationis redigerentur. Quorum tenor sequitur. A convocation on the 9th of July, 1636, wherein my letters sent to the university were read.

S. in Christo.

SUPERIORI anno (quod scio meministis) libros quosdam manuscriptos ad vos transmisi: sub qua lege, in prioribus libris satis constat. Illos misi, quia publicis negotiis detento ad studia illa, quæ otium petunt, divertere non dabatur. Hos vero mitto prioribus similes, ne si forte (quod absit) pestis ingravescens familiam satis amplam una cum domino opprimeret, aut distraheret, hi tamen, salvo opportunitatis conductu præveniente, in manus vestras tuti pervenirent. My letters to the university when I sent them my second manuscripts and coins.

Mitto autem libros non unico idiomate descriptos, quos, spero, sacrabit Deus. Sunt autem, ni fallor, Hebraici octodecim, Persici quatuordecim, Arabici quinquaginta, Armenicus unus, Æthiopici duo, Chinensis unus, Græci duodecim, Latini sexaginta quinque, Anglicani duodecim, Gallici quatuor, Hibernici duo. Quos omnes non sine sumptu intra anni proxime elapsi spatium congessi, et nunc in Bibliothecam Bodleianam reponendos mitto. Socios, non diffiteor, [vestra ope] agnoscent suos.

Cum his mitto Astrolabium Arabicum ære puriori descriptum, quo me ditavit vir omni eruditionis genere instructissimus, et olim academiæ nostræ alumnus, nunc decus, Johannes Seldenus.

Mitto etiam effigiem serenissimi regis Caroli, ne fama ejus ære perennior ære destitueretur. Nullibi autem melius locari potest rex, musarum patronus, quam apud vos et inter musas; volo autem, ut in claustris illis, ubi libri mei manuscripti siti The effigies of King Charles sent to the university.

[x] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 128.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Julio

[illegible]

sare ad modernum imperatorem, et seriatim secundum A.D. 1636.
es et successiones suas. Sed tertia continet Romam
nicam a Julio Cæsare ad Constantinum, una cum in-
fectoribus Julii, et aliis, qui, licet legitime imperato-
non fuerint, nummos tamen cuderunt. Quarta vero
ri methodo Romam Christianam a Constantino Magno,
Ferdinandum Romano-Germanicum imperatorem nunc
rum potitum. In quinta demum sunt numismata Britan-
rum per omnes, quas subiere, temporum et fortunarum
ces, sub Romanis, Saxonibus, Danis, Normannis, sub
ptarchia et monarchia a Julio Cæsare insulam hanc in-
dente, ad pientissimum et justissimum principem, Carolum
us nominis primum, nunc regum pacatissime moderantem:
ui diu floreat, et serus in cœlum rediens sceptra tuta et
licia suis relinquat.

Quo melius hæc omnia et vobis innotescant, et posteris, brum paravi, in quo singula ordine describerentur, quæ in quinque prædictis arculis contenta sunt; cum notulis et characteribus quibusdam, quibus scire potestis, quæ numismata in arculis hisce reposta sunt, et quæ adhuc desunt, quo diligentius ea indagare satagatis. Librum hunc præ aliis negotiis adhuc perficere non potui, saltem non limatius describere, qui una cum aliis manuscriptis in bibliotheca collocetur (ubi etiam arculas sitas volo), sed quamprimum supremam manum apposuero, eum vobis mittam omni cura servandum. Et hoc a vice-cancellario obnixius peto, ne extrahantur numismata, vel sedibus suis moveantur, donec librum hunc directorium acceperitis.

Arculis hisce quinque unica clavis inservit. Duas tamen misi; harum altera penes vice-cancellarium pro tempore existentem servetur; altera penes bibliothecarium, sed eum primarium duntaxat, (non inferiorem vel deputatum) quos juratos velim de tuta custodia, de non tradenda clavi alteri cuicunque sub quocunque prætextu, de non aperiendis arculis vel earum aliqua, et de non extrahendis numismatibus, vel ad usum studentium, vel ad aspectum peregrinorum, (si forte desiderent) nisi prout eorum alter tam diu et continuo præsens fuerit, quam arculæ apertæ sunt. Nec volumus plures una arculas simul apertas esse; nec alterutrum prædictorum numismatum extrahere, nisi ex una pixide, vel cellula simul,

A.D. 1636. ne occasio detur, aut male reponendi, aut forte surripien
Et quo melius, et tuto, et in ordine suo serventur omn
volumus, ut bis ad minimum in quolibet anno (tempore
vice-cancellario assignando) comparentur singula numism
cum libro, et si jactura aliqua fiat, quamprimum rea
possit, et aut resarciri, aut cautius de reliquis in poster
curari.

Two idols sent. Insuper, etiamsi ab idololatria abhorret animus, tamen q
vobis contemptui sit magis gentium vecordia, duo accipie
superstitionis ludibria; idola duo, unum Ægyptiorum vet
alterum hesternum Indorum occidentalium. Ridete cæc
insaniam, et una mecum gratias agite beatissimæ Trinitat
præcipue autem Domino [nostro] Jesu Christo, qui sem
tipsum Veritatem nobis revelavit. 'Non fecit taliter om
genti.' Deus optimus maximus vos vestraque custodi
sospitetque, ut adventum regium cum gaudio exspectar
possitis, et præsentia frui, sicut vovet

Amicus vester et cancellarius

W. Cant.

Datum ex ædibus meis Lambethanis,
Junii 16, 1636.

Viris mihi amicissimis, Doctori Pink vice-cancellario, reliquisque doctoribus, procuratoribus, necnon singulis in domo convocationis intra almam universitatem Oxon. congregatis.

Reverendissime Cancellarie,

Thanks from the university for perfecting and confirming the statutes[1]. Affectus nostros te manu tenere, eosque efficacius regere, quam vel potest illucens ratio, vel angelus assistens, quid mirum? Immisisti enim conjuncta stimulis lora, libertatibus leges, et utrasque tam suavi internexas moderamine, ut fiant privilegia pretium obedientiæ, et statuta licentiæ frænum. Gravari nos posse existimas necessario hoc vinculo, quod soli nos alligat felicitati? Gravemur itaque irradiato intellectu, integritate morum, illabi conscientia, pace, favore, et

[1] [This letter of thanks was passed the day after the publication of the statutes. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 127. b.]

[illegible]tia, his omnibus gravemur. Imo potius confundimur A.D. 1636.
[illegible]riandi ardore, et studio gratitudinis. Gloriari possumus
[illegible] opera, sed fautoribus nostris; quorum auspiciis id ex-
[illegible]ite, et inopinato effectum est, quod sæcula anteriora sæpe
[illegible]frustra cogitarunt; quod fracto conatu velut insuperabile
[illegible]stituit arduus ille Wolseius. Indigesta veterum statutorum
[illegible]ngeries, cujus repurgandæ cura molimen ridiculum vide-
[illegible]tur adstantibus, in serenam emicuit compagem; ideoque
[illegible]i ferit stupore nos etiam fruentes, et fruitionis incredulos,
[illegible]si chaos alterum coram oculis nostris in mundum har-
[illegible]nice concinnatum assurgeret. Resurrectionem quandam
[illegible]ndectæ hujus agnoscimus, in ea fæces tam pure exustas,
[illegible]ditamenta tam gloriose induta, simulque ordinem tam dis-
[illegible]cte lucideque dispositum, ut, quamvis sit eadem, multo
[illegible]nen sanctior, multo splendidior emergat. Quibus itaque
[illegible]tiarum cumulis compensabimus indefessam vestræ boni-
[illegible]tis pertinaciam, quæ nec tuo, nec alieno pepercit sudori,
[illegible]uæ nec pacem regiis auribus, manibusque permisit, donec
[illegible]esperatum hoc opus, ultimo examine, supremo sigillo, et
[illegible]mperiali auctoritate perfectum exiret? Tacere non pos-
[illegible]mus incredibilem vestram in tanta sedulitate prudentiam,
[illegible]uæ experiendo aptavit jugum, priusquam affixit, et accura-
[illegible]issimæ recognitionis ergo, annum integrum operi consum-
[illegible]nato indulsit, quoniam in annum Platonicum duraturo. Im-
[illegible]plicuisti nunc demum nexu indissolubili regem et ipsius
[illegible]alumnos: illum, ut propugnet, quæ nos condidimus statuta,
[illegible]quia sua; nos vero, ut iis lubentissime obsequamur, quæ
[illegible]manus regia obsignavit, quoniam et nostris. Tantæ firmi-
[illegible]tudini accedit honor et reverentia, eaque Oxoniensi longe
[illegible]protentior pomœrio. Dum enim constitutiones nostras
[illegible]claudit sanctio regalis, fiunt illæ ex academicis plane epi-
[illegible]demicæ, foroque externo [æque] venerabiles ac nostro. Si
[illegible]Carolus regum optimus Justinianum se nobis præstiterit,
[illegible]certe Triboniani locum subiisti et tu; si regi augustissimo
[illegible]confirmata debeamus statuta, regem debemus paternitati
[illegible]vestræ hæc nobis confirmantem. Num vice gratitudinis
[illegible]fidem in obedientiam[a] exspectas? Legibus tam salutaribus
[illegible]collum subdere, et earum in verba jurare (quod sine perjurio
[illegible]antea vix potuimus) alterum est beneficium. Usque adeo

[a] ['et obedientiam' Reg. Conv.]

A.D. 1636. mersi sumus beneficiorum tuorum abysso; sin obsequi[o] mergi, mergemur.

Sanctitati vestræ obsequentissime devoti

OXONIENSIS ACADEMI[A]

E domo nostra convocationis,
Junii 23, 1636.

[Reverendissimo in Christo patri Guilielmo archiepisco[po] Cantuarensi, regis a consiliis sanctioribus, cancellari[o] nostro honoratissimo.]

Three fellowships in Oxford given by King Charles to scholars of the isles of Jersey and Guernsey.

Ex decreto convocationis in assimulatione parva[a] secund[æ] die Julii, 1636 altera pars sive una pars indenturæ quadri[partitæ] de eligendis, stabiliendis, et confirmandis tribus soci[is] ex insulis Jersey, et Guernsey, publice sigillo universitat[is] munita erat; et altera pars indenturæ sigillanda fuit com[muni] sigillo collegii Exon., collegii Jesu, et collegii Pembro[chiensis]; in quæ collegia socii prædicti, ex fundatione sere[nissimi] regis nostri Caroli, eligendi sunt inperpetuum, et ad[mittendi] juxta tenorem indenturarum hinc sigillatarum[b].

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE,

Thanks from the university for my second manuscripts, coins, and the effigies of King Charles in brass[c].

VOCITEMUS te licet academiæ patrem, ductorem, angelum archangelum, ecquid minus[d]? Agnoscimus te amplissima[e] divinæ munificentiæ cisternam, quam innumeræ quidem fistul[æ] adimplent, duæ vero exhauriunt, ecclesia et academia. Ad[e] densa et plusquam quotidiana huc defluunt ex te beneficia, [i] iis apte memorandis ægre sufficiat calendarius, tametsi rasu[s] et nominum vacuus. Quin et eadem quotannis crescunt, redeunt solennem in morem veris ac messis. Anno superio[re] libros accepimus manuscriptos numeri multitudine, reru[m] pondere, linguarum varietate, O quantum immane mirabile

[a] [Vide Cap. Stat., tit. xii.]

[b] [These fellowships were founded from a portion of the property of Sir Miles Hubbard, alderman of London, which, in default of an heir, escheated to the crown. See Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 336.]

[c] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 129. a.]

[d] [On these titles applied to the A[rchbishop] see History of his Troubles and Tri[al] chap. xxix. p. 285 in marg.]

transmisisti hoc anno centum et octoginta ejusdem opulen- A.D. 1636.
tiæ! Hi pari legum religione loco contiguo reponendi, socios
o facilius agnoscent, quod compellare possunt nativo idio-
mate. Unde acervus iste literarii thesauri? unde hic æstus
linguarum, ac donum apostolico proximum? Num devas-
tata Germaniæ gaza terram appulit pacificam, ut ad manus
nostras, hoc est, nostras quam citissime deveniret? Nun-
quid venti in mandatis acceperunt, omnes mundi cultiores
plagas diverrere, ut nitidissimas Europæ, Asiæ, Africæque,
gemmas in alterum hunc orbis Britannici oculum presse
contraherent? Quam gratum hoc erit exteris nationibus in
orbe penitus diviso, domi vivere, suasque dialectos, si non
audire, saltem videre ac legere! Emirabimur ipsi posse nos
eadem in Bodleiano tuoque sacrario solis vestigia prosequi,
et utrumque ipsius terminum perlustrare. Libris hisce con-
junctam dedisti æream serenissimi regis effigiem, eamque
non minus emblemate, quam loco conterminam. Is enim
dignior universis dominari populis, quam nos linguis. Æs
illud exterius interiori figet memoriæ alteram et æque per-
ennem regis munificentissimi effigiem; dum Carolus de-
super imminebit inspector, et stabit pro ferula sceptrum,
difficile erit studiis non incumbere verecunde et serio: tanti
magistri contemptores, certe graviori nomine desidiam lue-
mus; nec tantum audiemus ignavi, sed in illum æque re-
belles, ac in te ingrati. Postquam [sic] libris ditasti acade-
miam, invenisti etiam, quomodo eruditam faceres divitiis.
Quinque misisti arcas, easque (es frustra querulus largitor)
non nummis refertas, sed tamen numismatibus, sed plusquam
margaritis. Illic ediscere licet historiam ex auro, illic impe-
ratorum gesta, et series temporum in pecunia speculari, eas-
que non pigro scrutinio disquirere, sed uno intuitu percipere.
O nos felices, et miris modis studiosi, qui, ne tempus in-
utiliter absumamus, sæcula tenemus, ut opes avari, arcis in-
clusa. Nonne satis fuit (O beneficentiæ avidissime!) simul-
acrum posuisse unius, unius instar omnium Caroli, nisi in
typis transmitteres tot sceptrigeros, a monarchia secunda ad
diem usque hodiernum deductos. Quid manu oculisque ver-
samus Græciæ liberæ dynastas, Romæ crescentis Patricios,
adultæ imperatores? Quid reges denique Britannos a Cæ-
sare ad Carolum? Uno hoc ultimo contenti acquiescimus.

A.D. 1636. Si de vestra celsitudine habenda sit panegyris, non est sanus orator artificialis memoriæ auxilia aliunde ap quam ex vestro numismatum thesauro. Illic in qu cistis complures pixides, in pixidum loculis fæcundio cillos, in iis infinita reperiet signa et imagines, quarum encomiorum tuorum classes partiri possit ac tuto conce

Ex abundantia vestra cumulatim accepimus adhuc duo idola, miseranda superstitionis spectacula, eademqu cultus solamina; e quibus etiam non ingrati agnosc quantum superet vir bonus ethnicorum deos. Astrol insuper Arabicum misisti, a Seldeno laudatissimo, quia tissimo, acceptum; sublimi hoc instrumento capiemu tassis aliqui altitudinem stellarum, at vix, aut ne vix altitudinem angeli dona tam numerosa cœlitus defe Vicisti sane, vicisti spem omnem æquæ gratitudinis: mur tamen (quod solum possumus) tot regum antiqu imaginibus unam adjicere; unam optimi præsulis, tuam. Enitemur pro tot libris, legentium animas; p exterorum linguis, tuorum corda; pro effigie regali, citatem umbræ parem; pro Astrolabio Arabico, radi vestræ meditamen; pro idolorum ethnicorum ludibrii ceptissimas ad Deum inconceptibilem preces, summ possumus, fide et constantia rependere.

Sanctitatis vestræ
devotissima cultri
Oxon. Ac

E domo nostræ convocationis,
Julii 9, 1636.

[Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac domino Gui archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, regis a sanctioribus consi Oxoniensis academiæ cancellario honoratissimo.]

St. John's buildings finished[d].

This year the buildings which I began in St. John tist's college anno 1631 were fully finished. These bui cost me the full sum of ——

[d] [The first stone of these buildings was laid July 26, 1631. (See above, p. 47.) They consist of the whole of the inner quadrangle, excepting the old library, which forms part of the south s were erected from a design b Jones. (Wood's Hist. of Colle Halls, pp. 547, 548.)]

new convocation-house at the west end of the great A.D. 1636.
, with an addition over it to the said library, was The new convocation-house.
to be built in May 1634[e], and all the stone building
ıished in July 1636[f].

this year were the windows of Queen's college chapel The window of Queen's coll. chapel.
with coloured glass, completely finished, which were
in the year 1633[g].

ER my hearty commendations, &c. The time will put Dr. Baylie, president of St. John's, chosen vice-chancellor[h].
nyself and you in mind, that I have troubled Dr. Pinke
he vice-chancellorship now two years together, and I
give him this testimony, that his care and pains, toge-
ith his judgment in managing all business incident to
roublesome office, hath not only been very great in
but hath equalled the best and most careful endeavours
his predecessors. And as I give him hearty thanks
so is he much bound to God (and myself with him)
e great blessing with which he hath guided and sup-
all his actions. And I cannot but profess unto you,
e hath deserved exceeding well, not of myself only, but
whole university, and of every man in particular, whose
ave been bred there during the time of this his govern-

But for this vigilancy and pains of his I must not
ad him, but think upon some other worthy and able
o succeed, that may and will not take upon him the
only, but go in the same way into which he hath led
And after some deliberation I have fixed my resolu-
pon Dr. Baylie, president of St. John [Baptist] college
an of Sarum[i], upon whom I shall be forced to lay the

the thirteenth of May. Wood
account of the ceremony,
d Ant., book ii. pp. 939, 940.]
nvocations were held in the
of St. Mary's church, till the
ion of the new convocation-
1638. The part of the library
convocation-house was ap-
ed to the reception of the MSS.
y the earl of Pembroke, Sir
Digby, and Abp. Laud, and
ly of Selden's library, which
ill remains in its original po-
sition.]

[g] [This glass was executed by Abraham Van Ling. It is retained in the present chapel.]

[h] [Read in convocation July 22, 1636. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 130.]

[i] [Dr. Rich. Baylie. Heylin records (Life of Laud, pp. 56, 57) that he was the chief opponent of Abp. Laud on his election to the presidentship of St. John's. Laud afterwards took him into his special favour and confidence. He resigned in his favour the living

A.D. 1636. greater burden, if his majesty hold his gracious purp[ose] honouring the university with his presence this presen[t] and he will therefore need all the assistance that eit[her] predecessors or the rest of the heads can give him. [We] are therefore to pray and require you to allow of th[e] nomination and choice of Dr. Baylie to the vice-chanc[el]lorship, and I will not doubt but that you will all afford your best advice, counsel and help, to the performance of such things, as may any ways concern the honour and good government of the university. So I bid you all heartily well, and rest,

Your very loving friend
and chancellor,
W. CANT.

Lambeth,
July 12[1], 1636.

To my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford.

S. in Christo.

SIR,

My letters to the vice-chancellor about the settlement of the plays in Oxford against his majesty's coming

SINCE I writ last to you, the dean of Christ Church came to me, and acquainted me with two things, which are very necessary you should both know and remedy.

The one is, that the university seems to be unwilling to contribute to the charge of the plays, which are to be at Christ Church. Now this charge, as by reason of their

of Ibstock, Mar. 6, 162[8], (see Laud's Diary and note). On the 3rd of April following (as appears by an entry in the register of Long Whatton) Baylie was married to the Abp's. neice, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Robinson, (preb. of Westm. and rector of Long Whatton, who afterwards succeeded his son-in-law as archdeacon of Nottingham). He was appointed chancellor of St. David's, which office he resigned in Sept. 1626, archdeacon of Nottingham, Feb. 7, 1627, preb. of Chiswick, May 2, 1631, president of St. John's, Jan. 12, 1632, vicar of Northall, April 3, 1632, (Rymer, VIII. iii. 279,) dean of Sarum, April 10, 1635, (Rymer, IX. i. 82,) rector of Bradfield, Oct. 22, 1637, (Rymer, IX. ii. 140,) by means, no doubt, of Laud's interest; and was nominated by him his sole executor, (see Laud's Will.)

It may be added that the first edition of Abp. Laud's Conference with Fisher was published under the initials of R. B. (Rich. Baylie) and that the money coined from the plate given by St. John's college to Charles I. in 1644 was stamped with his initials, he being then the president of the college.]

[1] [The letter is dated July 8. in Reg. Conv.]

g[i], they are not able to bear alone; so I must needs A.D. 16
'ledge, there is no reason that they should, whatever
bility be: for the king is to be entertained by Oxford,
Christ Church. And that he lies there, is but for the
iency of the place, where there are so many fair lodg-
r the great men to be about him. Indeed if Christ
men will say they will have no actors but of their
ouse, let them bear the charge of their own plays in
name: but if they will take any good actors from any
college or hall, upon trial of their sufficiency to be as
r better than their own, then I see no reason in the
but that the whole university should contribute to the
. And I pray see it ordered, and let your successor
you accordingly[k].

other is, that since the university must contribute to The univ
arge (for so it was done when King James[l] came, and sity to co
last coming of Queen Elizabeth[m], both within my own tribute to plays at Christ Church.

forming Peckwater inn and
ll into a quadrangle. See
Hist. of Colleges and Halls, p.

e Crosfield's Diary, 1636.
. Orders set down and agreed
y 25, 1636, by the heads of
nd halls assembled together
e and provide for his majesty's
ment by the university in
ext following.
rimis, that the university shall
rds all gifts, charges and bur-
tsoever arising by this enter-
£200 and no more.
the second place the several
colleges did acknowledge and
unto the ancient valuations
sments of their several col-
re presented by Dr. Baily,
cellor. This valuation was
Queen Elizabeth's time when
ntertained by the university,
ist Church £2000; Magdal.
200; New Coll. £1000;
Coll. £260, &c. Valued all
; to the old rent, above which
mproved.
he third place, Jesus college,
college, and Pembroke college
ed and rated in the presence
everal governors for this pur-
entertainment, for they were
ntly valued.
the fourth place it was ordered
that the corporation and body of every college should be rated and assessed by itself. And besides every commoner in or of the body should be assessed and rated by the poll.

5. In the fifth place that every particular college should be rated £5 for every hundred they were assessed, as heretofore.

6. Every earl's son £1. 3s. 4d.; every baron's son £1.; every fellow commoner and upper commoner 10s.; every ordinary master of arts 5s.; every ordinary commoner 5s.; every one of the lower sort called batellers or sojourners 3s. 4d.; poor scholars nothing.

6. Also it was agreed that a schedule should be made for every coll., wherein the names of all according to the said rate should be taxed and summed up and given to the vice-chancellor.

And if the sum overplus to what shall be expended, then the same to be refunded in proportion. Defective, then the same must be made up according to the same rate.

Summa pro coll. [Reginæ] 13li., pro scholaribus 12li. 10s."]

[1] [In 1605. The play acted was not 'Vertumnus,' as stated by A. Wood, but 'Alba.' See Nichols's Progresses, i. 547.]

[m] [In 1592. Queen Elizabeth had previously visited the university in 1566.]

memory) I hold it very fit, that all the materials of stage, which are now to be made new, and the pros and such apparel whatever it be as is wholly made new, be laid up in some place fit for it, to which the vice-ch lor for the time being shall have one key, and the d Christ Church the other, that it may not be lost, as thi like nature and use have formerly been. And if any c or hall shall at any time for any play or show that the willing to set forth, need the use of any or all of these th it shall be as lawful and free for them to have and to them as for Christ Church; provided that after the use do carefully restore them to the place whence they taken. And to the end these things may be kept wit more safety and indifferency to the university, I thi very fit that an inventory be made of them, and that copy thereof remain with them, at Christ Church, and other in such fit end convenient place, as the vice-chanc and the heads shall agree on. For my part I think it fi that an inventory should be kept in the university regi that so you may not only have access to it, so often as shall have cause, but also leave it ready for direction in fu times in like cases of expense. And I think it not a that these my letters, which concern the ordering of t businesses, should be registered also.

And further, that the university may see how the m which they allow towards these charges is expended, I t it very requisite that yourself and the heads should r three or four men of good experience in those things, may see at what rates all things are bought and paid and an account delivered in to the vice-chancellor and heads, at such time as the vice-chancellor shall call for t And also that their hands be set to both copies of the a named inventories. I have thought upon Dr. Fell[n], Sanders[o], and the warden of Wadham[p], as very fit me this purpose; and if you and the heads shall thin requisite to join any more to them, you may name w you please.

[n] [One of the canons, afterwards Dean, of Ch. Ch.]

[o] [Principal of St. Mary hall, afterwards provost of Oriel.]

[p] [Daniel Escott, D.D.]

r the play which I intend shall be at St. John's, I will A.D. 1636.
er put the university nor the college to any charge, but
it wholly upon myself. And in regard of the great
le and inconvenience I shall thereby put upon that
, as also in regard it shall set out one of the plays by
I think there is great reason in it, and do therefore
t it, that no contribution should be required from St.
's towards the plays at Christ Church. And I pray let
ave an account from you of the settlement of these
s. So I leave you to the grace of God, and rest,

Your loving friend,

W. CANT.

Croydon,
ly 15, 1636.

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE[q],

NSIS ad cœlum palmis, contemplamur attoniti inexple- Thanks from the university for setting up the Arabic lecture, which I founded for my own time, (having not means to make it perpetual[r],) in hope that by charity it may grow into perpetuity. I appointed Mr. Edw. Pocock[s], of C. C. C., my reader, and the stipend I allow is 40*l.* per annum.
vestrum largiendi ardorem. Beneficia omnino ædi-
et superstruere festinas donis præmissis facultatem
i. Cum enim academiam stupefeceris Arabico libro-
hesauro, mox eos intelligendi causa prælectorem arcani
nis impense fundasti: per oculos, per aures immanat
ı perpetua liberalitas. Prælectorem istum non solo
sti hortamine, verum re tua; tua quamdiu vita et res
erit; hoc est, (si votis annuerit Deus) ultra sæculum,
ernum. Vim omnem effundis in te positam, et alio-
egare pergis voluntatem; una cum beneficiis, exempla
is; et velut proprium dedignatus, non ultra[t], [zelo
ninabili posteritatem in partes vocas. Nonne] satis
n reddidisses academiam, nisi prorsus Arabicam?

q a convocation held Aug. 8, the vice-chancellor announced ncellor's intention of instituting ibic lecture, paying £40. a- r it, and appointing Pococke as t lecturer: a delegacy was ap- to make regulations for the , and this letter of thanks Reg. Conv. R. fol. 131.]

r le afterwards made it perpetual, owing it with lands in the parish of Bray, near Maidenhead.]

s [He was employed afterwards by Abp. Laud to travel in the east, where he obtained many MSS. and coins, during which time Thomas Greaves of C. C. C. was deputy reader in Arabic. Pocock was on the death of Dr. John Morris appointed regius professor of Hebrew. See his Life by Twells.]

t [So in Reg. Conv., and in first Edit.]

636. Utrumque polum, utrumque solem, imo et globum ut
que revolvis animo, ut sumptu studioso disquiras nov
academiæ ornamenta. Præ onerosa benefaciendi consuet
diductus es, et tantum non egenus, ut emineas in
ocritate rerum, sed virtutum apice habentium ac non
bentium longe munificentissimus. Siste manum, siste
premat te virtus nimia; totum enim te figis, atque in
emolumento nostro[t]. Nullus unquam filius sic ma
sugendo exhausit, ac te patrem filia academia: filiam
dicas, quæ fuit mater; cum eam ex ruinis regenitam la
fronte perpoliveris, et ore novo mox loqui docueris.
itaque, licet nondum sermone Arabico, (donum enim
vestrum est) certe gentium omnigenarum pectore g
conceptissimas recumulamus; semperque retinebimus
linguis omnibus unam animi devotissimi effigiem.

Sanctitatis vestræ
humillima cultrix,
OXON. ACAD.

E domo nostræ congregationis,
Aug. 10, 1636.

[Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac domino Guill
archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, regis a consiliis sanctiorib
Oxoniensis academiæ cancellario honoratissimo.]

ning
ertain-
f the
Ox-

THIS year his majesty and the queen invited themsel
me to Oxford, and brought with them Charles prince el
palatine, and his brother prince Rupert, being both th
England. They came into Oxford at the end of this
mer's progress on Monday, August 29. The vice-chan

into
to
nings
or this

made a very good speech unto them, where myself an
university met them, which was a mile before they en
the town[u]. That speech ended, they passed along b

[t] ['Totum . . . nostro,' inserted in Reg. Conv. from the first Edition of this work.]

[u] [Wood adds, "The speech being ended and approved by many (especially those of Ch. Ch.) the chancellor in the name of the university presented to the king a bible in folio, with a velvet cover, richly embroidered with the king's arms in the midst, a a costly pair of gloves. To th another pair of gloves, to the elector Hooker's books of Eccle Polity, with gloves, and to his Rupert Cæsar's Commentaries i lish, illustrated by the learned nations and discourses of Sir Edmonds." Wood, Annals, p.

where Mr. Tho. Atkinson[v] made another speech unto A.D. 16
y brief, and very much approved of by his majesty entertain-
ls to me. Within Christ Church gate, Mr. William ment upo
the university orator entertained them with another Thursday,
which was well approved[y]. Thence the king ac- August 2
ed his queen to her lodging, and instantly returned I came in
t with all the lords to the cathedral. There after his privately
levotions ended, at the west door Dr. Morris[z], one of dinner ho
endaries, entertained him with another short speech, having se
as well liked, and thence his majesty proceeded into most of m
e and heard service. After supper they were enter- servants
rith a play at Christ Church[a], which was very well thither th
but yet did not take the court so well. The next night bef
g Tuesday, the king came to service soon after eight and myse
orning[b]; it was at Christ Church, and Mr. Thomas lay that ni
at my lor
of Oxford
Aug. 30.

ned deacon by Laud Feb. (See Diary.) Proctor in wards rector of South Warn- which he exchanged with in.]

bove, p. 5, note r.]

llowing extracts from Cros- y illustrate the statements Aug. 28 (29). The presents he king, a bible of Edin-, worth £80.; queen, Cam- beth; Palsgrave, Hooker's al Policy; the mayor a richly adorned.

were presented to them, after out 2 of the clock, the doc- izens had rid towards Wood- et him, (there two speeches, vice-chancellor, the other order,) and they came in king in this manner.

rumpeter before the towns- were all either apparelled blets and cloth breeches as ownsmen of any degree; ns, so the mayor and alder- baylys: next to them were in wide sleeved gowns and namely, Mr. Stringer, Greek Mr. Rous, library keeper, pall Airay[1], Mr. Turner[2], , the 2 proctors, 7. octors in scarlet to the num- t 20.

the doctors rid the bps., he bps. of Winchester, Dr. Curle; Oxford, Dr. Bancroft; Norwich, Dr. Wren. 2. the bp. of London, Dr. Juxon, lord treasurer, with 2 maces before him. 3. The archbishop, the bedells before him, next before the king.

4. Then the king and queen, with the Palsgrave and his brother in a coach.

5. After them followed the lord chamberlain, Lord Cottington, and the guards. These were passengers; the spectators also were ranked in their orders. Without Bocardo all the 4 companies of the town, shoemakers, tailors, fullers, &c. Within Bocardo from thence to Christ Church, 1. Undergraduates. 2. Bachelors of Arts. 3. M^rs. of Arts and B^lors. of Law. 4. Bachelors of Divinity, all in their formalities.

6. When the king and queen and Palsgrave were lighted out of their coach within Ch. Ch. the orator made a speech and the vice-chancellor delivered the books *ut supra*.

7. After supper the play 'Prudentius' with 'Intellectus agens' and the 'Rebellious Passions' was acted from 7 o'clock till 9 or 10 at night, all this upon Monday.]

[z] [John Morris, reg. prof. of Hebrew.]

[a] [The play was entitled 'Passions Calmed, or the Settling of the Floating Island,' by William Strode.]

[b] [Crosfield gives the following ac-

ipal of St. Edmund hall.]

er of the archives.]

[1] [Savilian professor of geometry.]

636. Brown being then proctor, made an excellent sermon gave great content. The sermon ended, the prince and his brother prince Rupert, attended by many lords, came to the convocation-house, where the pl full of university men, all in their forms and habi orderly. And the two princes with divers lords, were to be made masters of art; and the two princes' nam by his majesty's leave entered in St. John's college to house that honour for my sake. In convocation th chancellor having first placed the princes, and bri pressed the cause of that convocation, I made a short which here follows *in hæc verba*.

Florentes academici, et hoc tempore florentissimi, Caroli regis et pientissimi et prudentissimi, simulque illustrissimæ heroinæ, consortis suæ charissimæ, pr frui datur. Nec ea solum, sed et præsentia eximi principum, nepotum M. Jacobi sacratissimæ memoria archæ, et de academia literatisque omnibus optime

count of this day's proceedings. "The day following being Tuesday, his majesty's entertainment was thus ordered,

Hora 8ª. A sermon by proctor Browne at Christ Church, his text Luke xix. 38, "Blessed be the king that cometh in the name of the Lord, peace in heaven and glory." The king's power proved against the anabaptist, puritan and papists. A hearty vote to God, His benedictus upon him.

9ª. A convocation for the creating of some masters and doctors, followers or retainers to the Palsgrave; yea the younger brother took the degree of doctor? At this convocation our lord chancellor made a short speech *in honorem academiæ*, by way of congratulation, that the king was pleased to visit the academy, and the Palsgrave and his brother, with the bishop Curle, Wren, were present in the convocation; another speech made more long by Dr. Baily the vice-chancellor, after that Sir Nath. Brent had presented the doctors, &c. Ad nutum comitis Palatini quivis ad gradum admissus. (2 bps. incorporated, 27 doctors, 21 of D., 3 of { L. / Ph. } 37 Mast. of A., 2 B. of A.); [i. e., on this and the following day; this is a marginal note in the diary.]

10 et 11. usque ad prima king, accompanied with the ar came on foot from Christ C Cat-street, into the divinity and then went up into the where the earl of Pembroke' Exeter college, made a spee his knees, which was well ac his majesty. Afterward the ki viewed the new building west turned and sat down in a cha great window, where the boo benefactors lie, then went to t in the closet, where the lord c shewed him some. So they into the gallery to see the c archbishop always, having well preconceived before wha and say, related to his majest ing such things as he conceiv be most agreeable, and the k attentively observed all.

2ª. post meridiem. Then co of the library, the queen m the gate, and so they went to St. John's, a comedy after d seven o'clock, then returned Church to supper, and after comedy, viz. the Royal Sl acted with good applause of queen."]

principes hi sunt, et hoc titulo, et suo, omni honoris genere dignissimi. Vos eos omni, quo potestis, prosequimini. A.D. 1

Quid exspectatis ultra, academici? An ut ego oratorio in hoc senatu fungar munere? At illud et memoria, curis simul et annis fracta, et lingua per se inculta, et desuetudine loquendi hæsitans, et præsens negotium, quod ad alia festinat, omnino prohibent. Nec principes hi proceresve illud a me exspectant, cui aliud satis jam incumbit negotium: et qui illis brevitatem in omnibus sum pollicitus.

Breviter itaque quod ad vos attinet, principes, non ortu magis quam virtutibus illustres. Non exspectat a vobis academia, ut possitis totam entis profunditatem exhaurire, ut sic sitis artium magistri; sed liceat dicere, freta ætatis vestræ nondum transiistis. Æstus jam urgent juveniles. Hos discite superare fluctus, procellas has in auras redigere, et omnium insimul artium magistri eritis; et quidni fortunæ? Atque utinam nostræ potestatis esset, cæcæ illi deæ oculos dare, quibus virtutes vestras cerneret, et agnosceret jura.

Et vos etiam proceres, principum horum cultores, convocata hac academia exsultat videre, et non solum conferre gradus suos in vos gestit, quos omni honoris cultu veneratur: sed potius eos conferendo, honorem summum gradibus suis quærit; quod placeat principibus hisce vobisque pannis suis (nam et pannus in purpura est) inaugurari. Floreat sic sæpius academia, et nativis simul et adoptivis filiis gaudeat. Egregie vice-cancellarie, ad creationem et admissionem simul pro officio tuo descende.

The two princes other ho able per made m of art.

After this the vice-chancellor proceeded, made another short speech, and after creation and admission of the princes and other honourable persons, ended the convocation. That finished, they all returned to Christ Church to attend upon the king, (the princes having formerly in the morning seen some of the fair colleges.) Then the queen being not ready, the king with the princes and the nobles, myself also waiting upon him, went to the library, where the king viewed the new buildings[d] and the books, and was entertained with a

[d] [See above, p. 143.]

A.D. 1636. very neat speech made by the son of the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery[e], then lord chamberlain.

Then word was brought up, that the queen was come. So the king went into the coach to her, and they went away to St. John's to dinner, the princes and nobles attending them.

When they were come to St. John's, they first viewed the new building, and that done, I attended them up the library stairs; where so soon as they began to ascend, the music began, and they had a fine short song fitted for them as they ascended the stairs. In the library they were welcomed to the college with a short speech made by [Abraham Wright[f],] one of the fellows.

The king and queen, prince Elector and prince Rupert, with other honourable persons feasted by me at St. John's.

And dinner being ready, they passed from the old into the new library, built by myself, where the king, the queen, and the prince elector dined at one table, which stood cross at the upper end. And prince Rupert with all the lords and ladies present, which were very many, dined at a long table in the same room[g]. All other several tables, to the number of thirteen besides these two, were disposed in several chambers of the college, and had several men appointed to attend them; and I thank God I had that happiness, that all things were in very good order, and that no man went out at the gates, courtier or other, but content; which was a happiness quite beyond expectation.

When dinner was ended, I attended the king and the queen together with the nobles into several withdrawing chambers, where they entertained themselves for the space of an hour. And in the mean time I caused the windows of the hall to be shut, the candles lighted, and all things made ready for the play to begin. When these things were fitted, I gave notice to the king and the queen, and attended them into

[e] [William Herbert of Exeter coll., created M.A. the day following, Aug. 31. (Wood, F. O. i. 491)].

[f] [He was one of the principal actors in the play subsequently mentioned. He was appointed in 1645 vicar of Okeham, and was elected, in 1656, minister of St. Olave, Silver-street: of neither of which livings he obtained legal possession, as he was unwilling to take the covenant. See a full account of his writings, which were numerous, Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 276 seq. He died in 1690.]

[g] [Crosfield remarks on this entertainment, Diary, Sept. 3. "The baked meats served up in St. John's were so contrived by the cook that there was first the forms of archbishops, then bishops, doctors, &c. seen in order, wherein the king and courtiers took much content."]

the hall, whither I had the happiness to bring them by a way prepared from the president's lodging to the hall without any the least disturbance; and had the hall kept as fresh and cool, that there was not any one person when the king and queen came into it. The princes, nobles, and ladies entered the same way with the king, and then presently another door was opened below to fill the hall with the better sort of company, which being done, the play was begun and acted. The plot was very good, and the action[h]. It was merry, and without offence, and so gave a great deal of content. In the middle of the play, I ordered a short banquet for the king, the queen, and the lords. And the college was at that time so well furnished, as that they did not borrow any one actor from any college in town. The play ended, the king and the queen went to Christ Church, retired and supped privately, and about eight o'clock went into the hall to see another play, which was upon a piece of a Persian story[i]. It was very well penned and acted, and the strangeness of the Persian habits gave great content; so that all men came forth from it very well satisfied. And the queen liked it so well, that she afterwards sent to me to have the apparel sent to Hampton Court, that she might see her own players act it over again, and see whether they could do it as well as it was done in the university. I caused the university to send both the clothes and the perspectives of the stage; and the play was acted at Hampton Court in November following[k]. And by all men's confession the

A.D. 1636.

The latter play at Christ Church acted over again by the queen's players at Hampton Court.

[h] [The title of the play was 'Love's Hospital, or the Hospital of Lovers,' written by George Wilde, and performed by him, John Goad, Humphrey Brook, Abraham Wright, Edmund Gayton, John Hyfield, &c. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 275.) Wilde was afterwards chaplain to abp. Laud, vicar of St. Giles' Reading, rector of Biddenden in Kent, and consecrated Jan. 27, 1660-1, bishop of Londonderry. (Ibid., ii. 720.)]

[i] ['The Royal Slave,' by William Cartwright, student of Christ Church. It was published first in 1639, and afterwards in 1640. The scenery and decorations were designed by Inigo Jones, who had been employed in a like capacity on King James's visit in 1605. (See Nichols' Royal Progresses of King James, vol. i. p. 558.)]

[k] [And on the following Twelfth night, as appears by a letter of Edw. Rossingham to Sir T. Puckering. (Birch's Charles I., vol. ii. p. 266.) The queen sent the university a letter of thanks, which was read in convocation Dec. 19, 1636; (Reg. Conv. R. fol. 138.) It is as follows:

Henrietta Maria,

Trusty and wellbeloved we greet you well. The clothes together with the whole furniture and ornaments belonging to that play wherewith we were so much pleased at our last being in Oxford we have received; and do acknowledge for no contemptible testimony of your respect to us the unfur-

A.D. 1636. players came short of the university actors. Then I hu desired of the king and the queen, that neither the pla clothes nor stage might come into the hands and use o common players abroad, which was graciously granted.

But to return to Oxford. This play being ended, al betook themselves to their rest, and upon Wednesday i ing, August 31, about eight of the clock, myself with the chancellor and the doctors attended the coming forth king and queen; and when they came, did our dut them. They were graciously pleased to give the univ a great deal of thanks; and I for myself and in the na the university, gave their majesties all possible than their great and gracious patience and acceptance of ou and mean entertainment: so the king and the queen away very well pleased together[1].

That Wednesday night I entertained at St. John the same room where the king dined the day before, long table which was for the lords, all the heads of co and halls in the town, and all the other doctors, bot

nishing yourselves of such necessaries merely for our accommodation; a thing which we do not only take very kindly, but are ready to remember very really, whensoever you will furnish us with any occasion wherein our favour may be useful unto you: in the mean time you may be confident that no part of these things that are come to our hands shall be suffered to be prostituted upon any mercenary stage: but shall be carefully reserved for our own occasions, and particular entertainments at court. With which assurance, together with thanks and our best wishes for the perpetual flourishing of your university, we bid you heartily farewell. Given under our hand, at Hampton Court, this sixth day of December, 1636.

Letters of thanks were also sent from the earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain, and the earl of Dorset.]

[1] [A convocation was held in the afternoon of that day, when Walter Curle, bp. of Winchester, and Matth. Wren, bp. of Norwich, were incorporated, and prince Rupert, James Stuart, duke of Lennox, William Seymour, earl of Hertford, Rob. Devereux, earl of Essex, Thomas Howard, earl of Berkshire, Thomas Bruce, earl and others whose names are in Wood's Fasti (ad ann.) were M.A., and many other persons admitted to higher degrees.

The following entries from field's Diary may here be intro

"Sept. 1. (It should be A The day following, being We the king and queen departed at o'clock, and went to Winche queen to Henley that night, first saluted all the doctors in Church quadrangle. Then Dr. and Mr. Provost being to w month, went to Winchester t king.

2. The comedies were ac fore the scholars at Christ Chu their money.

3. A convocation, when doctors and bachelors of divin and physic, and masters and b of arts, had their degrees grati theologi sub hac conditione,

{Doctores / Bac. Th.} non præstent o intra annum, tenentur solvere u tati {£20. / £10.}]

doctors, and some few friends more which I had employed this time of service; which gave the university a great deal content, being that which had never been done by any chancellor before. I sat with them at table, we were merry, and very glad that all things had so passed to the great satisfaction of the king, and the honour of that place. A.D. 1

Upon Thursday, September 1, I dined privately with some few of my friends: and after dinner went to Cuddesden to my ancient friend, my lord the bishop of Oxford's house; there I left my steward, and some few of my servants with him at Oxford to look to my plate, linen, and other things, and to pay all reckonings, that no man might ask a penny after we had left the town; which was carefully done accordingly. Upon Friday, September 2, I lay at a house of Mr. Justice Jones's[m] of Henley-upon-Thames, upon his earnest invitation. And upon Saturday, September 3, (God be thanked,) I returned safe home to my house at Croydon. The week after, my steward and other servants, which stayed with him, came from Oxford to me; where the care of my servants, with God's blessing upon it, was such, as that having borrowed all the king's plate, which was in the progress, and all my lord chamberlain's, and made use of all mine own, and hired some of my goldsmith, I lost none, but only two spoons which were of mine own plate, and but little of my linen.

My retinue (being of all my own, when I went to this entertainment) were between forty and fifty horse; though I came privately into Oxford, in regard of the nearness of the king and queen, then at Woodstock. There was great store of provision in all kinds sent me in towards this entertainment; and yet (for I bare all the charge of that play which was at St. John's, and suffered not that poor college to be at a penny loss or charge in any thing) besides all these sendings in, the entertainment cost me[n].....

[m] [Sir William Jones, one of the justices of the court of king's bench. He died Dec. 9, 1640, (Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. 673.)]

[n] [Wood mentions a humorous account of the reception of the king at St. John's, written by Edmund Gayton, (mentioned above,) afterwards superior bedel of arts; it is entitled, 'Epulæ Oxonienses; or a jocular relation of a Banquet presented to the best of Kings by the best of Prelates, in the year 1636, in the Mathematic Library at S. Jo. Bapt. Coll.' It is in Wood's study, num. 423. See Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 756.]

A.D. 1638. he goes to the communion, or put it on at the first, and so ... service, and sit at the sermon in it, I leave to his own ju... ment; but I like the latter better, and the surplice must ... under both the habit and the hood[r].

The singing men to answer in Latin.

The second is, that there must be care taken with ... singing men, that they may answer the litany and all ... places of the service, where they interpose, in Latin, ... they may easily practise and be ready to perform at the ... ginning of the next term; but if they cannot, the litany ... be sung or answered by the masters (without the organ) ... they can: for the main business to have all things in La... must go on. So wishing you all health and happiness, ... the university that honour that belongs unto her entire, ... leave you to the grace of God, and rest

Your very loving friend,

W. Cant.

Croydon, Nov. 28, 1638.

My letters to them concerning business of importance to be registered.

I hope you take care that all letters of mine, which concern ... business of this or the like nature, be registered[s].

Honoratissime Cancellarie[t]!

Thanks from the university for my delivery of their letters to the queen about their play.

Qui in commodum nostrum quasi afflatus raperis, honori etiam nostro velut de specula ita prospicis, ut nec rogare amplius, nec monere ausi simus, ne vel hinc curæ, vel benevolentiæ inde tuæ detrahere videamur, a quibus ita procedunt beneficia, ut ea jam inter mores tuos reputemus, atque unum illud restare nobis arbitremur, peractis demum omnibus, gratulari. Certe, ut nil non tibi debeamus, academiæ non oculum tantum te, sed et manum præbuisti. Antehac, fatemur, defecit nobis ille donandi decor, qui theses et axiomata observantiæ immiscuimus, et syllogismis sceptrum vexaturi, abacum in aulam transtulimus; tum certe irruere magis quam accedere, et largiendi munditias odisse academiæ sig-

[r] [This mode of wearing the surplice under the habit is the only suggestion of the chancellor which is not complied with.]

[s] [This postscript is inserted in the Conv. Reg. in a later hand from this work, 'Gest. Canc. Laud, p. 123.']

[t] [This letter is not in the Register of Convocation. The omission is noted there, fol. 138. a.]

a erat, sed simul est opprobrium: quæque nos quasi lite- A.D. 1636.
rum argumenta delectarunt, apud alios in rusticorum in-
a transierunt. Sed dum pexum corpus ita aversata est
æi nostri philosophia, ut nec honestum retinuerit, et
rflua evitans, etiam necessaria aliqua ex parte præciderit,
prorsus incuria (graviore enim verbo uti non licet) hoc
t, ut gratiose satisfecisset solium, si thura sine nausea ad-
isset benigne satis, si ignovisset sacerdoti. Et certe in-
exisset adhuc academia, quam minimum esset beneficii
are, nisi te nobis præfecisset cœlum. Te dicimus meliorem
dicum, qui non tantum salutis, sed et virium et coloris
ionem habes; qui non solum caput veneris nostræ, sed et
iquas partes ita perfeceris, ut dum nos in majoribus velis
inere, id etiam egeris, ut nec in minoribus deficiamus.
ɔi ergo acceptum referimus, quod accipiantur nostra; tuo
endori, quod iste academiæ nævus tollatur, inscite donare.
etenim porrigente, etiam et frustula nostra, maculata magis
am picta, id pretii induerunt, ut non tot simulacra, sed tot
ificia, nec tot vestes, sed tot distentas syntheses obtulisse
i simus: adeo ludicra illa, tuo honestamento aucta inter
μήλια (fere dixeramus inter *ἀναθήματα*) ponuntur, dum
protradente dextra muneri nostro non id solum orna-
nti, sed ea insuper et auctoritas, et religio accessit, ut
lem animo receptum sit, quo datum. Certe antehac reges
reginas magnifica audivimus nomina, jam et pia sentimus.
orum quidem majestatis est, quod solium augustum, tuæ
o curæ, quod et nutricium habeamus.

Vestro honori et paternitati devinctissima,

ACAD. OXON.

mo convocationis,
cem. 12, 1636.

ticles agreed upon and concluded the 16th of February, Articles of agreement between the university of Oxon, and the company of stationers.
1636, between the vice-chancellor, proctors, and heads of houses in Oxford, and two of the wardens, and some other of the company of stationers in London.

FIRST, the said vice-chancellor and heads do covenant on Feb. 16, 163$\frac{6}{7}$.

:h the same. In witness whereof the parties above men- A.D. 1637.
have interchangeably set to their hands.

RICH. BAYLIE, vice-can. Oxon.
Jo. PRIDEAUX, Exon. rector.
Ro. PINCKE, cust. coll. Novi.
PHIL. PARSONS, aulæ Cerv. princip.[x]
THO. WALKER, coll. Univers. magist.[y]
THO. BROWN, procur. senior.

Salutem in Christo.

IR,

AVE received your letters by the stationers, and with a copy of the articles agreed upon between you. These s I can find no fault with; for certainly it will be more ;ial to the university for the advance of a learned press ive £200 a year, than to print grammars and almanacks, ınd more honour too, when it shall appear to what ex- nary good use you turn this money. I have therefore d them to my council to draw the agreement upon rticles in form, and so to settle the business: and they ood reason why the fourth article should be secured but I like the conclusion best of all; namely, that reement may determine at the end of three years, if iversity find it so fitting for them.

The copy of a part of my letters to the vice-chancellor about the stationers' agreement and the reserving of the 200*l.* per ann. for the settling of the learned press, Feb. 24[z].

was originally a fellow of 's coll., took the degree of the university of Padua, and , 1628, was incorporated at Wood, F. O. i. 443.]
ıon residentiary and preb. of ı the church of Wells. He ted to Abp. Laud, who be- him his ring with a sapphire l appointed him his executor ent of the deaths of Dr. Baylie, ı Robinson, and Dr. Edward (his nearest connections), be- ving his son, John Walker, ear from his lease of Barton r Winchester.]
rch 31, 1637. An indenture was sealed in convocation, between the university and the company of stationers, by which the university granted the power of printing bibles and other books printed by the king's printer, and specially Lillie's grammar, to the company of stationers for three years, for £200 a-year. It was afterwards agreed to expend this sum on a press for printing the Greek, Arabic, and Oriental MSS. given by the chancellor to the library; that this should be committed to the delegates nominated April 1, 1633, and that they should keep a book of accounts of the receipts and expenditure. Conv. Reg. R. foll. 142. b.—143. b.]

A.D. 1637. For Cambridge, as I know not what they will do in business, so neither will I be forward to meddle with t but leave them to use their privilege in such sort as t selves shall think best. True it is, that when Bi Harsenet, one of their own, was so far from assisting, he oppressed their privilege, and dissuaded me, yet I s close to them, and carried their business alone: neverth they shall never be able to go tell my lord their chanc that I offer to force their privilege in the least. Yet if difference between them and the stationers come in pub shall moderate things according to reason, as far as I ca

Now in the mean time I shall require this of you and successors, that this money, which you yearly receive, m kept safe, as a stock apart, and put to no other use, tha settling of a learned press; and I think it were not a that some handsome register-book were bought, in w might be kept alone your acts concerning the settleme the press aforesaid, and in another part of the book all receipts, and all your disbursements: and if you an heads like this proposal of mine, I would then have you it so by an act of convocation: and I will presently acq the king, what great good use we are like to make o gracious privilege he hath granted, lest any other should tell him we have basely sold it.

The doctors made at his majesty's late being at Oxford either to pay 20*l.* a man, or to do their exercise. And this to be published in convocation.

Now to your other letters. And first I pray, use a means by letters or otherwise to send to the doctors took their degree at his majesty's late being in Oxford[s], each of them repair to the university, and perform exercise before the act next ensuing, or pay their £20 a according as was ordered at the time of their presentatio would likewise you would let them know that this £ man shall be turned to no other use than to the settin of the learned press, that as many of them as mean well be the forwarder to pay it. And further, I think it wer amiss to publish this in convocation, both that it m known to what use I mean to put the money, and withal, their friends may take notice, and send them word, if will, that I am resolved so soon as the act is over, t every man in the vice-chancellor's court, that pays no

[s] [See their names in Wood, F. O. i. 493—495.] [t] [See above, p. 155, n

f he have not done his exercise, which I will most A.D. 1637.
do, without respect of persons: and therefore it is
uld be made known as soon as may be.

the next Monday commend me to the heads, and About scholars frequenting the schools and disputations.
know, that I expect from them all, that their several
es frequent the schools diligently, and behave them-
ere orderly and peaceably; and I expect from your-
the proctors, that the schools be carefully looked
d that the disputations be quick and scholar-like, but
ultuous: your predecessor kept them in very good
th his years, and I hope you will not fall short; and
ll Proctor Brown, that whatever his brother proctor
ect service from him[b].

y main business of all is to put you in mind, that I Concerning the first observation of the new statutes.
received any account from you all this year, how the
tutes are put in execution, and that not only for
f disputations, but for all things else: and the reason
y care to have an account is two-fold.

if the statutes fall into a neglect and a half-per-
e now at their beginning, and in my own life-time,
ll be no hope that ever they will recover it after; and
at great and most useful labour for the university
ost: and I have all the reason in the world to prevent
nvenience if I can. And these two years of your
ncellorship, the observation, or the not observation of
rein will be a great help or hindrance to the statutes

Therefore I pray, as ever I shall intreat any thing
ake all the care you can in this great business, and
an account from time to time how it proceeds: and
l do well to send for Doctor Turner[c], and desire him
ame to give you all the assistance he can, and you
w if you will, how zealously I have written to you
is business.

dly, because I remember I have heard, that the
roctors distasted something about the alteration of

the marked way in which rown' is spoken of, it would the Abp. had some private is services. And from the f Mrs. Browne as a kinsthe Abp. in a letter written by him to Bramhall, then bp. of Derry, Aug. 11, 1638, it would appear not improbable that he was a relation.]

[c] [Peter Turner of Merton, created M.D. at the king's visit to Oxford. See above, p. 155, note l.]

A.D. 1637. the statute for readers[d], and that since that time ther been a transmission of that distemper from proctor to p which must needs do a great deal of harm, considerin much they must be trusted with the execution of the st therefore I pray deal seriously with both the procto especially with Proctor Brown, and let him know, that give me no content, if for the remainder of his time not careful of the statutes, and their due performance at Easter, when the new proctors are chosen, I mus you to look to them, if they do not look carefully duty of their places, and in this particular especially. I hear a whispering from thence, that during you abode at Sarum in this term-time, the schools were ever called so much as once. I pray God it may b they have called the schools at all since the publicatio new statutes. You shall do well to examine this, and answer which the proctors give you, you will be able cover something both of their diligence and inte besides, it cannot be, but that Mr. Belle's death and and unexperienced successor must needs give some hin to the statutes which pertain to service: but I hope t be but a temporary inconvenience, and soon blown (the diligence of Mr. Gayton[e], and tell him I expect it

A care to be had of noctivagation, &c.

Besides, you shall do well to have a care of noctiva and other disorders, else you will quickly have tl tempers of the night break out in the day; and n spring comes on, if yourself do not take some pains th I doubt the proctors will be negligent enough, the their negligence I can give no reason, unless it be l by the new statutes the university is made half sharer mulcts[f], which how small they are, will appear by th counts[g].

[d] [The new statute for 'Readers' provided that the unendowed lecturers in grammar, rhetoric, logic and metaphysics should be elected every two years from four colleges, those viz. to which the proctors belonged at the time of election, and those which elected the proctors for the following year; on failure of election by the college the vice-chancellor to nominate from some hall. This alteration of the statute was made by the chancellor after the year's trial: the old statute bodied by the delegates, place pointment in the hands of con See Corp. Stat., tit. iv. 'De I Publicis,' § 1.]

[e] [A fellow of St. John's, n above, p. 153, note h, 155, elected Bell's successor as bedel of arts.]

[f] [See Corp. Stat., tit. xv.

[g] [Ibid., tit. xi. § 3.]

a special caution for the observation of the statute king Latin[h]. A.D. 1637.

Speaking of Latin urged.

W. CANT.

mbeth,
24, 1638.

R,

D almost forgotten a business to you of greater con- e than this, and I cannot well tell whether Mr. Vice- lor hath acquainted you with it or no; for I writ not n very expressly in the business, but now recalling it ht fit to write thus much to yourself. You know r. Chillingworth is answering of a book, that much s the Church of England; and I am very sorry, that ng man hath given cause, why a more watchful eye be held over him and his writings[i]. But since it is ould willingly desire this favour from you in the s name, that you would be at the pains to read over t, and see that it be put home in all points against rch of Rome, as the cause requires. And I am con- [r. Chillingworth will not be against your altering of ıg that shall be found reasonable. And to the end things may go on to the honour of the Church of l, I have desired Dr. Potter, (who is particularly con- n this business[j],) so soon as ever he is returned from , to speak with you about it. And when all these

To Dr. Prideaux concerning his review of Mr. Chillingworth's answer, &c. March 3.

Books licensed to the press to have a form of approbation annexed[k].

, tit. ix. sect. ii. § 1.]

doubtless refers to Chilling- ving gone over to the Roman n. This occurred about 1629; d to Oxford in 1631, and re- the course he had taken. not seem to have been aware atchful eye" was now more respect of error in another See his life by Des Mai- 5.]

controversy was commenced iit Edward Knott (or rather Wilson, which was his true blishing his 'Charity mis- the king's command Potter reply to this entitled 'Want justly charged on all such , as dare affirm that Protes- royeth Salvation.' Oxford, 1633. (See the book mentioned in Laud's correspondence, with the alterations he suggested in it, which were brought as a charge against him by Prynne, Cant. Doom, pp. 251, 252.) Knott published in answer, 'Mercy and Truth; or Charity maintained by Catholics. 1634.' It was to this volume that Chillingworth was now preparing his well-known reply, which appeared in 1638, 'The religion of Protestants a safe way to salvation, or, An Answer to a book entitled, Mercy and Truth, &c.']

[k] [The book came forth with the approval of Fell, Bayly, and Prideaux, which gives a denial to the unfavourable opinion which Cheynell said that Prideaux entertained of it, and which Wood records, Ath. Ox. iii. 91.]

wood, then my chaplain[n], about the latter end of er last; but before it passed his hands, he first ut divers things wherein it varied from the doctrine hurch, and so passed it. But by the practice of one :s (who is now found to be a Roman Catholic) those struck out by Dr. Haywood were interlined after- as appears upon examination before Mr. Attorney [o], and by the manuscript copy) and were printed ac- to Burrowes's falsifications. The book being thus gave great and just offence, especially to myself, who e first hearing of it gave present order to seize upon copies, and to burn them publicly in Smithfield[p]. or twelve hundred copies were seized and burnt ac- y; but it seems two or three hundred of the im- were dispersed before the seizure. Now my desire f any copies of this translation be, or shall be sent to you would call them in, and take such order for the ing of them there as is here already taken. And so nd you to God's grace, and rest

A.D. 1637.

Bishop Sales's book of devotion.

May 5.

Your loving friend,

W. Cant.

beth,
, 1637.

am Haywood, fellow of St. taken under Laud's pa- d by him made his chaplain red to the preb. stall of ine Wood, in St. Paul's v. 21, 1631, and to the rec- gdon in Essex, Dec. 8 fol- Jan. 1635-6 he was pre- . Giles's in the Fields, (Ry- a IX. i. 81.) and Aug. 28, tall in Westminster abbey. i. 216.) Articles were ex- inst him in 1641 by the of St. Giles, (an extract is given in Dr. Bliss's note to l, Ath. Ox. iii. 635.) in conse- hich he was deprived of his , and lived, till the Resto- ration, in great poverty. He died July 22, 1663. Laud mentions (History of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxxviii.) that he had retired from his service as chaplain, when the disturbance was made about the licensing of this book, and corrects the statement he had inadvertently made during his trial, that he had been dismissed in consequence of the clamour which had then been raised.]

[o] [Sir Edward Bankes. See Laud's account of the examination in his History of his Troubles and Trial, chap. xxxviii. p. 363 in marg.]

[p] [A proclamation was issued for calling in and burning the book. See Rymer's Fœdera, IX. ii. 95.]

A.D. 1637.

Sir,

May 5. A branch of my letters to the vice-chancellor concerning the matrices, letters, and composer for the press.

You are now upon a very good way toward the setting [illegible] of a learned press; and I like your proposal well to keep you[r] matrices and your letters, you have gotten, safe, and in the mean time to provide all other necessaries, that so you may be ready for that work, for since it hath pleased God [illegible] to bless me, as that I have procured you both privilege and means for that work, I should be very glad to see it begun in my own life-time, if it might be. And because the beginning of such a work will be very difficult, as also the procuring of a sufficient composer and corrector for the eastern languages, you have done exceeding well to think of him at Leyden[q], and to get him over upon as good terms as you can, and to give him an annual pension in the mean time, that he may not be tempted from your service. So God speed you.

My book of statutes sent for the library keepers to see their duties.

I have sent you down by this carrier my book of the university statutes, which I give that the library keepers may read their own duties in it[r]; for having none, I doubt they keep neither old statutes nor new so well as they should. And it may be, if you and the rest of the Curators would look well to it, you might find many things there out of order, and fit to be amended. And while I am upon this argument of placing the statute-book in the public library, I pray

Concerning the keeping up the statutes too close.

acquaint the heads at the next meeting, that I am informed that the statute-book in some private colleges is kept up too close from them whom it concerns; which is a great hindrance to the due publication of the statutes, and ministers occasion to many men to pretend ignorance, instead of shewing obedience. I pray therefore commend my love to the heads, and let them know, that I expect every head of a college and hall where there is a library, to take care that the book of statutes be placed and chained in it, that it may be of free access to the students in each society; and that in such halls as have no library, the statute-book be placed as safely, and yet as

Additions to be inserted in the statute book of every coll. and hall.

publicly as it can be. And further, I must and do require of every of the heads, that all the additions and alterations made upon the review of the statutes be put into all and

[q] [Some one probably who had been trained under Erpenius, the professor of Arabic at Leyden, and the great reviver of oriental literature.]

[r] [See the statutes of the Bodl. libr. in the appendix to the Corp. Statut.]

ry statute-book which is kept within their several govern- A.D. 16
its[s]. And I do require of you, Mr. Vice-chancellor, to
it done, and to give me an account of it. For it will be
great labour to you at some convenient times to send for
statute-book of every college and hall, and see whether it
done or no; and if the additions should not be writ into
ry book, it would cause one college to be otherwise in-
med concerning their particular statutes than others are,
l so cause more frequent recourse to the ledger-book, than
uld otherwise be necessary, and perhaps breed other dif-
ences also.

I find that the proctors of the last year, and I doubt their Concerni
edecessors also, have been too negligent in collecting the the proct collecting
ılcts; and it may be those that are new come in will be the mulc
gligent also, if you call not upon them betimes: I pray
erefore commend me to them, and tell them that I will ex-
ct their performance in this particular, as well as their
ligence in all things else; and that I hold it a very un-
orthy thing, that out of a plausible popular humour to de-
ne the envy of any private man, they should so far neglect
eir duty to the statutes and the public. And certainly if
e proctors go on in this way, and either wholly neglect it,
thrust it upon the vice-chancellor, I shall not only take it
ry ill from them; but at the end of their year, either I
all cause the delegates not to pass their accounts, till
ey have paid it themselves, or else sue both them and the
linquents in the vice-chancellor's court for such mulcts as
e left by them uncollected. And I pray let the heads
ıow what I have written in this particular also.

I have some more manuscripts almost ready for you, but I Manuscr
ɔuld willingly have some larger place made, and assigned
r them, either in the old library or in the new additions to
; for I saw the last summer, that the place, where they
ɔw are, would not hold all which I have sent already. And
e sooner this place is provided the better, for, to prevent
sualties, I could be content they were out of my hands.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
May 5, 1637.

[s] [See above, p. 101, note x.]

[t] [See above, p. 143.]

A.D. 1637.

SIR,

A branch of a letter to the vice-chancellor concerning Mr. Brevin's degree of master, May 19[u].

I WOULD have you send for Mr. Brevin, and let him kno[w] not only the difference of a master of art at Oxford a[nd] Samure, but the ill consequences also, which may follow upo[n] it, in case he should have his degree confirmed; and that I advise him to go the other way, and to stay half a year, a[nd] so to be created master, and that in the mean time I wi[ll] speak with his friends here: but certainly for aught appea[rs] to me yet, or is like to appear, I will never give way to th[e] confirming of his degree, things being at Samure as you have reported them.

Concerning Mr. Cartwright.

I like your proposal very well for Mr. Cartwright[v], and am glad to hear that he is so passing fit for the Greek, and every way else so well deserving for this or a better place. I have not leisure to write a letter to the heads, which may lie ledger against that time; but I am very heartily willing to give my consent, that when the voidance shall come, Mr. Cartwright may be the successor, and to that end I give you free and full power to move the heads, or to do any other act fitting or conducent to the good success of this business. And so much I pray let Mr. Cartwright know, and withal give him thanks for his fair and respective letter to me. One thing is considerable, I take it, the statute requires that somewhat should be done with the bedel of law in relation to the learned press[v]; but my memory does not hold it perfectly what it is; and therefore you shall do well to consider it. And now upon a sudden considering Gayton's sufficiency, it is come into my head to ask this question. Why may not all three esquire bedels join in the learned press, though perhaps but one of them need be the chief manager: for aught I know, this may be very well worth your considering.

[u] [Daniel Brevint of the island of Jersey, made the first fellow on Charles the First's foundation at Jesus college, for which he was strongly recommended by the principal inhabitants of the island. (Wilkins' Conc. iv. 534.) He was not admitted M.A. till Oct. 12, 1638. (Wood, F. O. i. 503.) During the Rebellion he retired to France, and on returning at the Restoration was installed canon of Durham, March 15, 166⅘, and created D.D. Feb. 27, 166⅘. He was nominated dean of Lincoln Oct. 1681, and died May 1695.]

[v] [It was provided that the office of superintendent of the press, Architypographus, should be annexed to that of superior bedel of law. See Corp. Stat., tit. xviii. sect. v. Cartwright (who is mentioned above, p. 153, note i.) appears to have been seeking for this appointment.]

I am very desirous to prevent perjury by all means possible, and therefore if you can tell how to order it, that so much of the statute-book may be printed, as may direct the younger sort in matter of manners and exercise; you shall do very well to take it into full consideration with the heads; and then put it in practice accordingly. But I would have the collection made to be printed in a little volume for the daily use of the students that may desire it[v]. In your last passage I think you are mistaken; for certainly the great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in *archivis* among the university charters; and not in any cubb of the library, nor to be come at without more keys than one; and for this (as I remember) there is a particular statute[x]. But howsoever I will not have that book trusted under any library-keeper's key, and for the statute-book, which I sent down, you did well to leave it in the cubbs, where it must remain, unless you can find some other way to prevent the endeavour of the Dutch to transcribe it. A.D. 1637.

So much of the statutes as concern manners or exercise, to be contracted into a little volume, and printed for the use of the younger students.

The ledger-book of statutes to be placed in *archivis*.

W. Cant.

Lambeth,
May 19, 1637.

Sir,

I am very glad I put that to the question, concerning the joining of the other two bedels with the law-bedel to assist at the learned press, considering that it jumps so well with your care and thoughts in the same kind: and yet, though I think their assistance may be very useful to that work, it will certainly be necessary, that the statute be observed, and the main trust be left upon the law-bedel. For else you know between many stools, what's like to go to ground. But indeed if the university would set sadly to it, and bring in some bachelors of art to be yeomen-bedels, which are well grounded and towardly to serve that press, as composers, or otherwise, it would in time be of excellent use. And they which thrived well and did good service, might after be preferred to be esquire-bedels, and so that press would ever train up able men for itself. And though there be time enough

Part of a letter to the vice-chancellor concerning the three esq. bedels, their assistance at the learned press, May 26.

To bring in some bachelors of art to be yeomen-bedels to serve the press.

[v] [See a further account of this matter below, p. 190.]

[x] [Corp. Stat., tit. x. sect. ii. § 3.]

A.D. 1637. to think of this business; yet certainly it would not be amiss now while it is *res integra*, to propose it (in general at least to the heads, that every man may have his eyes upon, and help to perfect so good a business, which yet I leave to your free consideration.

Divinity disputations. I am glad the divinity disputations in course go on. I hope now that is mastered, other difficulties will be put the better over.

Speaking of Latin urged again. But in any case give continual charge concerning the speaking of Latin. For if that be not followed, it will be a heavy business to many of the younger sort when they come to take their degrees; and the time of four years for the putting of that statute in execution will draw on apace[x].

The clerkship of St. Mary's and the bestowing of it. When I read your letters, I was doubtful in whom the gift of the clerkship of St. Mary's was, till after considering how the fees did rise, I conclude it must needs be in the university. And while I was reading your letters I did think to leave it wholly to yourself, for which of your men you pleased; but afterwards reading a letter that came from Dr. Turner, he put some thoughts into my head, that such a man might be chosen clerk, as may be serviceable to the learned press, either as a founder of letters, or as a pressman in some inferior service. This is a very good consideration and timely put in; I pray therefore speak with Dr. Turner about it, and if such a man may be had in any case, let him be chosen: but if otherwise it happen, that you must take a man at large, then I leave you free to take which of your own men you please. Yet whosoever you make clerk, I hold it very fit that the same man that is clerk, may not have the keeping of the clock at St. Mary's to shorten the hours at his pleasure, especially in Lent, to the great hindrance of those disputations, and the disordering of the university in all exercises[y]. But I think very fit that some honest man were taken into that service, that would not be so easily found, nor perhaps so ordinarily corrupted, as the clerks use to be. And for this service of his, he may be allowed some small thing yearly out of the clerk's wages. I leave all this to

The clerk of St. Mary's not to be clock-keeper.

[x] [Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. ii. §§ 1, 3.]

[y] [The statutes provide that the clerk of the university should have the charge of the clock. Corp. Stat., tit. xviii. sect. iv.]

ar consideration, but believe it as very a trifle as it seems, A.D. 1637.
reaches very far into the discipline of the university.

W. CANT.

May 26, 1637.

SIR,

I AM very sorry you are to seek for men to answer in the A passage to the vice-chancellor concerning answerers in the law and physic act. June 16. The proceeders in either faculty to provide his answerer himself.
w and physic act; and am very loth to give way to any,
at want time to answer, and have that exercise, stand for
eir degree. Were it not better, that one of the doctors
ould answer the rest, than take this course? truly for my
art I think it more honour for the university to have no
roceeders in either faculty, than to be driven to this exigent.
nd it were fit hereafter, you did agree with the doctors
iat proceed, to provide an answerer, and not leave the uni-
ersity to provide one for them, and not to suffer the degree
f any one doctor to pass, till he were able to name who
hould answer in that faculty. I pray consider seriously of
iis with the heads.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
June 16, 1637.

SIR,

FOR Mr. Crofts and his great horses, he may carry them A passage of a letter to the vice-chancellor for Mr. Crofts and his great horses to depart Oxford.
ack if he please, as he brought them. For certainly it can-
ot be fit for the university, though the exercise in itself be
xceeding commendable: for the gentlemen there are most
art too young, and not strong enough; besides you cannot
ut that charge upon their parents, without their particular
eave and directions; but this especially is considerable, that
here ever this place of riding shall be, where one scholar
earns, you shall have twenty or forty to look on, and there
ose their time, so that upon the whole matter, that place
hall be fuller of scholars, than either schools or library.
Therefore I pray give Mr. Crofts thanks fairly for his good
ntentions; but as thus advised, I cannot give way to his
taying there to the purpose he intends; nor is it altogether

A.D. 1637. inconsiderable, that you should suffer scholars to fall into the old humour of going up and down in boots and spurs, and then have their excuse ready, that they are going to the riding house; and I doubt not, but other inconveniences may be thought on, therefore I pray no admittance of him.

Hereupon Mr. Crofts presently left Oxford.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
June 23, 1637.

In this year the porch at St. Mary's was finished at the cost of my chaplain Dr. Morgan Owen, which was 230*l.*[a]

Salutem in Christo.

Dr. Baylie continued vice-chancellor a second year[b].

AFTER my hearty commendations, &c. The time draws now on for the appointing another vice-chancellor for the year ensuing, that so the government of that place may go orderly and peaceably on, (as God be thanked) it hath hitherto done. But when I consider with what temper and moderation Dr. Baylie, dean of Salisbury, hath carried himself in all businesses which went through his hands in the year past, and particularly in the managing of the many and great businesses which happened at his majesty's late being there, and what content he hath given the university; I am resolved according to the course which I have usually held, to continue him vice-chancellor for the year following. And though the trouble be great which accompanies the due execution of that place; yet I hope the former year's experience will make this ensuing year seem less burdensome to him, and this my new choice of him which I now make, very welcome both to himself and you.

[a] [See above, p. 48, note x.]

[a] [Morgan Owen, first a servitor of Jesus college, and afterwards a chaplain of New College, was introduced to Laud's notice when bishop of St. David's, he being at that time beneficed in his native county. He was created D.D. at the visit of the king to Oxford, and built the porch of St. Mary's in lieu, it is said, of a Latin sermon. He was nominated bp. of Llandaff, Feb. 163§.

The erection of the porch of St. Mary's was brought as one of the charges against the archbishop at his trial. See Prynne's Cant. Doom, p. 71.]

[b] [Read in convocation July 29, 1637. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 150. a.]

ese are therefore to pray and require you to allow of my choice of Dr. Baylie, and to give him your best ance in all such things as shall concern the honour [the] good government of that university, which not ting but every of you will do, I leave you all to God's ed protection, and rest A.D. 1637.

Your very loving friend and chancellor,

W. CANT.

ambeth,
30, 1637.

y [very] loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, e proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the uni- rsity of Oxford.

R your act, *non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites*[c]! ain English, keep an act or keep none. Take it quite , or defer it, do what you will, but I will not lie open e censure that may pass upon it, either for the present ion, or for the consequences of infection, which may r upon it. You are many and wise, and upon the place, herefore to yourselves I leave it, with this caution, that e first if you keep not the act at the time, deferring will less to the world than cutting off; but in the end it come to the same thing, for I presume you will not a winter act: and for any thing that concerns yourself rticular, that is not a matter considerable, for it is but le pains lost; and not so much, if you can tell how to speech in pickle till the next year. To the vice-chancellor concerning the act in the dangerous time of infection, June 30.

W. CANT.

30, 1637[d].

irg. Ecl. iii. 108.]
n convocation held July 3 it termined in consequence of the nce prevailing in London, Leices- e, and Worcestershire, to put off till October 9, the Vesperiæ to be on the 7th. In another convocation, held Sept. 9 following, it was determined to dispense with it altogether, and provisions were made accordingly. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 150. b.]

A.D. 1637.

My letters to the vice-chancellor in the behalf of William Bull for a yeoman-bedel's place. July 14. 1637.

Sir,

I understand that Richard Bull one of the yeoman-be is lately dead, and that there are so many suitors for place as somewhat distract the university. I should be s any such petty occasion should divide that body, and hereby heartily pray you, that while I leave all men to liberty, you will take care to keep them in peace, and t that the election pass orderly. And yet truly, though I l all men that have suffrages free, I cannot but marvel, there should not be a full concurrence of voices for the ch of William Bull, servant to your late predecessor Dr. Fr For to my knowledge he took a great deal of very good p in writing out the ledger-book of statutes for the univer In which respect I for my part cannot but recommend h to the care both of the heads and of the masters, assur myself that he will be a very serviceable man in that pl both for his pen and otherwise, and therefore I do hear pray you to do him the best offices you can, that he may b chosen. So I leave you to God's blessed protection, an rest

He had the place[a].

Your very loving friend,

W. Cant.

Croydon, July 14, 1637.

Sir,

Mr. Greaves deputy for the Arabic in Mr. Pocock's absence.

Mr. Greaves of C. C. C. began to read the Arabic lectu upon Wednesday July 19. as deputy to Mr. Pocock, to who I gave leave to travel to Constantinople and the easte

[a] He was elected July 18, 1637. Reg. Conv. R. fo. 147. b.

[b] Thomas Greaves. He published in 1639 a lecture 'De Linguae Arabicae Utilitate et Praestantia oratio Oxonii habita 19 Jul. 1637.' He was afterwards rector of Dunsby in Lincolnshire during the usurpation, though Wall states (Sufferings, par. ii. p. 112) th he was dispossessed of his fellowsh At the Restoration he was appoint rector of Northchurch, Herts, and B nefield, Northants, and installed O 23, 1666, prebendary of Peterborou

ts for the better perfecting himself in the Arabic and A.D. 16
ıtern languages, and I allowed him the stipend of the
:ure towards his travels.

Concerning Mr. Brown and your stationers, there is little A passag
re to be said. For the truth is, since Mr. Brown, buying a letter t
the first hand, may sell as cheap as the merchant, he will vice-chai
tainly draw all the custom of the whole town to himself. lor conce
d certain it is, this would be a considerable benefit to the ing Mr.
ticular students who are to buy; but it must be the utter Brown a
loing of all the other booksellers about the town, which the stati
in on the other side is more considerable, and that as ers, July
l in regard of the honour and justice of the university, as
the livelihood of the men themselves and their families.
truth is, for aught as yet appears to me, Mr. Brown must
be suffered to sell by retail for the reason aforesaid. And
were as good order it so yourselves, as have it ordered
ve to your hands; for I remember some two years since,
re was a great complaint brought to the council-table
t some men in London would be both merchants of cloth,
yet keep a draper's shop, and sell by retail; and it was
r-ruled at the board that they might use which they would,
that they might not use both. And I verily believe, if
r stationers complain thither, (as fear of undoing may
ce them do any thing,) I shall be commanded to order
in this case of Mr. Brown after the same manner.
ides this, there is something considerable in the thing
lf. For though it be true, that Mr. Brown in this way
r, and no doubt will undersell your other stationers, and
ındo them, and enrich himself; yet when they are all
one, may not he then, or any other that shall succeed
in that way, raise the price of books, under some pre-
ce or other, and sell them as dear as the stationers now

It is therefore certainly a business of great consider-
n in itself, and in the justice of the university, that so
ıy men and families be not ruined, after they have served
re for their freedom, and liberty, for some saving to par-
ılar men. And for an expedient in a middle way, I do
yet see where it may be had; and certainly one way or

les holding other preferments. He 1676, and was there buried (Wood,
at Weldon in Northants May 22, Ath. Ox. iii. 1061.)]

[illegible] be settled, and the sooner [illegible]

W. Cant.

[illegible]

MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, MY VERY HONOURABLE [illegible] GOOD LORD.

[illegible] by my former letters acquainted yo[u] [illegible] with the particular [illegible] the multitude of victualling-hou[ses] [illegible] I was informed, that by your grac[e] [illegible] no justices should license [illegible] and that the number should [illegible]. But finding that this excelle[nt] [illegible] I am once more bold to [illegible] your grace, hoping, that by your assista[nce] [illegible] we may in so[me] [illegible] spreading evil. [illegible] apprehensive of the malignity of th[is] [illegible] amongst us, th[e] [illegible] and likely to gro[w] [illegible] by punishing th[e] [illegible] imprisonment, according t[o] [illegible] by the statut[e] [illegible] I have learned by serving tw[o] [illegible] upon the statut[e] [illegible] for every barre[l] [illegible] licensed. These me[n] [illegible] they will be soon [illegible] by this means we stop the [illegible] I hope the justices in [illegible] this good work, they having [illegible] by renewing very [illegible] them are added, one

[illegible]

ing a brewer, who neither by law, or in reason, should be A.D. 1637.
judge in this kind, &c.

Your grace's ever to be commanded in any service for the good of Church or State,

SAM. FELL[j].

Christ Church, Oxford, August 15, 1637.

At this time Dr. Fell sent me a list of ninety-four ale-houses, which were unlicensed within the city of Oxford. Ale-houses unlicensed in Oxford, 94.

Salutem in Christo.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter concerning the great number and increase of ale-house keepers and victuallers unlicensed in the university, to the great dishonour of that place, and as great mischief to many young students there. I thank you heartily for this care and pains, and do hereby assure you, that I will give you all the assistance I possibly can to cure this malady: and if you find that neither the order which I caused to be made, nor the other remedies, which yourself mention, will cure this business (as it seems to do) I pray acquaint Mr. Vice-chancellor with these my letters, and let him know, I would have him, yourself, and the other justices, to proceed upon the Statute *quarto Jacobi*, and make every brewer pay 6s. 8d. for every barrel he shall deliver into any tap-house not licensed. August 26. My answer to Dr. Fell's letter concerning a number of ale-houses unlicensed in Oxford.

It seems by your letter, that this statute well followed is a probable remedy, and indeed I think it will go far, if it be well followed. I perceive you have but one doubt against it; and that is, lest you should find opposition from the town-justices, who (you say) have of late both renewed and enlarged

[j] [Canon of Ch. Ch., and Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, which after office he resigned the following month. He was also prebendary of Wenlocksbarn in the church of Paul's, rector of Sunningwell, and dean of Lichfield; and June 24, 1638, was appointed dean of Ch. Ch. He was vice-chancellor in the year when the university was visited by the parliamentary commissioners.]

1637. their commission by the addition of five, one of them being brewer. Will the university still sleep, while the town slip these things upon them? I am sure I once took order that the number of town-justices should not exceed those of the university, that so things might be carried with indifference. And if they shall now oppose in this business of the ale-houses it will be a good occasion for me to move my lord keeper again to dissolve their commission, which I will not fail to do if they give me cause; so I pray proceed, and God's blessing be upon your endeavours, while I rest

Your very loving friend

W. CANT.

Croydon,
August 26, 1637.

I trouble you with these letters, because Mr. Vice-chancellor was newly gone away from me with a whole bundle of in structions, just as your letter came to me.

W. CANT.

SIR,

THOUGH unknown, I have presumed to be so bold as solicit you in a business, viz. to know whether you could se over one or two, who for religion sake are desirous to entered into some order beyond the seas, especially that the *fratrum minorum*, or jesuits. So expecting your answ and unwilling to disclose myself, till I have it, I rest

Yours,

August 23.

Direct your answer as soon as you can, to one Richard Pu in St. John's college in Oxon[k].

[k] [A Rich. Pulley was elected to St. John's from Merch. Tailors' school, June 14, 1636. (See Wilson's Mer Tailors' School, p. 248.)

perscribed thus: A.D. 1

To his very loving friend, Mr. John Fish in Clerkenwell give these.

ave this at one Mr. Fish's at Doctors Commons, to be elivered unto him.

London.

Salutem in Christo.

SIR,

I HAVE yet received no letter from you this week, if I do, u shall have an answer on Friday, if I have so much leisure. the mean time I send you this inclosed, which came my hands this present afternoon; I pray examine the siness with all the care and industry you possibly can, as ll for the discharge of your own duty and credit, as mine, the government of that place. And if there be such a man Pully here mentioned, be sure to make him fast, and exine him throughly touching all particulars, that you shall ink material for the discovery of these unworthy practices r the seducing of youths in that university, or elsewhere, pecially concerning the author of this letter, and what uths have been dealt withal after this sort, either in that use or any other of the town. And whether any jesuits, others, have lain hankering up and down thereabouts, or there at this present to that purpose, or any other as bad. all which, I desire you to use the utmost diligence and cretion that you can, and let me have an account with all nvenient speed. So I leave you to God's grace, and rest

My lett to the v chancell (August 1637) se presentl away, fo to be ha this busi

Your very loving friend

W. CANT.

Croydon,
ugust 29, 1637.

This falls out very unhappily, not only for the thing itself, ich ought by all means to be prevented; but also for the mours which the late libellers[1] have made, that there are eat endeavours for re-introducing of popery.

[Bastwick, Burton, and Prynne, who had been censured the previous June.]

A.D. 1637.

SIR,

September 1, 1637. A passage of a letter to the vice-chancellor concerning Mr. Greenwood of Brasenose, and the former business concerning the letter sent to Mr. Fish.

I AM glad you found all in health, and all things well at your return; and yet I cannot but see, tha factions would be busy there. Concerning the popish I writ hastily to you to prevent a danger, which I t was imminent, and God grant you may secure it: but case name not Fish, if you can possibly avoid it; but as if the letter were intercepted, and be as careful as you can. And concerning the puritan, I see plain Brasenose hath some as bad or worse than Cook was four years since[1]. And that Greenwood[m], who preac Sunday last, is like to prove a peevish man, which I more sorry for, because you write he is a good master pen, and therefore like to do the more harm. But s hath so cunningly carried it, (for the fashion is now the libellous part into a prayer,) I think the best wa take no notice of it at all; but the more carefully to what the man doth in the university: for I would l man publicly called in question, where a fair answer given and taken, that the peace both of the Church that place may be preserved as much as may be. A to confess my thoughts to you, I think Mr. Greenwc in this business a very factious and a rancorous mean

W. CANT.

September 1, 1637.

When you have made all the use you can of the sent you on Wednesday, take a copy of it, and send i the original safe.

SIR,

An account from the vice-chancellor about the

UPON the receipt of your grace's letters on Wedn instantly set a spy upon Pullin one of our scholars

[1] [See the recantation of Thomas Cooke, B.D., fellow of B. N. C., in Wood's Annals, ad an. 1634, p. 395, extracted from Reg. Conv. R. fol. 90. b. Cooke retained his preferment of Drayton in Shropshire during the Rebellion, having taken the covenant, and at the Restoration became one of the vicars of Bampton, and arch Salop in the diocese of (Wood, ut supra, p. 396).]

[m] [Daniel Greenwood, Feb. 29, 1647, principal of B the parliamentary visitors, chancellor in 1650, 1651.]

ouse of two years standing, sent to the carrier for a view of A.D. 1637.
business concerning Pullin of St. John's, received Sept. 5 in answer to my letters on the Wednesday before.
the letters sent to St. John's; none were directed to ullin either on Thursday or Saturday: neither did Pullin n Thursday, or ever since, look towards the carrier. On riday morning I took him coming from prayers in the uadrangle, where I might see how he behaved himself at tation. I instantly searched his pockets, took his keys of udy and trunk from him, searched them (he staying in my dging), I looked over every book and paper; I found othing that might give the least suspicion that he is inlined towards popery. I examined his chamber fellows, what ompany resorted to him; they protested they never saw ny, besides those of our own house, one or other, to come nto him. I returned to him, demanded what acquaintance he had in town; he professed he knew none but one Isam of Christ Church, who went six weeks hence to his friends n Ireland, and him he knew at Westminster school. I annot learn that Isam is inclined that way. I further questioned, whether he ever received letters for any other ince his coming to us; he vowed no, I shewed him the letter directed to Fish, enquired whether he knew the man or the hand-writing; he vowed no. Divers other interrogatories I put him, but could not gather either from the matter or manner of his answer the least ground of suspicion. I have diligently enquired of others, who might know him, but have not for which I might suspect him. Under charge he is not to stir out of the college, nor to speak with any stranger without my leave upon pain of expulsion, and thus he shall rest till your grace shall free him.

I left him to the vice-chancellor's disposal, but withal to look well to him, and what letters came to him.

September 4, 1637.

SIR,

SINCE the finishing of your new library[n] will cost you a thousand pounds, I am heartily glad you have seven hundred pounds in chest towards it. I pray therefore acquaint the heads, that I would have this work presently begun, (especially considering how long it will be in doing,) that so

To the vice-chancellor concerning the addition to the new library, Sept. 8.

[n] [See above, p. 143.]

the learned press may really and heartily be set upon; wh
I do desire to see on foot.

W. Cant.

Croydon,
Sept. 8, 1637.

The act, that was put off from the usual time to the 7
of October, was on Saturday the 9th of September qu
taken away from this year, by reason of the unreasonab
ness of the time, and the danger of the sickness spread ab
the country.

Sir,

You cannot carry too careful an eye, either over Pullin
the rest; for certainly some are about that place to sed
as many as they can. And particularly Dr. Potter wr
me word, that Knott is now in Oxford, (I would you co
lay hold of him,) and hath the sheets from the press, as t
are done[n]; and that he pays five shillings for every sh
and that you are acquainted with this rumour. I pray
very careful in this also, for I know the jesuits are v
cunning at these tricks; but if you have no more hol
your printers, than that the press must lie thus open to t
corruption, I shall take a sourer course, than perhaps is
pected. For though perhaps they go so cunningly to w
as that I shall not be able to make a legal proof of this
misdemeanour: yet [if] I find that Knott makes a more sp
answer, than is otherwise possible, without such seein
the sheets, I shall take that for proof enough, and pro
to discommission your printer, and suppress his press.
I pray fail not to let him know so much from me.

W. Can

Croydon,
Sept. 15, 1637.

[n] [Speaking of this statement Wood adds 'This doth otherwise appear from Knott's words elsewhere.' (Ath iii. 92).]

A.D. 1637.

SIR,

I HAVE received the paper of Mr. Chillingworth's reasons, why he is so loth to meddle with the second part of Knott's book, thinking the answer to the first sufficient; and truly were all men that shall come to read his book of his sufficiency, I would be of his opinion, especially supposing that to be true, which he gives for one of his reasons, namely, that there is nothing in the second of any worth or moment, that is not a repetition of somewhat in the first. Upon all things laid together, I am somewhat divided in my thoughts, what to resolve in this business; yet thus far I dare resolve.

A passage of my letters to the vice-chancellor, Sept. 22, about Mr. Chillingworth's answering the second part of Knott's book.

First, I would not have the answer farther delayed, which Mr. Chillingworth says he must needs do, and that for some months, if he answer the second part. Secondly, if he answer the first only, I would have him print at the end of it those reasons which are fit to be public, why he does not answer the second part, and especially that reason which he expresses, namely, that the second part contains almost nothing but repetitions of the former[o]. Thirdly, in the answer of the first part, I would quote to a page where the same is repeated in the second part, that so the world may take notice, that both parts are answered in one. And lastly, I would have him acquaint Dr. Potter with as much as may any way be fit, that so no discontent may arise between them.

W. CANT.

Croydon,
Sept. 22, 1637.

SIR,

DR. FELL is now with me, and returns to Oxford in the beginning of the next week. At his return I would have you or Mr. Vice-chancellor speak with him about his resignation, which he hath promised me to make, both of his lecture

Letters to Dr. Sheldon[p] about Dr. Fell's resignation of the Marg. lec-

[o] [Those reasons, four in number, are given by Chillingworth, as Abp. Laud suggested, in the conclusion of his book.]

[p] [Gilbert Sheldon, warden of All Souls, March 1635; prebendary of

A.D. 1637. and prebend of Worcester[q]; and that so soon as their
ture, and cester audit is over, (which I take is this November,) he
Dr. Law- ing this year an office in that church to be accountabl
rence's succeeding him, And when you have once spoken with him about it
Novemb. 3, may then go on, and make the business as sure a
1637[s]. can.

When all is done you must deal with Dr. Lawrence very mindful of the waspishness of these times, and to b to read upon no argument, that may make any the trouble in Church or university, which I shall in pa upon your care to look to, for so much as concern Lawrence, so wishing you all health, &c.

Your very loving friend,

W. CANT

Lambeth,
Nov. 3, 1637.

SIR,

Two passages out of my letters to the vice-chancellor, Nov. 3, concerning Mr. Brevin of Guernsey, his incorporation.

I AM glad to hear the Guernsey man is so well a deser Jesus college, and as glad that he wants but a quarte year of full time to be master of art[t]. I pray persuade the young man to stay, and then give him his degree w much honour as you please. And you may tell Dr. Ma the jealousies which I have against the making of a prec in the other way by incorporation, as the case stands. though the marginal statute indulge to the king's subje

Gloucester; at the Restoration dean of the chapel royal, bp. of London, and Aug. 11, 1663, abp. of Cant.]

[q] [The sixth stall in Worcester cath., annexed to the Margaret professorship.]

[r] [Now fellow of All Souls, formerly scholar of Balliol, elected master of that college Nov. 11, 1637. Walker, (Sufferings of the Clergy, p. ii. p. 101) says he was treasurer and prebendary of Lichfield, and rector of Bemerton and Fuggleston, Wilts.]

[s] [Fell's resignation is dated March 10, 1637. The election of Lawrence took place March 13. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 151. b.]

[t] [Daniel Brevint. He was a M.A. Oct. 12, 1638. He is m above, p. 170.]

[u] [He was originally of A admitted principal of Jesus July 3, 1620; this office he during the year, and return fellowship of All Souls. On of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Oct. he was again elected to the of Jesus coll., from which he w in 1647 by the parliamentary and to which he was restored He died May 1, 1665.]

break any letter of statute, so do I not think that the A.D. 1637.
·ds which you have sent up have any purpose to bar Englishman, born especially in a case of such exigence extremity; but is only a bar upon such Englishmen as ll voluntarily forsake their own universities to take their ree beyond the seas[a]; and in this sense the statute is de-vedly penal upon them, but God forbid that it should be ended against an Englishman in such a case of difficulty l distress as this man is. Therefore I leave him to you l the heads to shew him all the favour which you shall nk fit for him.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
ecem. 1, 1637.

SIR,

UPON Monday last according to promise there was notice ken at the Green Cloth of the cause of the privilege for rying of billet, &c., according as the officers had promised , and according to the brief, which I had collected out of ur letters, and with my own hand delivered to Mr. Comp-ller; and as the officers tell me, you shall hear no more the business, which promise I hope they will perform. December 1. To the vice-chancellor, their privilege for carrying of billet within a mile's compass of Oxford.

W. CANT.

SINCE the publishing of the new statutes there hath been ne complaint made, that the younger sort cannot have ess often enough to the statute-book, which is reserved in ry particular college; thereby to know all hours for lec-es, and all other duties required of them. Hereupon it s thought fit, that an abridgment should be made of the tutes, especially of those which concern manners and ercise. This pains was undertaken, and the abridgment

eter coll., and incorporated B.A. 1. 26, 1637, proceeded M.A. April 1638. (Wood, F. O. i. 498, 501.) od states that he returned to his former religion, and wrote in defence of his so doing. Ath. Ox. ii. 675.]

[a] [Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. viii. § 2.]

ICT charge given to the vice-chancellor and proctors, Lent disputations.
hat the Lent disputations be carefully performed,
k and learned way, and without disorder.

W. CANT.

th,
163⅞.

ILBY of Lincoln college made a sermon, in which he Mr. Kilby censured for breach of the five articles, Feb. 12, 163⅞.
s majesty's declaration concerning the five articles;
submitted himself, and his censure stands upon
The sermon was preached upon Tuesday the 30th
ry, and he was censured Feb. 12, 163⅞[d].

udents of Christ Church and Exeter grew so unruly Out of a letter of the vice-chancellor concerning some disorders between Christ Church and Exeter coll. men in the schools in the second week of Lent this year, 163⅞.
week, (the masters interposing and wrangling in the
and their boys fighting out of school,) that I was
) command an absolute cessation of all manner of
ons betwixt the two houses; and so they rest quiet
e.

ST REVEREND.

re encouraged in the common favour, respectively Letters from the university for the taking down of the conduit at Carfax for a nuisance.
ed by your grace unto the university and city of
) present our common grievances, and to appeal
ur grace for a redress, wherein we shall most
rest and settle.

gives the text of his sermon, and adds, 'For which being efore the vice-chancellor to is sermon, did so according- refusing to submit or recant e had preached, the vice- ummoned him again to ap- him and divers doctors in ys. In obedience he at e his appearance, and they to him his error, recanted 13th of March, at which enuously confessed that the ermon he had preached in St. Mary's pulpit 16 years before, and then it was well approved of.' The convention at which Mr. Kilby submitted is registered immediately after the election of the Margaret professor, March 13. It is immediately followed by a censure and submission of Jasper Mayne, afterwards canon of Ch. Ch., for offending against the king's declaration in a sermon at Ch. Ch. on Good-Friday. He pleaded ignorance through his absence from the university. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 152. b.]

A.D. 1637. The jurors consisting of twelve privileged, and twelve fre men empanelled by the university to enquire after such mi demeanours as are impleadable in a court-leet lately held i your grace's name, have presented with joint consent unt your vice-chancellor the conduit raised in the market-pla at Carfax[d] as a nuisance.

The vice-chancellor (as opportunity was ministered) gave notice hereof unto the heads at their Monday meeting, and assumed to deliver as much unto Mr. Mayor, adding his request, that it might duly be considered what was best to be resolved in this kind.

We, whose names are here underwritten, have deliberated upon the presentment, do freely assent to the body there of, and acknowledge the conduit there placed to be a jus grievance.

The remedy is not so easily prescribed; neither should we happily so jointly concur in the amends, if we undertook to determine the same.

Our appeal unto your grace is unanimous, both university and city submitting our accommodations unto your grace's resolution, most humbly beseeching your grace to take this particular into consideration, and so to order the same, and dispose of it for the good and honour of the university and city, as you in your wisdom shall think fittest. And what your grace doth herein determine and prescribe, we readily embrace: and by our best endeavours (God willing) will promote the same; so taking humblest leave, we continue (justly bound) to pray for your grace's prosperity.

March 1, 1637.

RICHARD BAYLIE, vice-can. Oxon.
JO. WILKINSON, aul. Magd. P.
THO. ILES, sub-dean of Christ Church[e].
RO. PINCK, custos coll. Nov.
PAUL HOOD, rector Lincoln coll.[f]
FRAN. MANSEL, coll. Jesu princ.
A. FREWEN, præs. coll. Magd.

[d] [This conduit was erected in 1610 by Otho Nicholson of Ch. Ch., for the purpose of supplying the town with water from the hill above North Hinksey. (See Peshall, pp. 17—20.) It was not removed till 1787, when it was presented by the university and city to the earl of Harcourt, by whom it was re-erected in Nuneham park, where it still stands.]

[e] [Formerly principal of Hart hall. He was appointed canon of the first stall in 1632, on the translation of W. Pearce, bp. of Peterborough, to the see of Bath and Wells. He was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, March 2, 1647.]

[f] [Walker states that he was the

ALKER, coll. Univers. mag.	GAB. RICHARDSON, vice-prin. coll. Æn.[l]	A.D. 1638.
COTT, coll. Wadh. guard.[g]	ALEX. FISHER, coll. Mert. vice-cust.[m]	
AYTON, coll. Pemb. mag.	RICH. TRIMNEL, coll. Ball. vice-mag.	
UNDERS, aul. B. Mar. princ.[h]	HEN. TOZER, coll. Exon. sub-rector[n].	
ISSON, procurator jun.	JO. MEREDITH, coll. Om. An. vice-cust.[o]	
JS WHEAR, aul. Gloc. princ.[i]	JOHN REVE, aul. Cerv. vice-princ.	
ROGERS, aul. Nov. Hosp.	JO. DUNCOMB, dean of Oriel[p].	

hese letters of the university I gave this answer in My answer to the university-letters concerning the conduit.
ieral in my letters to the vice-chancellor (March 19, that I would not trouble my thoughts, nor proceed in the business of the conduit at Carfax, till they and yor with his brethren were agreed about leaving the

l of a house, except the proieen's, (and probably of Oriel,) not dispossessed by the pary visitors.]
ctor in 1624, when there was contest for the office. (Wood, 14.) Elected warden Sept. 7, e died April 1644, and is the chapel. (Le Neve.) Cre. at the royal visit, Aug. 31,

)., admitted June 8, 1632. rovost of Oriel Dec. 19, 1644. rs, after first rejecting the auf the visitors, to have ultibmitted to them, as no sucas appointed till his death,), 1652. Wood (Annals ad an. 588) ascribes his retention of to the interest of friends. He d in the college chapel.]
ginally of Broadgates hall, a 1602 a fellow of Exeter pointed by Camden his first of ancient history, Oct. 16, l admitted principal of Glou- ll April 4, 1626. He died ., 1647, and was buried in ll. chapel.]
ginally of Lincoln coll., adincipal of New Inn hall July He was a great favourer of ns, and joined the parliament when his place was supplied opher Prior. (Wood's F. O. He was restored in 1646, and 47, appointed one of the pary visitors; in March 164$, a Ch. Ch., (Wood, F. O. ii. 118,) 54 with Dr. John Owen, and a commission for ejecting scandalous ministers in the county of Oxford. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 99.) He was ejected for nonconformity in 1662.]

[l] [B.A. July 20, 1604, elected fellow of B. N. C. 1607, M.A. July 7, 1608, died Dec. 31, 1642.]

[m] [Fisher was elected fellow at the last election under Sir H. Savile's wardenship, (about 1618,) at the same time with Reynolds and Earle, afterwards bishops of Norwich and Salisbury; he retained his fellowship during the Rebellion, and died Oct. 23, 1671. Wood speaks of his timorous spirit, as contributing to the election of Sir Thomas Clayton to the wardenship in 1661, and terms him a 'sniveling presbyterian.' It is stated (Mem. of Oxford) that the college chapel was paved and wainscoted at his expense (though Wood only mentions the paving) and that his arms are in the east window.]

[n] [Henry Tozer was in 1643 nominated one of the assembly of divines, but refused to sit amongst them. In 1647 and 1648 he stoutly opposed the parliamentary visitors, who ejected him from his fellowship, when he retired to Rotterdam. See a full account of the proceedings against him in Wood's Annals ad an. 1647, pp. 552, seq.]

[o] [John Meredith, proctor in 1632. See above, p. 71.]

[p] [He was ejected by the visitors and restored in 1660: but was contented with the right of a fellow, the profits going to the junior of the society, till the next place should fall. (Walker's Sufferings, par. ii. p. 132.)]

A.D. 1638. materials to my disposal, for the good both of the univ and that city.

W. CANT.

Dr. Lawrence chosen to be the lady Margaret's reader. March 20.

Dr. Lawrence, master of Balliol college, was chose lady Margaret's reader on the 20th of March 163⅞, the resignation of Dr. Fell[q].

To the vice-chancellor concerning the non-incorporation of masters of Samure, &c. Martii ult.

No masters of art of Samure or other place shall corporated, till they have spent so much time in Oxf added to their time spent at Samure, or elsewhere, make up the time required by statute.

W. CANT.

Martii ult., 16⁻⁻8.

Procuratores { Mr. CORBET, of Merton Coll.[r] / Mr. NICHOLSON, of Magd. Coll.[s] } [admi April

Tho. Masters and Oliver Wallup restored[t].

In a convocation on Wednesday, April 4, Mr. Mast restored to the university, who was banished thence year 1632[u], for abusing some of the heads the year be his speech, as being then *terræ filius*. Mr. Wallup wa wise restored to his degree of master, who was de anno 1637, for his neglect of appearing at the act k

[q] [See above, p. 186, note r.]

[r] [Edward Corbet married Margaret, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Brent, (and granddaughter of Bp. Rob. Abbot,) became one of the assembly of divines, and a preacher before the long parliament. Laud was repeatedly urged to give him the living of Chartham, and on his refusal he was appointed to it by ordinance of parliament, May 17, 1643. (See History of Troubles and Trial, chap. xix.) He was sent in 1646 to Oxford, as one of the parliamentary preachers, (which office he soon relinquished), one of the visitors of the university (though he seldom sat among them), canon of Ch. Ch., and public orator (from which places he tired.) He afterwards becan of Great Haseley, where he re his death. He died at Londo 1657, and was buried at Ha the 14th of the same month F. O. ii. 117, 118), when th of Merton college attended hi (Wood's Life, p. xxx.)]

[s] [John Nicholson; he was to his degrees in civil law in 1 became at the Restoration c of Gloucester. (Wood, F. O 509.)]

[t] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 153.]

[u] [See above, p. 75.]

ɜ 6th and 7th of October, by reason of the sickness that ɜr in divers places[x]. A.D. 1638.

I am glad you and the heads are sensible of the weakness ·the schools in the point of their timber, and certainly Dr. ɐwley's memory will suffer in it, who was trusted with that ▸rk. I am of opinion (for aught appears to me yet) that · other way but posts will secure the business, and there ɯst be two posts in every school, where there are more than ɹe beam. I know there are other devices which carpenters ɐy mention: but they are to me as great eye-sores, as a ▸st can be, and yet will not secure the work, for neither ɐmping with iron, nor bracers from the wall to the beams, · two half posts close to each wall, can secure the middle of ɹe beam, where the greatest weakness is, and whence the ɐnger will come. Two passages of my letter to the vice-chancellor, April 13, about strengthening the schools.

I am very glad to hear so well of the young monk, that as[y]; and I pray let him have his degree to be master with ll favour: for I do not see any inconveniency possible, by llowing any man that time for his degree, which he hath ʇudiously spent in any other university. So let him be ıaster this act, and God bless him. About Martin Westcombe to be master this next act.

W. Cant.

Lambeth,
April 13, 1638.

This week notice was given me of some disorders of the ɔunger sort against proctor Lawford (at the end of his ɹeech when he was to lay down his office) in affronting him ı the convocation-house, and stamping and hissing him at t. Mary's; and I returned the vice-chancellor this answer: ıat he should do well to vindicate the proctor with severity. nd if he could find the principal ring-leader, to banish him ıe university, and put some severe punishment upon the ɐst. In which if he did fail, we should have the youth reak out oft into these insolencies, and the proctors dis-ɐartened to do the duties of their places. Notice of some disorders of the youth this week against the proctor, with my answer.

W. Cant.

April 13.

[x] [See above, pp. 184, 188.]

[y] [See above, p. 188, note y.]

A.D. 1638.

SIR,

April 27, 1638. Concerning Gilpin's expulsion from Magdalen hall.

YOUR judgment hath passed very right upon the princi of Magdalen hall and Gilpin. And I plainly see, the busi must be divided between them; and that division I leave to make: yet with this caution, that you suffer no man escape unpunished for incivility and disrespect to his g ernors; if the complaint be justly made to you, and y assistance called for according to statute[z]. And on the ot side, you shall do well to make the precise part underst (as you have occasion to deal with them) that they are n punished for their conscience, but because they will no reform an erroneous conscience, nor forbear practising a cording to it, and that to the disturbance of governme So the whole re-examination and future settlement of th business I leave wholly to you.

Concerning the riotous disorder against proctor Lawford.

I thank you heartily for your discreet prosecution of th base riotous business, when the proctor gave over his offi and am very sorry the heads are so ill advised as to think the whipping of two or three boys is punishment sharp enough for such an offence. What you will do I know not: but if I should come to the knowledge of the principal offenders, if you did not banish them the university, I should try how far my power would stretch. The truth is, if exemplary punishment be not laid upon some of them, it will be of more dangerous consequence than, for aught I see, the wisest of your heads think on.

W. CANT.

[illegible]
April 27, 1638.

SIR,

May 4. My dislike of the punishment resolved on by the heads for the late disorder.

I DID not settle the assembling of the heads upon Mondays to the end my vice-chancellor should ask their leave, or be overruled by their advice for the punishing of a crime so notorious and public as this tumultuous carriage at the late resigning of the proctor's office was, and to deal freely with

[z] [Statut. Aular., Sect. iv. § 33.]

you, I am no way satisfied either with the heads or yourself in this business: not with the heads, because if they would not yield to bannition, yet they should have ordered it to public punishment; the crime being so public as it was. And the shame of a public punishment would have wrought more both upon the persons, and for the example, than greater smart in a private way. Besides I am sure enough, that they which have so unworthily smothered this punishment will not be over severe in their private execution. Neither am I satisfied with you: for when you saw in what a disproportionable way to the crime the heads inclined to go, you should have told them plainly, and have performed it, that you would not yield to any such ending of the business, till I were made acquainted with it, and had approved it, which I should never have done, but have brought the offenders to some public shame or other. And indeed I am not a little troubled at this breach upon government; which I ever persuaded myself you would not have suffered. And I have much ado to hold myself from calling this business to a more public reckoning, but that the disgrace both of the heads and you must attend it. And I pray let them know, how sensible I am of this great disservice to the university government.

A.D. 1638.

Upon this the vice-chancellor confessed in his letters May 7, 1638, that he could not make full proof against any, else he would have been more severe.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
May 4, 1638.

SIR,

FOR the business concerning Shurley, I have both thought upon it, and advised with others, and am clearly of opinion, that the statute[a], which gives leave to a man's stay in the university, that is under forty years of age, doth not privilege a man that hath a vicarage, and is sworn to residence, unless he be dispensed withal for residence according to law. But in case of two benefices, and one of them a vicarage, and both with cure, which is Shurley's case, I think the statute hath no meaning, that a man shall live absent from both under any university pretence whatsoever. And I believe, should the

May ult. Shurley's case in residing in the university and having two benefices with cure.

[a] [21 Hen. VIII. cap. xiii. sect. xxviii.]

A.D. 1638.

He hath obeyed, and is gone to reside upon one of his benefices.

words of the statute be doubtful, no man would interpret them with such prejudice against the Church. You shall therefore in God's name send Shurley home, and not suffer him to live there, either to be so great a scandal to the Church abroad, or to give such an ill example in the university. And this I assure you, and so you shall let him know from me, that if he do not repair to his residence, being called thereto by his bishop, I will expel him the university; and then let him seek his remedy by statute, if he can: and I will be as good as my word. And I do hereby require you to give me an account how this business proceeds from time to time.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
May ult., 1638.

SIR,

An addita et alterata in liturgia Scotiana justam præbeant scandali materiam?

I PRAY instantly call a congregation, and change the first question of the three appointed for the act. They which proposed it to you were inconsiderate bold young men. And so I pass them over for busy fools, which can think there can be nothing in the state, but by and by it must be made an act-question. And for yourself, I do much wonder where your judgment was, when you could let pass such a question, and not only in your private thoughts, but in congregation[b], and that without consulting me about it. And this I will tell you, I know divers in Oxford are discontented with it already, and they have reason; and so there is *justa scandali materia* in taking the question. And every man sends his friend up a copy to London, and that I know will make a noise here; and I make no doubt, but it will come to the king's ears before Sunday that I can come to him. And though you do change the question (as I command you to do presently) yet there will not be wanting, which will say, that you would never have proposed this without me; and that certainly I commanded it to see how it would take. And that if it had taken well, it should have gone on: but that now I see it otherwise, I am content to disclaim it. In

[b] [The act questions were required to be sanctioned by congregation. See Corp. Stat., tit. vii. sect. ii. § 2.]

hort, if the worst enemy I have in the kingdom had studied A.D. 1638.
o do me a shrewd turn, they could not (as the times are)
ave found out a way more cunningly to have wounded me,
han this, and I did not think it possible, till now I see it,
hat you could have been so overseen in this business, as you
re in proposing this question in the congregation, *me incon-* Hereupon the respondent and question were changed presently upon the receipt of these letters.
sulto. There is now no remedy, but to call a congregation,
nd change the question, which I once more require you to
do presently.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
June 7, 1638.

SIR,

FOR the main business of an act or no act, it seems you are resolved upon the negative; and I find you have considered the great difficulty which attends this resolution, and which lies between the matter of credit and safety. The suppressing of the act, or deferring it only, left to the choice of the heads.

It is true, no act, and you hazard your reputation very far; and so much the more, because you have missed two years together already. And it is true, that so many places about you being infected, and that Cambridge men may flock thither, (though that place be touched,) you have great reason to think of your safety; but for my own part I shall do as I did the last year, that is, leave you to your own judgments, and prescribe nothing either for or against; with this, that I would have you remember, that the last year the act being put off very late[c], you lost your reputa-
2 tion, and the town was as full of strangers, as though an act had been kept, and consequently the danger as great, but that it pleased God to bless you. And if it should happen now that the act should be put off, and the company come notwithstanding, and fill the town, and (which God forbid) any danger follow, you will then incur the danger and lose the credit. I write this only to put you in mind, how the case stands, but will not command any alteration of that, The sickness increasing in all these neighbouring parts the act was suppressed in convocation on Thursday the 28th of June, 1638[d].

[c] [It was first put off till Oct. 9, and then dispensed with altogether. See above, p. 175, note d.]

[d] [Reg. Conv. R. fol. 155. a.]

which you and the heads being upon the place shall th[illegible] fittest for yourselves and it.

W. Cant.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] now sent me that the new convocation-house [illegible] finished.

[illegible] my hearty commendations, &c. The time puts [illegible] in mind of naming unto you a new vice-chancellor. For the dean of Sarum, Dr. Baylie, hath now undergone the pains and care of that place two years together; and I shall not, [illegible] it, without greater necessity than I hope can befall [illegible] there, to over-burden any man with more than two years together in that careful and troublesome office. Dr. Baylie for his time hath been very careful to give both myself and you as much satisfaction and content as well [illegible] be expected in the execution of such an office: and [illegible] a great deal of pains to uphold the discipline, [illegible] the stock of the university. So that he hath [illegible] example to his successor in both kinds. And now [illegible] choice of Dr. Frewen, dean of Gloucester[e] and president of Magdalen college, to succeed him; who, as he is [illegible] very able and sufficient for the discharge of that office, so hath he this great advantage, that he hath been vice-chancellor heretofore[f], though under another chancellor of the university, and by that means is well acquainted with all those things which are incident to the office: and [illegible] will be easily able to master those things, which would be difficult to another man's beginnings. And this [illegible] so much the better, because at Michaelmas, that great and beneficial statute (give me leave to call it so) concerning the examination of those that stand for degrees, must begin to be put in execution[g]. And though I do not

[d Read in convocation Nov. 15, 1639. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 186 b.]

[e Appointed Aug. 27. Rymer, Foed. VIII. iv. 224; consecrated Sept. 13, 1631. Wood, Ath. Oxon. iv. 822.]

[f In 1628 and 1629. He was vice-chancellor when Laud was elected chancellor. See above, p. 3.]

[g See Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. ii. § 3.]

ır that the younger sort have been so careful to provide A.D. 1638.
:mselves by speaking Latin in their several colleges, as I
s to give them warning that they might; yet that shall
t no stop upon me, but that I shall expect and require the
:cution of the statute.
These are therefore [not only] to let you know, that I do
:eby nominate and choose Dr. Frewen to be my vice-
ıncellor for the year ensuing, [but also[h]] to pray and re-
re you to allow of this my choice, and to give him all the
pects due to his place, and all other aid and assistance by
ır counsel or otherwise, which shall be requisite, the
ter to enable him in the discharge of the office which he
v undertakes. Thus not doubting of your readiness, and
ling obedience herein, I leave both him and you all to
blessing of God, and rest,

Your loving friend
and chancellor,
W. CANT.

July 11, 1638.

my very loving friends the vice-chancellor, the doctors,
he proctors and the rest of the convocation of the uni-
ersity of Oxford.

HAVE now no business to you but only to pray you, that Aug. 3, 1638.
his dead time of vacation, you will be watchful that the To the vice-chancellor to look to scholars, for taverns, &c.
olars spend not their time in taverns and ale-houses, and
ıelp themselves to put on a habit, which will not be fit to
worn in term, nor at any other time. And you cannot
a greater office in all the time of your vice-chancel-
ıhip, than to hinder the growth of this spreading evil, &c.

W. CANT.

Croydon,
August 3, 1638.

[h] ['and' 1st. edit.]

A.D. 1638.

SIR,

Aug. 10. For care about ale-houses.

I THANK you heartily for your care about the taverns and the frequenting of ale-houses, about which base places you cannot be too careful. For they are certainly the bane of a great many young men, which are sent to the university for better purposes; and if you do not now and then give them a night walk, they will easily deceive all your care for the day.

To look to the scholars at his majesty's coming to Woodstock by reason of my absence, which was never before since I was chancellor.

I CANNOT be at Woodstock this year when his majesty comes, by reason of business which the king himself hath laid upon me, and must be done at that time, or not at all. I am sorry it so falls out, but I have spoken with his majesty, that my absence may not hinder the wonted grace which he shews to the university. I have likewise spoken to the officers of the household about your entertainment that day. I have also sent to my lord of Oxford[h] to attend there in my room. It will be time for you now at your Monday meeting, to propose to the heads the keeping of their several companies at home, that they may not disturb the king's game[i], nor otherwise offend the court by their frequent going thither; of which I pray be very careful.

W. CANT.

Croydon,
August 10, 1638.

SIR,

Aug. 17, 1638. To the vice-chancellor about gowns. The fault appeared to be the tailors' only, and so I gave order for punishment.

I THANK you for your care to make a present stop of the use of prohibited gowns among the younger sort[j]. But if you punish only the tailors that made them, and not the scholars that wear them, I doubt you will not easily remedy

[g] [He probably refers to the second edition of the conference with Fisher, which he must have been at this time preparing for the press, at the king's command. It appeared the following year.]

[h] [John Bancroft.]

[i] [See above, p. 20, note f.]

[j] [See below, p. 216.]

ıe abuse, unless it appear to you that the tailors made ıem without the scholars' appointment; then indeed the :holars are blameless, otherwise not. A.D. 1638.

W. CANT.

Croydon,
August 17, 1638.

From the vice-chancellor, Aug. 27, 1638.

IN this time of my absence from Woodstock things were arried well at court by the heads; and they had a very racious entertainment there, and gave the king good con- nt, and were dismissed without complaint against any holar for disturbing his majesty's game.

To the vice-chancellor, Sept. 20, concerning the placing at St. Mary's the sons of earls' daughters married to knights.

SIR,

FOR the business concerning the placing of the sons of the ly Lewis[k] with the young noblemen; I am sorry that they ıich are suitors have so much as one precedent for it. ıt since it is so, I am glad that was before my time; for rtainly I am not like to make a second. And I pray do u consider what it may breed in the issue, if all the chil- en of noblemen's daughters that are married to knights all challenge the same privilege in the university, that e sons of the noblemen do, and with what power and dis- :tion the university can give it, considering they have t the privileges with noblemen's sons in any other part of e kingdom besides, nor can you at present see what con- :uctions may be made of it above, it being upon the matter e giving of a precedency. The truth is, I would be very ad it were in my power to gratify that honourable lady ithout prejudice to the university, which I doubt in this ırticular cannot be. And besides, I am persuaded this roceeds from the forwardness of Dr. Mansel[1] and her kins-

[k] [Anne, daughter of Robert Sackville, second earl of Dorset, first married to Edward lord Beauchamp, and afterwards to Sir Edward Lewis. (Collins's Peerage, ii. 149.)]

[1] [Principal of Jesus college. See above, p. 186, note u.]

A.D. 1638. man, Dr. Glenham [m], and not from herself; though if it [illegible] come from herself, I cannot tell what other answer to give [illegible] therefore I pray give them the fairest denial you can.

W. CANT.

Croydon,
Sept. 20, 1638.

Passages out of the vice-chancellor's letters, with answers to them:
1. Concerning examinations in term time.
It needs not; the one being in statute, the other being by statute put into the hands of the proctors.

WHEREAS there is an omission in the statutes concerning the examination of the younger sort before they take their degrees, I advised the vice-chancellor to consult the heads for a supply of this defect in statute, who did so, and sent me word that the heads had ordered, that all regents should examine in their course, those only excepted who are dispensed with for their absence by the congregation; and that every candidate repulsed as insufficient by examiners, should not be admitted to a second examination in six months after. To this I gave answer, that they should do well in a business of such difficulty, and so unpleasing to the young students, and perhaps to the regents also, to have this their order confirmed in convocation, unless they did find anything in statute to make such order of theirs binding.

2. Concerning proctor Corbet of Merton college, about his assisting at the communion at the beginning of term.

To the proctor of Merton college, Mr. Corbet, I delivered your grace's advice, that he should do well to substitute some other to officiate for him at the communion at the beginning of terms, if the tenderness of his conscience would not give him leave to conform to such seemly gestures as are thought fit to be used at that service: his answer was, that he did conform therein at the last communion; the which, how true, my predecessor now with your grace is best able to resolve you. I found him (I confess) more tractable than I expected; but since that time he is quite

[m] [Henry Glemham of Trinity coll., D.D. April 3, 1633 (Wood, F. O. i. 470), son of Sir Henry Glemham, by Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, at the Restoration made dean of Bristol, July 28, 1660, and consecrated bishop of St. Asaph Oct. 13, 1667, and died Jan. 17, 1669. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 836, 837.)]

l (the fruit of his friend's, Mr. Channell's[n] sermon, A.D. 1638.
ı among other the like passages he told us that he
es more than canon requires, is as great a puritan
that does less.) By his last discourse I find him
l neither to conform nor absent himself without com-
which I have assured him already is folly to expect.
his purpose he desired me to send you this inclosed
; a copy whereof here follows.

right reverend father in God, William, by the divine Proctor Cor-
dence, lord archbishop of Canterbury, his grace, the bet's petition.
ırable chancellor of the university of Oxford.

e humble petition of Edward Corbet, one of the proc-
ors of the same university.

REAS your petitioner was wished by Mr. Vice-chan-
ı your grace's name, either to bow towards the altar
niversity common prayers, or to forbear to officiate.
ıbly sheweth your grace that from his heart he lov-
honoureth the Church of England, and doth not only
ınd carefully observe her doctrine and discipline, but
o the utmost of his weak power defend the same
ı pen or blood. And therefore he humbly beseech-
r grace, that if above and besides what is established,
g be thought fit to be practised, your grace would
fe either to order and command him to do it, or
pleased to leave him to that liberty which our reli-
ng and orthodox Church have allowed him, so should
for your long life and happy government in the
).

well-known Francis Chey-
)pponent of Hammond and
ırth. - He was afterwards con-
h Corbet, his mother being
's second wife, and Corbet
ırried the granddaughter of
fe.]

[Corbet, as one of the witnesses against Laud on his trial, (eleventh day,) spoke of this petition, and of the injunction given to the fellows of Merton to bow towards the altar. See Hist. of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxxiii.]

[illegible] gave the vice-chancellor this ans[illegible]

[illegible] discreet handling of proctor Corb[illegible] [illegible] I have received his petitio[illegible] [illegible] command, either to do, or desi[illegible] [illegible] but leave him, and let him [illegible] himself. And secondly, for th[illegible] [illegible] I must tell you, that it is all o[illegible] [illegible] which Mr. Channell himse[illegible] [illegible] wolvemouth since?: and that sin[illegible] [illegible] I have received an answer [illegible] [illegible] this petition, from two or thr[illegible] [illegible] and how your predecessor te[illegible] [illegible] visitation of his peculiars be[illegible] [illegible] the same answer given him [illegible] command. By all which put t[illegible] [illegible] have informed themselves, and [illegible] [illegible] answer, to call for a command, which [illegible] never have, till I may be warranted my[illegible] [illegible] But we find, that besides articles [illegible] the Church of Christ had ever [illegible] in her practice, and had no [illegible] may be kicked out, you [illegible] and order. In the mean [illegible] this distemper grow[illegible] [illegible] upon me.

[illegible] long, and is, I think, [illegible] It is, that when divers public [illegible] the university, one bell (if I [illegible] all of them, by which [illegible] lectures take occasion to repair to [illegible] there, perhaps but one [illegible] their way back to [illegible] as they should [illegible] I pray communicate with the heads, and make an order that a distinct bell be tolled to every lecture, that so the auditors may know for what lecture it is,

[illegible] [Of Sarum.]

apply themselves accordingly. And I think it is very A.D. 1638.
that the professor intending to read that day should give
ning to the clerk for the tolling of his bell.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Oct. 5, 1638.

The new convocation-house in use, Oct. 10.

ON Wednesday the 10th of October the vice-chancellor
l the university entered upon the use of their new con-
ation-house, without any other solemnity than a solemn
ech of bene[diction] from the vice-chancellor.

Examination for degrees.

On the same day the examinations of candidates for
grees began to be put in execution according to the
tutes.

Out of the vice-chancellor's letter, Oct. 15.

The manner of proctor Corbet's conformity.

WHEN the proctor saw that your grace would not com-
nd his conformity in gesture at the beginning of term, he
uested me to require it (pretending that my predecessor
l done so before me); I refusing, he then proffered to con-
m of his own accord, but he either did it not at all, or did
o poorly, that it was scarce observable by them that were
sent. The vice-chancellor could not observe it, by reason
his officiating at the communion: howsoever this is gained
on him, that either he did conform, and cannot deny it to
faction; or else that he is a gross dissembler to the vice-
ancellor and the authority borne there.

To the vice-chancellc Oct. 18, send aw

SIR,

I AM informed by the dean of Christ Church of a shameful
on-residence practised by two Christ Church men, under
ie pretence of university privilege; whereas such a foul

A.D. 1638.

Mr. Little and Mr. Vereir to reside upon their several benefices.

abuse is no way to be endured; one of them is Mr. Ve had a living given him by the university in Worcest twelve years since. And he hath ever since (as I formed) lived in the university, and spent that sacred r most profanely. The other one is Mr. Little, and h had two vicarages in Yorkshire these seven years, ar performed no church duty upon either of them, but o he makes a merry journey once a year into those pa then returns again, and wastes the rest of his time in

It was time to take this course, for the vice-chancellor sent me word, Oct. 22, that there is much declaiming at St. Mary's against non-residents in general. Of which these give too just cause.

under pretence of suits. But it is no way probable, th these vicarages should be litigious seven years togeth howsoever, it will be a great scandal and dishonou university to have such shameful things as these count under the name of privilege. I have written to the lead the way to you, and expel them out of Christ Ch they have any footing there; and therefore I do pray and require you to proceed to bannition again in the university, if they do not presently repair livings, and reside there; of which I shall expect count from you.

And hereupon I writ to my lords of York and W to call these two men to reside upon their several be

Woodruff's non-residence[r].

The like course shall you take with one Woodruff speak first with Dr. Baylie about him, for the moni given him in his time.

W. C

Lambeth,
Octob. 18, 1638.

SIR,

To the vice-chancellor, Oct. 31. My resolution about non-residents in general.

I HAVE written to my lords the archbishop of Y bishop of Worcester to call Vereir and Little to re and if the one have prevented that call, and the oth

[r] [This probably was Timothy Woodroffe, vicar of Inglesham, Wilts, "which being about 14 or more miles from Oxford, gave him the opportunity of spending much of his time in Ball. college, where he set up a divinity lecture, and himself read it years, he being then bach. o (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 1113. married and had had a son b ford in the April of this Ox. iv. 641.)]

lo it, it is well. For I am resolved (and so you may signify A.D. 1638.
he heads at your next meeting) to purge the university
ll non-residents, which have not express letter of statute
elieve them, and bind my hands. And as for the statute
he realm, which had a great deal of reason upon which to
und itself when it was made, but (God be thanked) by
learnedness of the age hath little now; as I may not
ate it, so neither will I suffer unworthy pretences to abuse
h the Church and it, if it lie in my power to apply a
edy to so gross an abuse. And I pray let the heads
w that I would not have endured so gross non-residence
I find Mr. Vereir and Mr. Little guilty of) to shelter
lf in that university, had I sooner known of it, than now
ame to do by a mere accident.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Octob. 31, 1638.

SIR,

IN this case of non-residence, I pray require all the heads A note to be brought in of all the beneficed men in every college and hall. Which was done accordingly.
colleges and halls to bring you in a note of all beneficed
n, which live under their government: at what distance
ir benefice is from the university, the value in the king's
oks, and otherwise, (if they can learn it,) how long they
ve held it.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Novemb. 2, 1638.

CONCERNING the incorporation of the Guernsey man The Guernsey man's incorporation.
ntioned page 210[p], there hath at his humble suit been a
w consideration taken by the vice-chancellor and the heads
the statutableness thereof. And it was found upon this
iew, that the statutes considered two sorts of men. The

[p] [That is, p. 210 of the original MS. See above, p. 170.]

A.D. 1638. first are such as never have been members of our univers or Cambridge. Of these treat the statutes, the first *incorporatione*[q], and seem to distinguish them into aliens a natives: the second sort are such as have been stude sometime in either of the universities. As for the natives which number the Guernsey man is) the words of the statu are,—*Quibus incorporari permittitur, si tempore in acade sua requisito, et præstitis prius exercitiis, gradus susceperi* Upon which words the question was whether a native h ing taken a degree in a foreign university, might call t *academiam suam*, which is resolved by the use of the sa word *suos* twice in the same paragraph, where it stands definitely for any university, where either foreigner or nat hath taken his degree. As in this form,—*Ut admittatur eundem gradum, &c. quibus ornatus est apud suos*[s]. Whe upon it was judged by the heads, that there was no ba statute to exclude the Guernsey man (he producing t letters testimonial of the university, where he proceeded, t he had spent as much time in his studies there, as is requ by the orders of that university, and that he had perfor his exercise) from the benefit of incorporation.

Mr. Vane incorporated master.

Upon the same ground, way was given for the incorp tion of one of the sons of Sir Henry Vane[t], comptrolle his majesty's household.

To the most reverend father in God, the lord archbish Canterbury, chancellor of the university of Oxford.

A petition against the carriers of Oxford for spoiling the highways by their too great carriages.

The humble petition of the inhabitants of M Haseley, Tetsworth, Lewknor, &c.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the petitioners have bestowed great costs and ch in repairing their highways, through their several pari leading from the university of Oxford towards London; the carriers of Oxford do carry such unreasonable carri

[q] [Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. viii.]

[r] [Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. viii. § 1.]

[s] [Ibid. paulo infra.]

[t] [Charles Vane of the univ. of Saumur, incorp. M.A. Dec. 6. (F. O. i. 504) speaks of him as related to Sir Hen. Vane. Sir had no son named Charles.]

, sometimes 40, 50, or 60 tun[u] at a load, by which means A.D. 1638.
y do spoil the highways, that notwithstanding the peti-
ners' great and extraordinary charge in continual repair-
of them, the ways are made almost impassable.

e petitioners most humbly beseech your grace to give
rder that the said carriers of Oxford may be restrained
o such certain stint and reasonable weight of carriages,
specially in the winter time and foul weather, as in your
race's wisdom shall seem fit, for the good of travellers
n the highway, and ease of your petitioners. And they
as in duty) &c.

Upon this petition, for redress of this abuse, I writ to the
e-chancellor.

SIR,

I HERE inclosed send you a petition delivered this week My answer for redress of this abuse, directed to the vice-chancellor.
to me, concerning the highways towards London, and be-
nd our own liberties. I have been the only man that
ve kept up the carrier to his four-wheeled carriage for the
iversity's sake[v]; but if this petition be true, it will force me
take off my hand, and then I know he must take off two
his wheels; and that done, let him carry what weight he
n. I pray you and the heads to take this into serious
nsideration, and to think upon some remedy. That which
ver thought on was not to go by the weight of his carriage,
then he will be continually laying on more, and you are
t able to watch him, but by the number of his horses,
ich should not exceed five or six at most; and then him-
f will not dare to lay on more load than his horses can
ll draw through those bad ways; and if the carriages be
great that he must use more horses, let him use a
ond cart, and divide his team. If you can think upon a
tter way than this, I shall be glad of it, but you must pru-
ntly think upon some way for remedy; for if it come to

[There seems to be an error here. should probably be 'hundred ght.']

[By a proclamation dated March 16[3]5, the use of four-wheeled carriages was prohibited. (Rymer, Fœd. VIII. iii. 80.) So that the continuance of such a carriage between London and Oxford seems to have been a special favour to the university.]

...mine scanning at the council table, or the issue it ...ceived, whether you will or not, and perhaps ... ...w and not so agreeable to your liberties, as this ... done.

W. CAN...

... good effects already of that statute, which hat ... known by those from whom I least expected ... *...mandis candidatis*, and promise myself ... was present at one examination, a ... the regents examine so sufficient ... candidates so ably and readily. I ... proceeders in former times, ... upon the sudden, could have acc ... these candidates (such as I stu ... observation of a certain unav ... which your grace pre ... execution of this statute ... had been pursued r ... hold, or else woul ... sity. For the r ... out of the way ... junior regents ... they had been h ... statute, and so er ... infirmities or d ... themselves qu ... again ... But ... wards ... they ... ...

died subtilties to gravel and discourage young students. A.D. 1638.
d when the statute hath gotten head, (which many men
l fore-doomed, and therefore did not fit themselves for it
inst it should take place,) I doubt not but the regents
l rise to a higher pitch, and the candidates likewise will
ne prepared for it. But that which will set a special
ge upon both, is Mr. Vice-chancellor's assiduous presence
their examinations, which I must confess, looking to his
mer solitude and retiredness, I could never have expected
m him.

No more than 15 doctors to attend his majesty at Woodstock.

There was complaint made to me by his majesty, of the
eat number of doctors that usually resorted to Woodstock
his being there; whereupon to prevent this abuse for the
ture, I writ to the vice-chancellor that they should lessen
eir number, which was done accordingly; and in their
onday meeting, on the 17th of December, an order was
ade by the heads, that the number of doctors designed to
tend his majesty at Woodstock should not exceed fifteen:
at they should all go in wide-sleeved scarlet gowns, (not in
bit and hood,) save only the preacher, who during his
rmon should wear his hood also; and further, that both
e proctors should go in their wide-sleeved gowns too.
nd that it might the better appear what doctors should go,
was likewise ordered, that this number should always, a
ttle before every his majesty's resort to that place, be chosen
t of the company of the doctors there for the performance
f that service.

TRUSTY AND WELL-BELOVED, &c.

The king's letters to Christ Church for suppressing their Westminster supper, dated about the 20th of December.

WE are informed that you have for some years suffered a
ry ill custom to continue in that our collegiate church; for
hereas there are divers scholars chosen to be students of
at house, and divers others that live there as commoners,
t the greatest part of the scholars are chosen from our
hool at Westminster; there is a supper maintained yearly,
mmonly called a Westminster supper, at which all and
nly Westminster scholars do meet. This supper we hold to

number or the sufficiency of the arms. And I pray see that this be done with all care, and without any partiality. A.D. 1639.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Jan. 17, 163§.

HEREUPON the vice-chancellor with other of the heads charged twenty of their privileged men with corslets, and thirty with muskets, which did almost equal the train-band of the city, though the privileged men were but an handful in respect of the other. 20 privileged men charged with corslets, and 30 with muskets.

From Oxford,
January 28*th.*

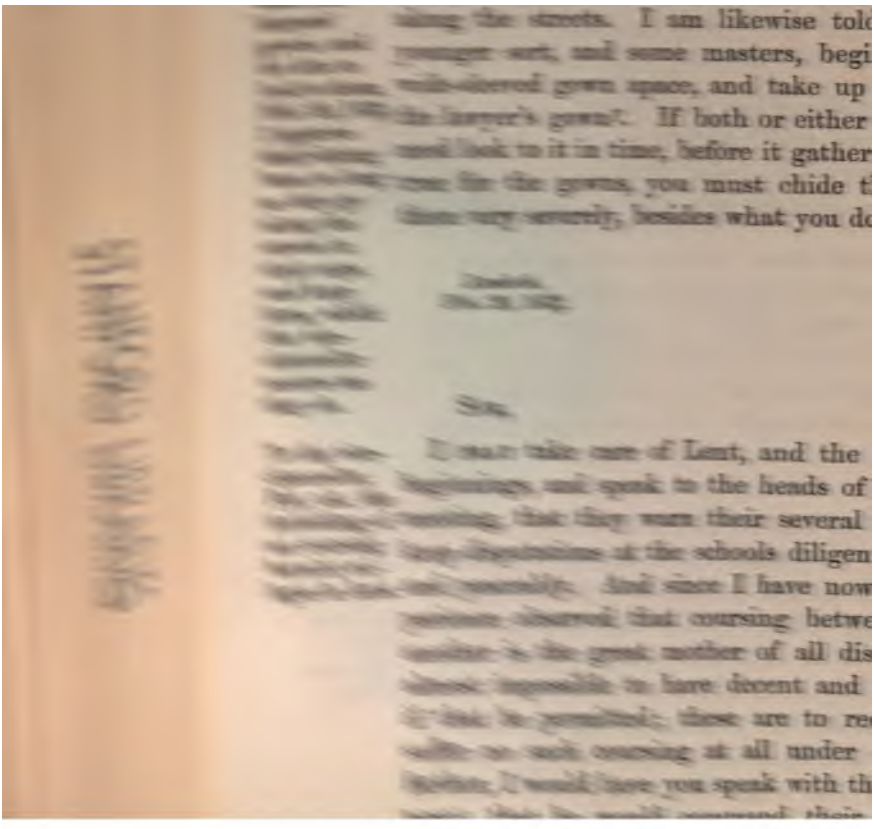
SIR,

YOU had need be very careful of the university, for while none of you think it, the jesuits and their instruments are busy thereabouts; and at this present they have seduced a young youth of Exeter college, I have forgotten his name, but it begins with a W*; and the young organist of St. John's[w], who slipt away, now whilst the president was at Harum. I have granted an attachment against them, if they can light upon them before they take shipping; as also against Cherriton, for that I hear is his name, who seduced them. You had need be very careful in these businesses, or else we shall very deservedly hear ill of it. To the vice-chancellor, Feb. 7, for watchfulness against the jesuits. * His name is Weale.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Feb. 7, 163§.

[w] [Robert Lugge, Mus. Bac., July 5, 1638. (Wood, F. O. i. 500.)]



>m that topic place. And I pray desire the heads to be A.D. 1639.
:ry careful that the disputations may be scholar-like and
:aceable.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Feb. ult., 163§.

AT our meeting on Monday last it was ordered, that from From the vice-chancellor, March 4. Circuiting for degrees to begin from the schools.
enceforth all circuiting for degrees[a] shall begin from the
>hools. We have now left only the Friday court in St.
Mary's church[b], and I hope that will not dwell there long.

March 4, 163§.

AN order for the Lent disputations[c], that no bachelors be Bachelors' disputations in Lent.
uffered to answer two in a school, or in the divinity school,
which was commonly called the horse-fair, &c.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
March 29, 1639.

LAST week there arose a little difference betwixt the city The vice-chancellor concerning the town's requiring contributions of the privileged persons towards their 15 soldiers, out of his letters, April 15.
nd university, but it is already composed. They required
f all privileged inhabitants a contribution towards the fit-
ing out of their fifteen soldiers. I denied it, yet in the
lose, that they might have no colour to complain of our
oldness in a business of such importance, I gave way
or the taxing of such privileged persons (and such only) as
xercise any kind of merchandise amongst them. This (when
hey saw they could get no more) was accepted, and so the
uarrel ended.

Oxford, St. Mary Magdalen Coll.,
April 15, 163§.

[a] [This was directed by Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. v. § 1; it used to begin from St. Mary's Church.]

[b] [The vice-chancellor's court, appointed to be held in boreali sacello Eccl. B. V. M. i. e. Adam de Brom's chapel. See Corp. Stat., tit. xxi. § 1. It was afterwards held in the apodyterium of the convocation-house.]

[c] [Vide Corp. Stat., tit. vi. § 8.]

Procu- { Mr. FULHAM, ex Æd. Christ. } Alumni
ratores { Mr. HEYWOOD, e coll. Æn. Nas. } Apr. 24

About the 20th of April, I received information how new statutes at Oxford were like to be eluded by divers resident young men which resorted to Cambridge for degrees, which information follows, *in hæc verba*.

Hearing that the new statutes at Oxford permit no ... who totally reside and study there to take degree ... computation of terms, more than those wh... were commorant there, so that many discontinuers ... short time proceed, as formerly there they ... and here with us they may yet, whereby ... arts of Oxford came this year for their de... here, which this year they could no... which I endeavoured to prevent, lest C... lose half their proceeders, esp... for which I had no thanks her... and proctors lose fees thereb... they alleged to me, that it w... if it were, that university ... or written to Cambridge, &c ... command from the chancello... Walter Brook, late of Magdalen coll... Jesus College master of arts, nc... was a prejudice to the uni... could not obtain that degree the... presenting him publicly, did n... incorporation, though in tow...

... Walker's statement, that ... prebendary in 1641, and that ... when he retired to Ita... canon of Windsor ... the same ... and also vicar of E... West Ildesley. W... 1665. He died, aet. ... in 1695."

[Robert Heywood.]

cept one Thomas Robins, late of Corpus Christi Oxford, as A.D. 1638
I take it, a bachelor of arts and curate, &c., whom I stayed, being accidentally *in capite senatus* twice or thrice, so that he is returned to his cure with a heavy heart, as I hear Crook got out in the head, when Dr. Eden[f] attended Wiseman's grace, for when I was *in capite* I stayed Crook, and gave that for my reason. Yet I perceive, that if his grace send not to the vice-chancellor next term, all will pass of any degree, and few thereby will be left at Oxford, and the intent of their statutes eluded by our brethren, &c. Hereby I have procured many frowns, and some adversaries in Caius college for Crook's sake, and in St. John's for Robins', besides the officers, &c. for all. Thus much I am bound in duty to signify to you, that it may presently be known to his grace, whom I conceive it so nearly concerneth.

Upon this information I writ to the vice-chancellor of Oxford, as followeth.

SIR,

I HAVE received information from very good hands, how our statutes are not only like to be eluded, but a great many proceeders which have restraint put upon them by the statutes, run to Cambridge to take their degrees there. And this I conceive will be a very great prejudice to the university, and to the officers there. That you may the more fully understand all particulars, I send you part of the letter, which gives you information; but because the hand is known, I desire you to lay it by you, and keep it for your own use. That which I would have you do for prevention in this business is, I would have you presently now before your journey, write a letter to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and therein tell him that you hear of this slipping aside of Oxford men without any leave of the university to take their degrees at Cambridge, and thereby to elude our statutes; then I would have you desire of him and the 175 heads, in the name of the university of Oxford, that no man

A branch o my letter (April 25) t the vice- chancellor upon this information

[f] [Thomas Eden, master of Trinity hall.]

A.D. 1638. be suffered to take any degree in Cambridge whatsoever, unless he bring the consent of the university of Oxford under seal; and you may promise the like justice to them; in the end you may intimate if you please, that finding this inconvenience you have acquainted me with it, but that you hope the university of Cambridge will be so careful, as that I shall not need to interpose in it, and I pray desire an answer from him, that we may know what to trust to.

W. CANT.

April 25, 1639.

SIR,

The vice-chancellor of Cambridge's answer to Dr. Frewen's letter touching the business aforesaid.

I PRAY receive this assurance from me, and I doubt not but the practice of our university will make it good, that according to your just desire, nothing shall pass here amongst us, either in this or any other way, that may give the least interruption to the mutual amity and correspondence between the two universities, &c.

RA. BROWNRIGG[f].

Cambridge,
May 7th, 1639.

SIR,

To Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, concerning his private examinations after the public. Dr. Fell hath assured me that [illegible] shall be [illegible]ina-

I AM informed that you give out, that after the university examination is past, you will have them examined again in the college, which is to put a scorn and disrepute upon the regents for their pains, and utterly to disparage the examinations, as if you in Christ Church were able to do more than the whole university in that point. And this, to deal clearly with you, I neither may nor will endure. If you will examine

[f] [Master of Cath. hall and archdeacon of Coventry, in 1642 appointed bp. of Exeter; died Dec. 1, 1659, and buried in the Temple church, London.]

your students' sufficiency, I like that well enough, do it in God's name. But then do it before they come in public to the university examination; for after that is once past, I will endure none in any private college to prejudice it. And I pray take heed what you do in this and the like kind, that your zeal to that which is good distemper us not; for if any men be negligent, their fault will not be well amended by your over-doing. I doubt not but you will take care of this, and give me content. A.D. 1639. college hereafter, but it shall precede examinations of the university.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
May 30, 1639.

SIR,

I AM informed that there is one Francius a Polonian or Transylvanian, that is a desperate Socinian, and lives either in Oxford or Cambridge in a sly manner to pervert the younger sort; I pray do you be as watchful as you can, and make your examination after him with as little noise as may be, but as much care, &c. To the vice-chancellor concerning Adamus Francius.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
May 30, 1639.

And the like advertisement at this time I sent to Cambridge also, concerning this Francius the Socinian. Both the vice-chancellors sent me word that they could hear of no such man for the present, but that they would enquire further after him.

I RECEIVED a complaint under the hand of Mr. Edward Fulham of Christ Church, and proctor of the university, against Dr. Fell, which was sent me by the vice-chancellor, in his letters of June 3, at the entreaty of the proctor. The occasion this, as it follows in the proctor's own relation, *in hæc verba.* The difference between proctor Fulham and Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, in the case Moore.

In the 31st of May, about 8 at night, Mr. Proctor Graham, with other senior masters of that house, standing near the college-gate, observed amongst others coming out of the town into the college in their hats, one Edward Moore with his hat on, the rest, as soon as they came within the view of the proctor, modestly put off their hats, and endeavoured to hide them: but Moore passed boldly by the proctor without moving his hat, whereupon the proctor called him back, and questioned him for wearing his hat in the town, asking him, that since he was in a fault, it would have better become him to hide it, than to wear it on his head. Moore, mapping on his hat, replied that he was in the college. The proctor twice or thrice admonished him to put off his hat; but he refusing, and contesting with his hat on, the proctor having before complained on a scholar of the house that had affronted him in like manner, and being very much slighted, as he conceived, with this answer, that in such cases he was to be considered there but as an ordinary master of arts, gave him a gentle box on the ear; and the said Moore continuing in his contumacy, was charged according to statute by the proctor to go to the castle; but the said Moore went not, but repaired to Mr. Hide, being his [illegible] in the absence of Mr. Glisson, to be advised. Mr. Hide brought Moore to Mr. Dean of Christ Church, and complained to the proctor as if he had done the scholar wrong. Upon his complaint Mr. Dean sends for the proctor to his lodging, in the presence of Moore and Mr. Hide accuseth the proctor, and justifies Moore, and very much blames that checked the proctor: telling him that he had done more than he could justify, and that he should have nothing to do in the college: and that if he meddled thus in the house, he would meddle with him: that he was not dean of Christ Church, nor should be. And (by way of derision) asked him, why he questioned not him and other doctors that passed by that way, for their hats; adding that he got no good will by being so busy: and so warned the proctor to appear before the chapter next morning at nine of the clock, to answer for what he had done; in the mean time allowed Moore all liberty of speech to interpose and justify his fault. And Mr. Dean expressly told the proctor,

that Moore should not go to the castle, notwithstanding his command; and Mr. Hide (though sworn pro-proctor), at the same time abetting the said Mr. Moore, told the proctor he had done more than he could justify in striking the said Moore, and that he ought not to go to the castle upon his command; using many other words of contestation and reproach to the proctor and his authority. And Mr. Hide also said that he had bid his scholar not go to the castle, but first go to Mr. Dean to complain. Mr. Proctor hath observed and informed Mr. Dean as much, that the gentlemen-commoners sit in the hall in hats before him, bring them to the church constantly, walk and stand under his window, some in boots, and most in hats; and as the proctor passeth by, they stand to it, upon what encouragement he knows not. A.D. 1639.

EDW. FULHAM, Procur. Sen.

UPON this information, I referred the examination of the whole business to Mr. Vice-chancellor, with a charge, that in regard that Moore had broken the statute of the university[g] (though he had then a little slipt by the proctor into the college) he should commit him to the castle in pursuance of the proctor's command, and to uphold his authority, that it might not grow contemptible all the year after in the university. And that then, if he found the complaint of the proctor to be true, he should speak with the heads, and see whether any fit course could be taken for removing of Hide from the pro-proctorship; and that he should cause Moore for his fault and his sauciness together to be publicly whipt in the convocation-house, or banished the university. And as for the dean I did reserve to myself what check I would put upon him. And after the proctor had made offer to justify all this complaint upon oath, I writ to the dean as followeth,

SIR,

I HAVE received two letters from you the last week and this, and both concerning the accident fallen out between My letters to Dr. Fell about the aforesaid busine

[g] [Corp. Stat., tit. xv. § 1.]

A.D. 1639. you and proctor Fulham in the case of Moore. In your last letter you tell me there is a lameness fallen upon you, (which I am sorry for) and had not that happened, you would have come and given me an account of the business at Lambeth; but had you come, you would utterly have lost your labour. For I would have spent no time, having so little to run waste, to hear one side only, where two are concerned.

For the business itself, I see you decline answering it to the vice-chancellor, under pretence that it was done within your gates. But first, I would pray you to remember that the fault in question was done without your gates, for it was for wearing a hat in the town. And howsoever, be the cause what it will, I will not suffer any private governor to wrong a public officer in any kind whatsoever, but that he shall answer it to my vice-chancellor if he do. For I well know, the proctor will have little credit abroad in the streets, if he shall have contempt put upon him at home in his college. Secondly, your declining the vice-chancellor in this manner, and your refusing to answer upon oath, when the proctor offers to justify all his complaint by oath in every particular, makes me think the proctor's relation is true in every circumstance; and if it be true both in circumstance and substance, though for government sake (which you have so slighted in the proctor) I shall be unwilling to put any sourness upon you in public; yet must I tell you you have carried this business like a sudden, hasty, and weak man, and most unlike a man that understands government. And should you go on with other things according to this, I shall have cause to repent somewhat. And assure yourself, if I hear any more like this I shall easily know what I have to do. This to yourself under seal; so &c.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
June 22, 1639.

A.D. 1639.

THE vice-chancellor in the mean time proceeded against Coore, but finding the youth very humble and submissive, and but new come to the university, and the proctor himself earnestly interceding for him, took his private submission, but enjoined him publicly in Christ Church hall to deliver the proctor an epistle with an acknowledgment of his fault, which was done accordingly. And for Hide, he was passed by, and was not pro-proctor this year, but one Mr. William Hartwright of Corpus Christi[g] had that place.

LIBROS MSS. quos antehac misi, florentissimi Academici, ocatos vellem, non ubi nunc sunt, quasi incarcerati, sed ubi imul esse possunt, uno intuitu conspiciendi, et una quasi vertendi manu. Locum, si forte aptum, dignissimo procancellario nostro designavi, per illum vosque assignandum in novis, et feliciter, uti spero, adjectis veteri bibliothecæ ad occidentem ædificiis. Gazophylacium hoc satis firmum cupio, (thesaurus enim est, quem misi, et jam mitto) et satis amplum: volumina enim multa sunt. Nam septingenta et amplius (ni fallor) [jam] a me accepistis, et nunc misi supra quingenta septuaginta quinque. Quorum sexdecim Hebraica sunt, et Syriaca, Arabica quinquaginta quinque, Persica quindecim, Græca viginti sex, Latina quadringenta triginta novem, Gallica tria, cum tribus Italicis, Anglicana et Anglo-Saxonica duodecim, Germanica tria, cum uno Chinensi, et Armenico uno. Et etiamsi per vigilantissimum procancellarium certior factus sim locum hunc non adhuc receptioni librorum aptum, istos tamen nolui diutius apud me retinere, ne si forte senio jam et laboribus pene exhaustum mors celerior invaderet, dissiparentur libri, quos summa cura et non sine sumptu congessi, vobisque et successoribus destinavi. Ex his volumina non pauca, sed illa Latina, mihi dono dedit

My letters to the convocation the third time, when I sent them my manuscripts and coins, with the book belonging to them, entitled, *Elenchus Numismatum*[h].

[g] [Query of Ch. Ch. See above, p. 153, note i.]

[h] [Read in convocation July 1, 1639. Reg. Conv. 165. b. and sqq.]

A.D. 1639. vir multis nominibus honorandus, comes Arundelius[h], quæ una secum reduxit e Germania, ubi et ego multa redemi blattis tineisque mancipata, sicut olim memini apud vos Corpora Juris Canonici et similia, chirothecis premendis et deinceps involvendis seposita; Jesuitis interim, qui rebus ibi nimium potiuntur, jactantque se collapsarum literarum vindices, hanc jacturam scriptorum veterum aut approbantibus, aut, quod certum, aspicientibus nec tamen impedientibus. Et hinc est, quod in quibusdam horum librorum, nunc principium, nunc finis deest. Nolui tamen ne fragmenta hæc penitus interire, quum bene novi multiplicem esse posse, et satis fructuosum vel horum usum. Cum his MSS. unum mitto typis mandatum Parisiis anno superiori; duobus tomis constat, titulus est, 'Libertates Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ[i].' In priori tomo sunt Libertates istæ, in posteriori sunt probationes eorundem per certa et antiquissima regni illius munimenta. Opus in regno illo revocatum scio, et per quosdam ibi episcopos in gratiam Romanæ sedis condemnatum, connivente interim, aut non publice renuente cardinali Richelio[j]: sed eo magis curiosiusque servandum in bibliothecis Reformatarum Ecclesiarum. Et hæc causa est, cur una cum MSS. hunc librum misi, nescio an unquam iterum typis mandandum. Et in quo quilibet legere potest, quid de universali regimine ecclesiæ Romanæ sentiat ecclesia Gallica, etiamsi libere ita loqui aut nolit, aut non audeat. Libros hosce omnes nunc vestros sub eadem conditione et eisdem legibus in bibliotheca Bodleiana reponendos mitto, quibus priores meos antea subjeci. Et donec locus aptus iis parari possit, vobis et salvæ in dicta bibliotheca custodiæ eos committo. Quod reliquum est, gratias procancellario vobisque ago, quod omnia tam pacate, tam ordinate fiant. Et præcipue, quod examinationes candidatorum secundum acade-

[h] [Thomas Howard, created in 1627 earl of Arundel, the collector of the Arundelian marbles, now deposited at Oxford. He was employed in 1636 as ambassador to the emperor of Germany, when probably he obtained these MSS.]

[i] [The book is entitled 'Traictez des Droits et Libertez de l'Eglise Gallicane.' It was published at Paris by Pierre and Jacques Du Puy, at first in 1 vol. 4to in 1609, again in 1 vol. folio in 1639, with a second vol. of 'Preuves;' rearranged and published a third time in 1651, and again in 1715 and 1731, and lastly by M. de Maillane in 5 vols. 4to in 1771. See Dupin, Biblioth. des Anth. Eccles., siecle XVIII. liv. iii. c. 1, and the preface of M. de Maillane. A short account of the condemnation of the book is given in Spondanus, ad an. 1639. § 1. The copy mentioned in the text is still remaining in the Bodleian Library, MSS. Laud, 303, 304.]

[j] ['Riorleio' in former edit.]

miæ statuta in maximum eorundem commodum, et summum academiæ ipsius honorem tam feliciter procedant. D. O. M. academiam ipsam, vosque omnes in tutelam suam recipiat, vobisque benedicat. Et quoties coram altari Dei et Christi ejus procidatis, videte, sitis inter orandum memores mei peccatoris[k], sed et A.D. 1639.

Amici et cancellarii vestri,
W. CANT.

[Viris mihi amicissimis Doctori Frewen, vice-cancellario, reliquisque doctoribus, procuratoribus, aliisque in domo convocationis intra almam universitatem Oxon. congregatis.]

MITTO etiam jam tandem, sed pene e memoria exciderat, librum meum tamdiu promissum, qui numismata mea antehac missa, ordine quæque suo, continet, et sicut in arculis quinque secundum cellulas suas digesta sunt. Librum hunc fidei vestræ committo, petoque a vobis, ut siqua alia numismata aut ipse mittam, (sicut et nunc non pauca mitto) aut aliunde parata sint, velitis illa etiam [in] vacuis cellulis reponere, et in libro hoc inscribere, eo ordine quo et in libro et in cellulis [jampridem] nominantur.

W. CANT.

Dat. ex ædib. nostris Lambethanis, Jun. 28, 1639[l].

REVERENDISSIME CANCELLARIE!

ACADEMIAM hanc vestram tam firmo patrocinio præmunis, tam vario beneficiorum supplemento constanter auges, ut nihil foris occurrat negotii, vel ex cujusquam invidia vel gratia, sed totum, quicquid est, ex tua solius munificentia; quæ et omnem propellit injuriam, et omne optandum suppeditat. Quin et largior tibi manus est effundenti, quam nobis accipientibus. Superat amplitudo vestra non solum Thanks from the university for my manuscripts, &c.

[k] [Prynne remarks on this expression. 'This their ceremony of bowing to, and prostration before the altar, was so well pleasing and well known to the archbishop himself, that in one of his letters sent to the university of Oxford, . . . he importunes them to pray for him as oft as they should prostrate themselves before the altar.' (Cant. Doom, p. 72.) See Laud's Defence in History of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxxiii. p. 325. in marg.]

[l] [See Diary, p. 56 in marg.]

[illegible] [illegible] naturae, sed ambitionis mensuram, cum [illegible] thesauri ingesti Gazophylacium angustat: desideratur [illegible] codicibus, quos insatiabilis vestra liberalitas ex [illegible] orbis cardine conquisivit. Atque ut moles addendarum [illegible] ultra loci prioris captum turgescit, ita et [illegible] [illegible]: fugit novitas characterum, itemque linguarum [illegible], et inaestimabile manuscriptorum pretium omnem [illegible] aut calami gratantis copiam transcendit. Quibus d[illegible] officiis haec dona compensabimus, quae nondum intellig[illegible] vix quidem possumus numerare? Integer beneficiorum [illegible] calculus ipsi necessarius est arithmeticae. Nam ut ali[illegible] [illegible], crevit numerus voluminum, quae mod[illegible] [illegible] missa aut mittenda curasti in mille quadring[illegible] quadraginta duo. O! quam multis victurus es monum[illegible] Tua enim sunt opera, cum tua sint beneficia, quaecunq[illegible] [illegible] sepulchro, vel ex corruptelae morsu vindic[illegible] Postquam diversa haec supellex occidentalem biblioth[illegible] partem huic uni adaptandam ornaverit, theologorum [illegible] [illegible] imaginem induet conventus apostolici; [illegible] [illegible] linguae [illegible], si minus audiri, saltem videri pot[illegible] [illegible] ac legi. Interim librorum habitaculum quod extra [illegible] Bodleianum erit inter Laudanum. Alius licet cistam, de[illegible] [illegible] literarum gemmas, bello rapaci superstites, [illegible] Germaniae spolia, non solum a tenebris tineisque sed [illegible] et [illegible] Jesuitarum redempta; ut sagittae de suis [illegible] [illegible] in ipsos possint aliquando [re]torqueri. [illegible] [illegible] nolueris diutius apud te retinere, ne esses inter eos, qui moriendo prosunt, quibus vivendo nollent; sic tamen transmisisti, ut siqua spes immortalitatis, et virtutem prosequentis gloriae, tua sint futura post mortem: quam tibi tam seram precamur, ac nobis luctum, literis caliginem, religioni errorem. Plus satis obaerati sumus, O sancte nutritor humilis nutriculae, peculiari vestro promptuario: quid alterum antiquitatis assertorem in partes vocas liberalitatis? adeone benefaciendi avarus es, ut fieri cupias tam alienae profluentiae vas, quam tuae fons? et alteri debere velis, quo possis debitores tuos obligatiores tenere, ac plusquam captivos constringere? oculum satis vigilem rebus nostris domi intendis, num et orbem circumspicis? Num ab exteris nationibus Germania Galliaque accersis, quicquid uspiam conducat tam po-

itiæ literarum, quam incremento? quis modus irrequietæ A.D. 1639.
uic munificientiæ, quis finis? Nullus, nisi immensitas, ullus nisi interminata æternitas.

In libro hoc clandestino, cui titulus, 'Libertates Ecclesiæ allicanæ,' lucem possidemus non modicam, velut ignem ni-ro sopitum silice; hunc itaque accuratius versabimus, vestri onsilii memores; qui donando etiam doces, docendoque bis onas. Antiqua insuper, quæ misisti, numismata, quibus emporum series (in solamen amissi temporis, et quodam-odo revocabilis) conclusæ latent, ac dispositæ, opes erudi-as (multa enim in uno largiris, et uti nos libris locupletas, ic instruis pecunia) pulchra hæc irritamenta industriæ, quæ cientiæ nomine honestam instillent avaritiem: hæc et siqua int accessura una cum libro indice, et utendi legibus, quas nore divino miscere soles beneficiis, tanquam sacrosancta, et ullatenus violanda custodiemus. Dona reponemus hæc om-ia, non eo solum quo jubes loco, reponemus oculis, animis, nemoria, perenni gratitudine. Imputare si velis aliquam gratitudinis particulam rite ordinato obsequio (quod nihil aliud est nisi sphæræ vestræ sic institutæ lex necessaria et sequax primi motoris rotatio) certe pergratissimi sumus futuri, ne simus miserrimi. Quinetiam paternitatis vestræ precibus benedicti, non modo latiores progressus conabimur, sed fidentiores procidemus coram summi Patris altari, dum illic inter orandum recordamur tui, quem sanctum altare custodem habuit fidissimum ac pretiosissimum exornatorem, tibi præmium, nobis gratiam multo facilius impetrabimus.

Sanctitatis vestræ
obsequentissima ancilla
OXONIENSIS ACADEMIA.

[*E domo nostræ Convocationis*]
Julii 4, 1639.

[Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac domino Gulielmo archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et Oxoniensis Academiæ cancellario honoratissimo.]

ABOUT this time Mr. Vice-chancellor repelled two igno- July 10.
rant bachelors from their admission, which was a very whole- Two ignorant bachelors repelled by the
some example to uphold the statute of examination. But

A.D. 1638.

[illegible] thereupon I wrote to him, not to let it rest there, but to q[illegible] in question those masters that examined them, who w[illegible] directly against their oath, in giving testimony to such ig[illegible] rant men, and directed him to be as careful as he could [illegible] this business. And this [illegible] was made in the view [illegible] the new regents, who were then all there present to be a[illegible] mitted.

831*l.* brought into the university chest this year.

For this his first year the vice-chancellor brought into t[illegible] university chest in ready money, 831*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* all deb[illegible] tions made; and repaid likewise to Sir Thomas Bodl[illegible] chest the 500*l.* borrowed thence for the purchase of land [illegible] anatomy lecture[k]. And being so beforehand, he bought [illegible] the annuity which they paid to one Giles for ground, o[illegible] which the schools stand; the annuity was eight pounds p[illegible] annum, he paid for it 123*l.* Memorandum, that the 500[illegible] above mentioned was no part of the 831*l.* which the vice[illegible] chancellor brought in.

Annuity of 8*l.* per ann. brought in.

The university stock at present.

So that now there remains in the university chest at Corpu[illegible] Christi[l] almost 1000*l.*, and in Sir Thomas Bodley's chest a[illegible] the schools 600*l.*, and the yearly incomes of the university for the future may be pitched upon a medium at a thousand marks *communibus annis*. Other vice-chancellors brought in very fair accounts, and some larger than this, but they were expended upon their building according to Sir Thomas Bodley's will, &c.[m]

W. Cant.

After my hearty commendations, &c.

Dr. Frewen continued vice-chancellor a second year[n].

This vice-chancellor which now is, hath gone through the troublesome office of the vice-chancellorship for the space of one whole year: and this time of the year puts me in mind thereof, which calls for a new nomination and election according to course and statute to be made. But though I proceed to

[k] [The anatomy lecture was founded in 1624 by Rich. Tomlyns. Dr. Clayton, reg. prof. of medicine, was the first professor.]

[l] [The university chest was ordered to be kept at Corpus. See Corp. Stat. tit. xx. § 1.]

[m] [See an extract from Bodley's will relating to this subject. Wood, Hist. and Ant., vol. ii. p. 790.]

[n] [Read in convocation July 18, 1638. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 167. a. Dr. Frewen appointed as his pro-vice-chancellors Dr. Tolson, provost of Oriel, Dr. Potter, provost of Queen's, Dr. Sheldon, warden of All Souls, Dr. Escott, warden of Wadham.]

new nomination, yet I can no way hold it fit to nominate a new vice-chancellor, but shall continue that trouble and pains to Dr. Frewen for one year more. And this I hold necessary to do, not only for the great integrity and sufficiency with which he hath managed that office for this year past; but also in particular for the great success with which God hath blessed him in putting that useful statute of examination of candidates into practice, which must needs tend to the great benefit and honour of that university in all succeeding times. And I am very desirous to continue it in the same hand, and under the same care for another year, to the end it may the better settle. A.D. 1639.

These are therefore to let you know, that I do nominate and choose Dr. Frewen to be my vice-chancellor for this year ensuing. And do hereby pray and require you to allow of this my choice, and to give him all due respect and assistance in all things necessary for that government. And thus not doubting of your readiness and willing obedience herein, I leave both himself and you to the grace of God, and rest

Your [very] loving friend and chancellor,
W. CANT.

Lambeth,
July 10, 1639.

[To my very loving friends the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford, these.]

(POSTSCRIPT.)

THERE is an advertisement, which though I have given you Mr. Vice-chancellor already in a private letter, yet I thought it now fit to mention it again in these public letters, that the whole university might the better take notice of it. There is I confess, an old but a very ill custom continued in the convocation-house; namely, that whensoever the vice-chancellor or either of the proctors have an occasion to read any public letters, or make any solemn speech to that body, the masters do all or most of them rise from their seats and come and stand confusedly before him that speaks, expressly contrary

Warning given, that the masters keep their seats whilst either any public letters are read, or solemn speeches made in convocation.

...and taking off all decency and dignity from that ... place. It is probable, that this might arise at first upon ... desire to hear some vice-chancellor or proctor who had a lowe... voice; but far better it is, that any such should be imper... fectly heard, than [that] the whole order, form, and dignity o... a convocation-house should be thereby lost. These are there... fore to require every member of that house to keep his sea... according to statute, and not to stir or draw nearer the vic... chancellor or proctors upon any pretence of hearing, or an... other whatsoever; and that they so continue in their seat... all the time of every several convocation. And if any ma... shall thus against statute presume to leave his seat, and s... either break the order, or disturb the peace of the house, ... do hereby require that the vice-chancellor command him t... prison, and give me notice of his name; and that he that ... to speak proceed not on with his speech until the hous... shall continue settled in every part. And further, I requi... the vice-chancellor and proctors for the time being and the ... successors, to commit any man to the castle that shall pr... sume to come within the convocation-house door, that is n... a member of that body. And I do require that these n... letters be registered, that this direction may be the bett... kept in memory.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
July 10, 1638.

THE vice-chancellor hearing of three poor scholars, (t... of Exeter college and the third of Christ Church) that ... shewed certain small pieces of battered plate in a tow... man's house, sent his warrant for them. But two fled, ... the other came before him; where being not able to m... any defence, than by casting all upon them that appea... not, the vice-chancellor expelled him the university; wher... it is hoped the college plate for the future will be safer.

July 22, 1639.

[Corp. Stat., tit. xi. § 3, 'nec quisquam de loco ad locum migret.']

A.D. 1639.

THERE was a great inconveniency found in the examinations such as came for degrees; for the examiners and the examined could hardly be kept at a fitting distance in such a throng of auditors; and being upon the same level, it was therefore thought fit, both for the ease and reputation of the examiners, and the public discharge of that business, that nothing might pass by whispering, that the examiners should and in the seat appointed for the natural-philosophy-reader, hat school being by statute appointed for the place of the examinations[o],) and another seat be set up opposite for the ndidates, and a seat upon one side for the vice-chancellor id proctors to sit, whensoever they should please to come to ie examinations. And this was done accordingly, that it ight be ready against Michaelmas term.

Fixed seats for the examiners and the candidates.

W. CANT.

September 11, 1639.

SIR,

THIS next passage I shall desire you to communicate with he heads, and let both them and the proctors know, that I iave been informed that some masters come to St. Mary's, nd stand or sit there bare in sermon time, not out of any levotion, but only to hide their hats[p]. The end why I write his to you is, because I doubt if you look not well to it at he beginning of term, you will find a breach upon that decency of the university before you be aware; and the reason hy I desire you to impart it to the heads and the proctors s, because I know the work will be too heavy for you alone, f they shall not concur to give you their best assistance in heir several stations. These are therefore to pray and require every of them to look strictly to their several charges, nd to assist you in all things according to the statutes in

A branch of my letters (of Oct. 4) to the vice-chancellor about the observing of formalities.

[o] [Corp. Stat., tit. ix. sect. ii. § 1.]

[p] [See above, p. 216.]

[illegible] the university, in which if any man shall fail, I shall take it as much the worse from him, as there is greater necessity to hold up good order in the brokenness of these times. And further, I think it not amiss, that you employ the yeomen beadles to look about the church in sermon time, and see who they are that in any cunning way offer to break the statutes. I know this will be a work full of envy to them; and therefore I think it may be very fit that you think of a course how they may have profit by it, to sweeten their pains. And for my part, if you and the heads shall find it so fit, I think it were not amiss, if out of the mulcts for those offences some proportion were given to them for their pains. But above all things, I desire you and the proctors, and all else whom it may concern, to continue your wonted care of the examinations, which will I hope prove a great honour, and a greater advantage to the university.

W. CANT.

Lambeth.
Octob. [illegible]

Elzy the attorney.

ONE Elzy, a busy attorney of the King's Bench, pleaded his exemption in point of debt from the chancellor's court; and brought a writ out of the court of King's Bench. But at last found his error, and submitted, yet not till some of the judges of that court had in a manner declared themselves for the university jurisdiction, as his case stood.

W. CANT.

Octob. 12, 1639.

The chandlers about the price of candles.

THE chandlers (two of that company being aldermen of the city) took upon them to sell candles at a price above that which was set by the vice-chancellor[p]: and being called to an account, they at the first, and again, wilfully refused to submit. The vice-chancellor, by the advice of the heads, was

[p] [It was ruled in 'An order made at Whitehall betwixt the university and town of Cambridge, Dec. 4. 1629,' that candles were to be considered as 'focalia,' and that accordingly their price was to be regulated by the vice-chancellor. See Cabala, p. 335. Lond. 1663.]

[illegible]lved to make the two aldermen an example for the rest: A.D. 1639.
[illegible]ely, first to call them, and demand the mulct due for
[illegible]r offence: and if they refused to pay, then to call them
[illegible] the chancellor's court; and that if they appeared not
[illegible]re, he would call a convocation and discommon them.
[illegible] at last, when they had thought better of it, they pro-
[illegible]ed submission.

W. Cant.

Octob. 4, 1639.

A passage out of the vice-chancellor's letters touching the seats for the examinations.

Your grace's directions touching the raising of seats for the examiners and candidates appear already to be very useful, and very much to advance the examinations. On Thursday we began, when though the school [was] full from one end to the other, yet all stood silent and attentive; and well they might; for the actors on both sides performed their parts so well, that we met again in the afternoon; and near three it was before that day's examinations were ended. Your grace hath been sundry ways most munificent towards this university: yet (without flattery be it spoken) this one statute is your greatest benefaction. Fear of shame and repulse prevailing more upon our youth, than the severest discipline of any private college whatsoever could have done.

A. Frewen.

Octob. 13, 1639.

A passage of my letters to Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, concerning a motion made

74 Concerning the hour of your vespers, I would have you to weigh well one main thing; which is, that as the morning service is every where to end by twelve at farthest, so the vespers never begin before three, and end by five[q]. And this I take it is universal. And the reason of it (as I con-

[q] [So Isaac Walton says of George Herbert's daily service, "And for the time of his appearing, it was strictly at the canonical hours of ten and four." Walton's Life of Herbert, in Wordsworth, Ecc. Biogr., vol. iv. p. 38.]

[illegible] that the prayers of the Church, howsoever [illegible] place, might be jointly put up to God in all plac[illegible] same time. How fit it will be upon particular re[illegible] [illegible] universal tradition, would be well tho[illegible] [illegible] for the hour which they say they shall gain [illegible] by this change, that works little upon me [illegible] be so studiously minded, that hour may be [illegible] after prayers as before. And prayers coming [illegible] be a relaxation to them than a hindra[illegible] [illegible] I cannot foresee what example this may p[illegible] other cathedrals. And I would be very loth th[illegible] learn an ill example from the university. Theref[illegible] think well of these and other circumstances, before [illegible] any change.

W

[illegible]
[illegible] 1639.

Sir H. Savil's Greek letters [illegible] Greek letters and delivered them by weight as he received them there were not any wanting. He came very unwillingly to it.

I am informed, that under pretence of printing Chronologer one Malala which Mr. Gregory of [illegible] for the press[1]. Turner the printer (I kn[illegible] [illegible] commission) got into his hands all Sir Hen[illegible] Greek letters, amounting to a great number, som[illegible] scarce worn. It was in Dr. Pink's time. I pray s[illegible] the Dr. about it, and call Turner to an account [illegible] heads, what is become of them. I doubt Turner and knavery together hath made a riddance of the[illegible] examine this business thoroughly before the head[illegible] me have an account when you have done.

W

[illegible]
[illegible] 1639.

[1] [John Gregory, 'the miracle of his age for critical and curious learning.' He was at this time chaplain of Ch. Ch., and was afterwards appointed by Bp. Duppa his domestic chaplain, and prebendary of Bracklesham in the church of Chichester, and of Winterbourne Earl's in that of Sarum. (Walker, Sufferings, par. ii. p 14.) He was deprived of these preferments in the Rebellion, and died in great poverty at Kidlington in Oxfordshire in 1646, and was buried at Ch. Ch[illegible] Bp. Lindsell in his edit[illegible] phylact on the Epistles, Ox. iii. 205—207); Llo[illegible] p.88) adds that he was emp[illegible] Laud in arranging his MS[illegible] also of his other patrons. [illegible] that his 'Observationes [illegible] dam excerpta ex Joh. M[illegible] logia' were never publis[illegible] still in MS. in Oxford.]

A.D. 163

[illegible]IR,

[illegible]WOULD have you send me word in what state my Arabic [illegible]re stands in Oxford, on what days and hours of the days [illegible]read, and what ordinances are made (if any be) by which [illegible] guide yourself in that business: and farther, I would [illegible] you set me down what statutes may be necessary to [illegible]rn that lecture in the perpetuating of it, in case it should [illegible]e God to make me able to do it. I pray do this with [illegible]nuch convenient speed as you can, and privately without [illegible]e: so to God's blessing and protection, &c.

To Mr. Thomas Greaves[s], c C. C. C., cor cerning my Arabic lec- ture. Mr. Greave was at this time deput reader to M Pocock, wh was at Con stantinople

W. CANT.

Lambeth, F. omnium Sanctorum, Nov. 3, 1639.

THE university of Oxford in the time of king Edward III. [illegible]d the sole keeping of the assize of bread and drink in Ox- [illegible]rd[t], and the government and correction of all manner of [illegible]ictuallers, victualling and tippling-houses there.

The state o the title of the chancel lor and vic chancellor Oxford, for licensing a suppressing of ale-house &c.

This power continued in the university for about two hun- [illegible]red years without interruption, until the statute of 5 and 6 [illegible]dward VI.[v], which gave power to two justices of peace in [illegible]very shire or city to license ale-houses; and ordained that [illegible]none should keep any ale-house, but such as should be so [illegible]licensed.

And this against the mayor and justices of the town.

By colour of this statute (in regard there was therein no express saving of the privileges of the university) the mayor and aldermen of Oxford, being justices there, have licensed ale-houses.

This was drawn up b council out that which was shewed them by th university.

The chancellor of the university and his vice-chancellor, commissary and deputy at the time of the making of the said statutes, were judges of peace within the city. And the privileges of both universities were afterwards in 13 Eliz. con-

[s] [See above, p. 176, note f.]

[t] [He was there engaged in collecting oriental MSS. See above, p. 147, note s.]

[u] [This charter was granted by the king 'apud turrim London, xxvii. Jun. regni nostri Ang. 29. Franc. 16.' (i. e. 1355). See Wood's Annals, ad ann., p. 466.]

[v] [5 and 6 Edw. VI. cap. xxv sect. i.]

A.D. 1639. firmed by act of parliament[x], and in all acts of parliament since made touching ale-houses, and correction and punishment of all ale-house-keepers and tipplers in ale-houses in the university, is reserved solely to the governor of the university[y].

The university of Cambridge in the fifth year of king Richard II.[z], had their privileges by parliament granted to them, such as the university of Oxford had, and no other. Yet when the officers of the town in the sixth year of queen Elizabeth attempted to license ale-houses, they were restrained by the queen's letter, and that university hath ever since quietly enjoyed the privileges of the sole licensing of ale-houses.

In the book of directions touching ale-houses, set forth 1608, his late majesty declared that the officers of both universities should have the power of licensing and ordering of ale-houses, and not the officers or justices of the town.

And his majesty in his charter of confirmation of the liberties of the university of Oxford in the eleventh year of his reign, hath been graciously pleased to grant that no license shall be made to any victualler or ale-house-keeper, without the special assent of the chancellor[a].

There are now three hundred ale-houses licensed in Oxford, which occasion great disorder in the university.

It is therefore most humbly desired on the behalf of the said university, that his majesty would be pleased by his gracious letters to be directed to the mayor and commonalty of Oxford, to command them not to intermeddle in the licensing of any person to keep ale-house or tap-house within the jurisdiction or liberty of the said university or city of Oxford.

[x] [This act (13 Eliz. cap. xxix.) incorporated the two universities.]

[y] [See 1 Jac. I. cap. ix. sect. iv.; 4 Jac. cap. v. sect. x.]

[z] [See Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge, sect. iii. § 44, 45, and Coke's Instit. par. iv. cap. 44.]

[a] [See the Caroline charter, § 11, apud Wood's Annals, ad an. 1635, p. 400.]

A.D. 1639.

His majesty's letters to confirm this right for appointing of ale-houses, &c., in the chancellor and vice-chancellor.

TRUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well. We are informed that our university of Oxford had heretofore the government and correction of all manner of ale-house-keepers, ale-houses, and other tippling-houses, within the liberties thereof: and we were graciously pleased lately by our letters patents to grant to our said university, that no ale-houses without the special consent of the chancellor or vice-chancellor should be licensed there. It seems strange to us (which we hear) that there should be now three hundred ale-houses in Oxford: and we believe they would not have risen to that number had the power of licensing them rested only with the vice-chancellor and other governors of our said university, as it doth in our university of Cambridge. We do therefore charge and require you, as you tender our pleasure, and mean to enjoy the liberties which you use under our favour and goodness, that you henceforth meddle not in the licensing of any person to keep ale-houses, tap-houses, or victualling-houses within the jurisdiction or liberty of the said university and city of Oxford, but that you leave the same to the vice-chancellor and other justices of peace there, who are members of the said university.

Given at Westminster the 27th of October, 1639.

To our trusty and well-beloved, the mayor and bailiffs, and commonalty of our city of Oxford.

I sent away these letters to the vice-chancellor upon Friday, November 8th.

W. CANT.

. . . . . .

From the vice-chancellor: the submission of the chandlers to the university.

UPON pretence that it was not in me alone to absolve the chandlers, on Monday last I brought them to the meeting of the heads. Where having in the first place pleaded ignorance in excuse of their contumacy, they then confessed openly, that it belonged to the vice-chancellor to regulate

A.D. 1[illegible]

m in their trade, and humbly besought me to raise their price. This done I dismissed them, caused the register to make an act of what had passed, and four days after (viz. on the first of November) granted their request; so that I hope the university's right in this particular is now settled for ever hereafter.

A. Frewen.

Novemb. 4, 1639.

From the vice-chancellor concerning my L. of Danby's gift of an 100*l.* for the physic-garden.

I am informed by Mr. Lenthall, that for the physic-garden the earl of Danby intends to put his heir, the vice-chancellor, the dean of Christ Church, and the president of St. Mary Magdalen College, in trust to see his promised 100*l.* per annum for ever hereafter employed as he shall direct.

A. Frewen.

To this my answer was as followeth:

My answer to the foresaid passage.

I like the earl of Danby's business worse and worse; and the joining of his heir to those heads you mention worst of all. For if he may not ever do, and have what he list, you shall have greater imputations of ingratitude thrown upon you than the thing is worth. And now I begin to believe you will have nothing settled till his death[c].

W. Cant.

Lambeth,
Novemb. 7, 1639.

To the vice-chancellor for [illegible]

Every body speaks well of the examinations. And though I would not put any such burden upon the heads of houses, yet you should do very well if you could handsomely insinuate it to them, what an advance it would be to the uni-

[c] [The earl of Danby died Jan. 20, [illegible]. He provided by his will for the conveyance of the rectory of Kirkdale in Yorkshire to the university.]

ersity in that business, if now and then at their leisure A.D. 1639.
ome one or other of them would come thither, and sit with he vice-chancellor and proctors to hear the examinations. But this I leave free to you and them.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
November 7, 1639.

AT this time the vice-chancellor sent me word, that after they had visited Sir Thomas Bodley's great library, they went to see my books and coins, and that having compared them with their catalogue, they found all well and safe. But yet the library-keepers had a great charge given them to look carefully to them, being they stood unchained, and the place where they stand almost hourly frequented by strangers who come to see them.

Charge given to the library keepers by the vice-chancellor and visitors to look well to my manuscripts and coins.

A. FREWEN.

Novemb. 11, 1639.

My answer to this was as followeth.

SIR,

I THANK you heartily for your care of my books. And I beseech you that the library-keeper may be very watchful to look to them, since they stand unchained. And I would to God the place in the library for them were once ready, that they might be set up safe, and chained as the other books are; and yet then, if there be not care taken, you may have some of the best and choicest tractates cut out of the covers and purloined, as hath been done in some other libraries[d].

My answer to the vice-chancellor's foresaid passage touching the care to be had to my manuscripts and coins.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Nov. 15, 1639.

[d] [Delegates were appointed for fitting up the new part of the library, Dec. 24. See Reg. Conv. R. fol. 169. b.]

[illegible]

[illegible] on Saturday, Nov. [illegible] a stranger who seemed to be [illegible] had three or four servants atte[illegible] a diligent auditor for the space [illegible] taking horse at the ga[illegible] possibility of a discovery [illegible] scholar seen in his company [illegible] much as stop at any [illegible] cannot but speak [illegible] at that very time singularly [illegible]

A. Frewen.

[illegible]

[illegible] was as follows.

[illegible] gentleman's coming to [illegible] and I am heard [illegible] his departure [illegible] But what say you to th[illegible] three or four [illegible] business in the uni[illegible] kingdom should [illegible] much as saluting [illegible] upon the place. I for my [illegible] would do it.

W. Can[illegible]

[illegible]

A.D. 1639.

A passage out of the vice-chancellor's letter, Dec. 2, concerning Mr. Bowden of Trinity college.

It is strongly presumed that Mr. Bowden, a divine of Trinity college, hath drowned himself. His discontent (as their vice-president informs me) arose from contemplation of his debts to the college, which he foresaw he should not be able to clear at their audit. On Thursday seven-night in the morning he was met very early going towards New-Parks, and hath not been seen since that time.

A. Frewen.

The like passage I had from Dr. Baylie concerning Mr. Bowden, which follows.

Mr. Baylie concerning Mr. Bowden. He was found drowned on Thurs. Dec. 12, 1639, at King's mills, by Holywell. And the coroner's inquest found him a distracted man; and so indeed he was.

About the beginning of the last week one Mr. Bowden, fellow of Trinity college (whom they have suspected for crazed heretofore) after the exchange of some cross words with the president[e] in the gate, between six and seven in the morn, went out of the college, and cannot as yet (though diligently sought) be found. It is feared that he hath drowned himself.

Ri. Baylie.

Decemb. 2, 1639.

An information from the vice-chancellor, touching two fellows of Wadham coll. assaulted and wounded by a commoner lately expelled that house.

A young man, lately commoner of Wadham college and expelled thence, comes last night to the sign of the Greyhound; there he puts on a false name, and under that disguise sends for two of the fellows of that college (to whom he bore a grudge) to sup with him. They come, he, seconded by another, whom he brought with him for that purpose, and vizarded, meets them under our grove wall; there they assaulted the naked scholars and shrewdly wounded them. One of them is apprehended, and in the castle, the other is fled, but known.

A. Frewen.

Oxford,
Dec. 2, 1639.

[e] [Ralph Kettle.]

A.D. 1639. Whereupon I writ to the vice-chancellor, that he would be careful to do what might be done by law for the vindicating of the two fellows, and the great wrong done them. And that he that was known and fled might be taken.

To the vice-chancellor about settling judge Jones's order between the university and the city, concerning their court-leets, &c.

For your court-leet, if it be so expenceful as you mention and of so little use, since the vice-chancellor can do all in his private chamber without contradiction, which he can do in that court, I shall not advise any frequent keeping of it. Yet since I writ last, my lord of Berkshire, their steward, hath been earnest with me, that the articles of agreement between the university and the town might be settled according to judge Jones[g] his order; and truly I think that were not amiss to take the offer while they are willing. For my now lord of Berkshire presses me to move the judge to settle it: and as far as I remember the stop hath been in the town itself, and neither in the university nor the judge. And though their refusing of setting to their hands were especially concerning the court-leet; yet I do not think but that all orders may be agreed to, if they please, and that yet you need keep that court no oftener than you think fit yourselves.

According as you write next to me, so shall I speak to the judge about it.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Dec. 6, 1639.

Dr. Lawrence's Lady Margaret's reader, to be dispensed with

I AM sorry to hear that the lady Margaret's reader[h] is subject to infirmities: and if he continue so weak and full of relapses, I think you shall do well to dispense at least with his diligence the next term, if he gather not strength

[f] [See above, pp. 123, 124.]
[g] [See above, p. 155, note m.]
[h] [Dr. Lawrence. See above, p. 13

the interim. For I would be loth so able and careful a man should lose himself by taking so much pains before he enjoy a confirmed health; which certainly is fit for you and the university to consider, especially since you write that he hath been almost every week this term at death's door. A.D. 1639. for not reading, by reason of his sickness and often relapses.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Decemb. 6, 1639.

ON Monday Nov. 18, the vice-chancellor sent his majesty's [letters], concerning ale-houses[1], to the mayor and aldermen. Upon the receipt of them they consulted very privately, but yet it was easily known to be about the contents of that letter, because they enquired how many ale-houses were in every parish. And this doubtless they did, to see if they could disprove the information given to his majesty, concerning the number of three hundred ale-houses within the town. But Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, who by my direction looked very narrowly into the business, made his information good by the testimony of the ale-brewer's clerk, servant to that college. And though this number be extremely too great; yet so long as bakers and brewers have the power of granting licences, no man is like to be denied that will take his bread of the one and his ale of the other. Concerning 300 ale-houses in Oxford, and the ordering of them according to his majesty's letters.

The vice-chancellor presently gave me notice of all this, lest the town should inform the earl of Berkshire their steward, and perhaps untruly, and so possess him against the university: and it seems they did so. For my lord meeting me at court, spake with me about the business, and acknowledged from them but a hundred and sixty ale-houses, and that most of these were privileged persons, and licensed by the university, contrary to their own promise and undertaking at the open sessions; but spake nothing of the procuring of the letter itself, which I was very glad of, and told his lordship that I verily believed he was misinformed in all particulars, as I doubted not but it would plainly appear.

[1] [See above, p. 239.]

A.D. 1630.

The order by which the vice-chancellor proceeded in the reformation.

In the meantime the vice-chancellor very discreetly [illegible] on to the reformation of this scandal to the university, which he proceeded thus.

First, that it might appear he aimed at the good of the university, in the licence which he drew up for the future he makes it a forfeiture of his recognizance for any ale-house keeper to receive any scholar into his house to drink and tipple there.

Secondly, so soon as he had his full proof that there were three hundred, he commanded the constables of every parish to bring in the names of all such as sell ale there. This note he communicated with the proctors, and turned out such as in their several night walks they had found to keep disorderly houses.

Thirdly, after this he sent the same note to some of the most substantial and orderly men in every parish, and by their advice struck out all those which had any trade or other means to live by, that being a far fitter course for them than ale-house keeping.

Fourthly, to the end no cunning of the town might be able to elude this, he delivered to the ale-brewers the names of all such as are now licensed, with a charge not to serve ale to any other upon penalty of paying the mulct, which both the statutes of the realm[j] and of the university inflict upon offenders in that particular.

That almost all this vast number of ale-houses were licensed by the mayor and town justices.

And as for the allegation which they made to my lord the earl of Berkshire in their excuse, that proves utterly void. For 1st, the number of three hundred at the least is fully proved. 2ndly, were it true that the most of these were privileged persons, that would not help them neither: for the greatest part, even of the privileged men, have been licensed by themselves for their own profit. 3dly, on the university part no justice hath given allowance to any but the vice-chancellor only: neither can any licence continue longer than for one year. 4thly, the vice-chancellor that now is, hath been in that office a year and a half, and in all this time hath not licensed any one till now, that his majesty's letters came down to settle that power in me and the university, according to our ancient privileges in that behalf.

Vid. Dalton[k], p. 376, 377.

Alderman [illegible]sworth (as [illegible]ve been [illegible]nform-[illegible]y

[j] [4 Jac. I., cap. iv. sect. i.] [k] [Michael Dalton's Justice of the Peace.]

is true, that some produced ancient licences subscribed by A.D. 1639
me of the vice-chancellor's predecessors, as namely by licensed 10(
r. Pinck and Dr. Baylie in their several years respectively. for his part,
t these, as they were out of date, so were they very few, and tied the all to take
t exceeding twenty in the whole number. By all which their beer o:
appears manifestly, that almost all this scandalous number him.
three hundred were licensed by the mayor and the town
stices, and not by the university, as hath been suggested
my lord their steward.

The vice-chancellor took for his assistant in this business All these pa
r. Pinck, warden of New college, who had been vice-chan- sages are co
ellor, and best understood the state of the town (though lected out o
r. Fell had means to be best acquainted with the number of the vice-
he ale-houses:) and for a beginning suppressed two hundred chancellor's
f the three hundred, and then found it impossible for the letters to m
of Nov. 20,
of Nov. 25,
and of Dec.
resent to sink them lower, there being so many poor and
ndigent people amongst them, who have no other possible
means of subsistence. Among these appeared a lamentable
spectacle: for the only son of Mr. Braddel (who had for
many years together in my memory been principal of St.
Mary's hall[1], and lived well, but in too free a fashion) was
now found to be one of this number; yet for some reasons
the vice-chancellor refused to license him among the rest,
unless the principal of Brasenose, and the provost of Oriel,
(which were of his father's ancient acquaintance, and now
pleaded for him) would become his sureties; and so the
business stands at present.

W. CANT.

December 7, 1639.

ARTICLES of agreement betwixt the university and city, From the
being made by justice Jones, it was on all hands thought fit vice-chancel
that they should have a time of probation before they were lor concern-
signed by your grace and their steward. In this interim we ing an old
composition
found a composition made Eliz. 23, wherein it was accorded 23 Eliz.,
which gives
that the amercements of our leet (which the judge had the univer-
awarded wholly to the town) should equally be divided be- sity half the
amercement
of the court-
leets.

[1] [Ralph Braddyl, originally of B.N. C., appointed principal in 1591.]

A.D. 1639. twixt both bodies. This when the judge saw, he altered his opinion in that particular, and ordered that the composition should still stand in force. The mayor, recorder, and town-clerk there present assented, but next day fell off, upon pretence that the commonalty would not yield: and here we stick. They press to have the judge's first order confirmed, which gives all the amercements to them. We plead an ancient composition (seen since, and allowed by the same judge) which gives us half. Their own recorder is ashamed of them, and hath sundry times complained to me of their peevishness and breach of promise in this particular. If they be now in earnest (whereof I much doubt) we will give them a meeting when they please, and once more try whether by a friendly parley these differences may be composed.

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
Decem. 9, 1639.

Outlandish workmen sent by the earl of Danby for the physic garden.

THE earl of Danby sent last week outlandish workmen to enter upon the physic garden. They were directed to the dean of Christ Church, Dr. Clayton[1], and myself. We have perused divers models which they brought, and amongst them pitched upon one, which we think will be most proper for that place.

A. FREWEN.

December 9, 1639.

Warning given for the Oxford men to use the prayer which the canon requires before the sermons at St. Paul's cross.

I WOULD have you at your next meeting acquaint the heads, that the Oxford men who come to preach at St. Paul's, do not so frequently use the prayer which the Canon of the Church requires before their sermons, either in matter or form, as the Cambridge men do. And there is more notice

[1] [Reg. prof. of medicine.]

ken of it than I could wish there were. Therefore the heads A.D. 1639.
ıall do very well to warn their several companies concerning . And I pray be you careful to see it observed there, and ıat will teach them to do it abroad.

The vice-chancellor hath undertaken this by his letters of Dec. 16, '39.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Decemb. 13, 1639.

THERE came a letter this week from Cambridge to my haplain, Dr. Bray[m], in which I find that one Mr. Samuel Vilkinson[n], a master of art, sometimes of Magdalen hall, nd now parson or vicar of Chelsey, came thither to be doctor, ınd would accumulate. And this was certainly to elude our ıtatutes. Dr. Sterne[o], one of the heads there, called for his ɔertificate from you according to the letters which you lately ɜent to that university by my direction: but he being able to shew none, save only a ticket from Mr. French, the register, was refused. I pray call French unto you, and examine what tickets he uses to send in this kind, and by what authority; and I pray put him to it close. For if he may do this, we may have proceeders slip away from us, I know not how. As now it might have been, if Dr. Sterne had not been a very respectful man to me.

An accumulation desired at Cambridge by Mr. S. Wilkinson, once of Magd. hall, Oxon. Dec. 20.

W. CANT.

December 20, 1639.

UPON this the vice-chancellor called Mr. French to an ccount, who confessed that Wilkinson writ to him the last acation, to know what year it was he proceeded master; nd little suspecting what use would be made of it, (and the

Out of the vice-chancellor's letter, French's answer concerning the aforesaid passage.

[m] [William Bray, vicar of St. Marn's in the Fields, rector of St. Ethelerga, preb. of Mapesbury, and canon f Canterbury. He was summoned bere parliament for licensing Pocklingn's books, and Jan. 12, 1644, sequestered from the vicarage of St. Martin's.]

[n] [Samuel Wilkinson, instituted recor of Chelsea Dec. 4, 1632, preb. of Neasdon Nov. 4, 1668, died before Feb. 3, 1669. (Newcourt, i. 186, 586). He was also fourth provost of Chelsea college, (Fuller, Church Hist., book x. sect. iii. § 19.]

[o] [Rich. Sterne, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, most barbarously treated during the great Rebellion. He attended Abp. Laud on the scaffold; at the Restoration he became bishop of Carlisle, and abp. of York.]

[illegible] great vacation) [illegible] which was it he pre- [illegible] since the vice-chan- [illegible] more than that one [illegible]

A. Frewen.

[illegible] Wilkinson had underhand [illegible] the Earl of Holland[2], [illegible] occasion one day to [illegible] but my [illegible] told me he would [illegible] and then give me [illegible] very next day he did; and [illegible] recommendation, [illegible] Wilkinson [illegible] attested from the univer- [illegible] the reason which [illegible] for his degree was [illegible] Upon this his [illegible] Cambridge [illegible]

W. Cant.

[illegible] this year the [illegible] the university clerks, and [illegible] This he did, grounding himself as [illegible] his arbi- [illegible] altogether beside the ques- [illegible] vice-chancellor [illegible] the market [illegible] the government [illegible] the

[illegible] See [illegible] p. [illegible]

university. The vice-chancellor doubted not but that he should be able to right the university in this particular. A.D. 1639.

A. FREWEN.

Dec. 23, 1639.

THE violence of the storm on St. John's night threw down the battlements over the room where your grace's manuscripts are billeted, but did no more hurt. Fearing that the leads might be bruised, and a passage through them for the rain made by the fall, I caused it to be thoroughly searched, and presently repaired; so that now the books are out of all danger. The battlements of the school thrown down by the wind. From the vice-chancellor, Jan. 6.

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
Jan. 6, 16$\frac{39}{40}$.

ONE John George, deputy register to old Mr. Jones, petitioned me for a reversion of the registership itself of the vice-chancellor's court: but I refused him, and writ to the vice-chancellor to know the conditions of the man; who sent me word as follows. The registership of the vice-chancellor's court petitioned for by John George.

HEARTILY glad I am that your grace hath refused this John George, for having a reversion of Mr. Jones's office. For he is a saucy, insolent companion. And should he once come to enjoy the place in his own right, it is likely would prove insufferable. What yearly rent he pays for his deputation, or what he is to give for the resignation, I cannot tell. Yet thus much I know, through the greediness of the register and proctors, the court begins to hear ill, nor am I able to redress it so fully as I would, there being no table of fees whereby to regulate them. The vice-chancellor's information concerning John George, and the having of never a table of fees to regulate that court. Jan. 13.

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
Jan. 13, 16$\frac{39}{40}$.

A.D. 1639.

Upon the vice-chancellor's mentioning to me the having no table of fees for the regulating of that court, I writ to him to draw me up one, and send it me: and that then I would consult with the doctors of the arches, and some well-experienced proctors, what fees might be fittest for such a court, and send it him back perfected, to be confirmed in convocation, if it be thought fit.

W. CANT.

Lambeth.
Jan. 17, 163⅞.

Certain passages out of the vice-chancellor's letters of Jan. 27.

On Saturday Jan. 25, died Mr. Robert Burton of Christ Church[r], who hath given 5*l.* per annum for ever to the university library, besides a considerable number of books, to be taken out of his study. And because a benefactor to the university, I was present at his funeral.

Mr. Burton's legacy.

A dunce of New-Inn.

At our last examinations we repulsed a dunce of New-Inn, who was not able so much as to give us a difference betwixt *quisquis* and *quisque*, though a candidate to be master of arts.

A division in the town about the ale-houses.

To put an end to the town's snarling at us for taking from them the power of licensing ale-houses, I last week cast them out a bone, which hath set them at odds amongst themselves. Understanding that some sold ale without my leave, I sent out a warrant to the officers in every parish. They finding by it that their poor should reap the fruit of their pains, readily obey, make a strict search, inform and press to have the penalty exacted, which hath bred a strange distemper amongst them, and a strange one it must be, that can disjoin them (as this hath done) in their feud against the university.

[r] [The well-known author of 'the Anatomy of Melancholy.' The choice character of his library is spoken of both by Ant. à Wood and his modern editor. (Ath. Ox. ii. 653.) There is a full account of Burton in Nichols's Leicestershire.]

Here follows the copy of the vice-chancellor's warrant.

THESE are to require you and every of you, immediately upon receipt hereof to make diligent enquiry in your parish after all and every person and persons, that do take upon them to sell ale or beer within your said parish, besides them whose names are under-written. And that you do certify me who they are, and be ready to prove and justify their selling without licence, that I may exact thereupon the penalty of 20s. for the use of the poor of your parish, from each of them so offending[a]. Also I require you to make diligent search (taking with you a constable) what quantity of ale or beer the said persons have in their several houses, and to inform me what brewer or brewers have served the same: that I may punish them according to the law. Hereof fail you not, as you will answer the contrary at your perils. Given, &c. The vice-chancellor's warrant.

OUR university coroner being last week to sit upon the body of a privileged person drowned near Christ Church, sends his warrant (according as the statute directs him) to the constable of St. Olave's to warn a jury: he presently consults the mayor, and the mayor the town-clerk, the city oracle, and both instruct him to disobey, because by their charter they are exempted from all service without their liberties, as this place was, though yet within the parish of St. Olave's; which forced us for the present to send into the country for a jury, which lost time and cost trouble. Of the legality of this their plea we here are not able to judge; yet much suspect that no exemption in any charter reaches to service of this nature. But admit it to be legal, yet was it withal uncivil, and were not the times as they are, I should ere long make some of them smart for it. And on Friday last I brought one of their bailiffs almost upon his knees, for furnishing an unlicensed tippling-house with beer. And A privileged person drowned.

The town not warning a jury at the command of the coroner to warn one.

[a] [According to the provisions of the act, 3 Car. I. cap. iii. sect. ii.]

A.D. 1639. easy it will be for a vice-chancellor, if he intend to correct them at any time *invenire baculum*.

A. PREWEL.

Oxford.
Jan. 27, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

Warning given for orderly disputations this Lent.

AT this time I writ to the vice-chancellor to speak to the heads before Lent begin, and to desire them, that they would be very careful of their several companies, that the public disputations then may be quick and scholar-like, and yet without tumult. And this I left principally upon his care to look to, calling the proctors to his assistance.

Amesius and F. Hommius, patrons for presbyterial government, reprinted at Oxford.

I received a letter this last week from a reverend bishop in this kingdom, in which he complains that Amesius and Festus Hommius[t] (though I think before your time) have been reprinted in the university. They are professed friends to the presbyterial government. And though they may speak and print what they please at Leyden or Amsterdam, yet

[t] [The following extract from Crosfield's Diary (fol. 171. b.) mentions not merely these editions of Hommius and Amesius, but many other books published in Oxford at this time.

"The names of such books as were printed in Oxon, two or three years before this present year of our Lord 1630, by

TURNER.
1. D. Hackwell of God's providence.
2. Hommius ag. Bellar.
3. Chaloner's 5 Sermons.
4. Amesius ag. Bellar.
5. Breerwood's notes.
6. Fasciculus Præcept. Log.
7. Tozer's directions to a godly life.
8. Gusman's Spanish rogue.
9. Heilm's Geography.
10. Palatine's Catechisme.
11. Salvianus.
12. Feild of the Church.
13. Vossii Theses.
14. Sparke's mystery of Godlinesa.
15. Burton's Melancholy.
16. Richardson's Geography.

When these were printed Mr. Stephenson or Mr. Airey were correctors of the Presse at Turner's.

LICHFIELD.
1. Piscator's Aphorismes.
2. Rainolds ag. Stage playes.
3. Souch [Zouch] de Jurisprudentia.
4. Pemble's 5 Sermons.
5. Burgesse baptismall regeneration.
6. Godwine's Antiquities.
7. Pemble of Justification.
8. White's two Sermons.
9. Pareus in Math. &c.
10. Galateus de moribus gentium.
11. Prideaux Gram. et Syll.
12. Theophrastus Characters.
13. Trueman of reproofe.
14. Pemble de sensibus internis.

methinks it is a great oversight to make them speak by ourselves and our presses, especially in the universities. For too many men, in these broken times, will be apt enough to say that we allow and approve of that doctrine, which we print by licence. I pray speak with the printers; and let them know from me, that I will not allow them to print any book, though it hath been printed before, without new leave from the vice-chancellor for the time being. And that if they do print any thing without such leave, I will utterly suppress them. And I pray send me word in what year of our Lord these two books were printed there. A.D.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Feb. 7, 16$\frac{28}{29}$.

ON Sunday morn at the beginning of sermon a fire kindled and brake forth in Jesus college lane; it threatened some great danger, being begun among so many thatched houses; but (God be praised) the greatest danger was that of the burning and pulling down two or three thatched houses, and spoiling of poor men's Sunday clothes. A fire Jesus lege la

RI. BAYLIE.

Oxford,
Feb. 10, 16$\frac{28}{29}$.

THE university and the parish of St. Mary's are agreed for the casting of their broken bell, and the repair of their steeple[u]. They are to go halves, which comes to 40*l.* charge to the university. They raise it not out of the university stock, but by sixpence from every one that contributes towards the maintenance of our privileges. St. Ma bell an steeple

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
Feb. 17, 16$\frac{28}{29}$.

[u] [It was found, on examination of the pinnacles of St. Mary's church, previous to the recent repairs, that their details were mostly of this date.]

[illegible] college was brought ho[illegible] [illegible] who betwi[illegible] [illegible] and there to[illegible] [illegible] For wound[illegible] [illegible] a tree, where h[illegible] [illegible] relieve him.

A. Frewen.

[illegible] who lives at or [illegible] He hath [illegible] and 'as I am [illegible] very slightly of [illegible] very dangerous [illegible] countenance, he [illegible] But, I pray [illegible] pretence what- [illegible] deserver.

W. Cany.

[illegible] of this course for [illegible] the advance- [illegible] and the preserving [illegible] But, I confess, the course did not [illegible] while I barely apprehended the [illegible] thereof, while it was let [illegible] being the last week present with [illegible] and other heads at that exercise. The [illegible] of the places for the vice-chancellor and proctors

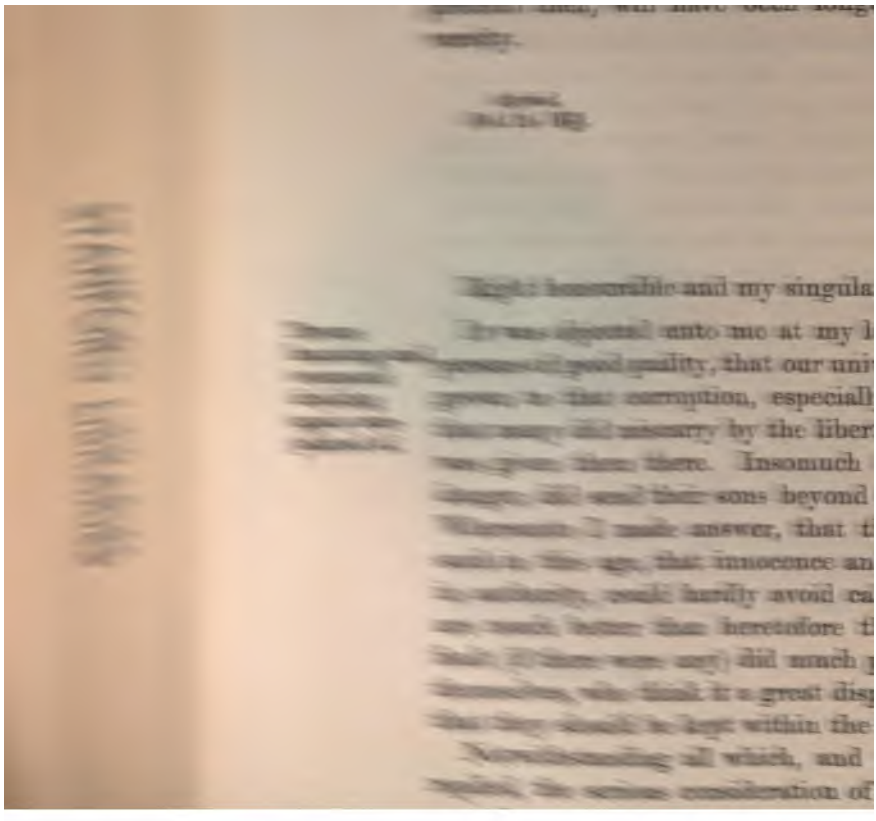
he upper end, and the like on each side for the ex- A.D. 1639.
ers and the examined, make the exercise passing solemn,
annot but beget an extraordinary care in the actors on
sides, to fit themselves unto this awful trial. For my
part, upon fuller consideration, I take it to be the most
lute course that ever was devised, for the honouring of
university: this single course giving life to the private
s of tutors, and the public pains of readers, making the
itors diligent, if they come, which is for their advantage.
d if not so, but that the private and public be slack, it
tteth them upon a diligent search otherwise to enable
emselves, as men concerned, either to give a good account,
r to be left to public shame and obloquy. Your grace in
is one course hath completed all that the founders of col-
ges and lectures intended. They intended the means to
ke men scholars; your grace applieth this means, and
ecteth it; I doubt not but your grace fully comprehended
is, and have had the like expressions formerly presented
to you. Yet I trust the repetition hereof will not be
ngrateful, inasmuch as this my late apprehension of this
ngular benefit may infer, that the sight and hearing of this
xercise may in like manner work upon men in succeeding
imes, and cause them deservedly to bless your memory, who
have so completely provided for this university, in this very
particular, as that it may for ever carry the face and credit
of an university.

RI. BAYLIE.

Oxford,
Feb. 17, 16[illegible].

THE two great days after Ash-Wednesday are always left out of form for curates, school-masters, and such like, to answer upon, and much the collectors have heretofore been pressed with their importunities, which occasioned the horse fair (as we term it) on those days for the quicker riddance of them, but no such matter this year. On Friday last there answered but one in all, such a strange alteration have our

The examinations and the effect of them upon proceeders.



lible information, that Dr. Pinck, by his personal visiting A.D. 1639.
uspected places, left the university, in this respect, in
er state than it is at this present. For me to write how
gerous the relapse into so loathsome and general a disease
prove, were to forget myself, and my principal intention,
ch was only to make known unto you this defect, and
eby to do service to this place, and in part to express
thankfulness to yourself for the much favour vouchsafed
o me.

rom Oxford,
eb. 24, 16$\frac{38}{39}$.

s information I had from a master of art in Oxford, whom
dare trust, but will not name: whereupon I writ to the
ce-chancellor as follows.

RECEIVED a letter this week from Oxford, from an ordi- To the vice-chancellor concerning the abuse and letter aforesaid.
r plain man, but a good scholar, and very honest. And
oubles me more than any letter I have received many a
. It is true, I have heard of late from some men of
lity here above, that the university was relapsing into a
king humour, to its great dishonour. But, I confess, I
eved it not, because I had no intimation of it from you.
this letter comes from a man that can have no ends but
esty, and the good of that place. And because you shall
what he writes, I send you here a copy of this letter, and
arnestly beg of you, that you will forthwith set yourself
unish all haunting of taverns and ale-houses with all the
tness that may be, that the university, now advancing
earning, may not sink in manners, which will shame and
roy all.

am informed too from a very good, but another, hand, Care to be taken of the well ordering and educating young noblem
there is extreme liberty given and taken by young noble-
and gentlemen of the better sort in the university: that
rs in most colleges do only bestow a little pains in read-
to them, if they will come at them, but use no power of

1639. government over them, or any restraint; as if they had nothing to do but only to read to them. Besides, almost all of them are suffered to keep horses. And by that means, when they are restrained from taverns, and ill company within the university, they ride forth to the neighbouring places, both to drink and perhaps to do worse. I know you cannot be blamed for the neglect of tutors in private colleges: but, I pray, at your next meeting with the heads, let them know what I have here written, and desire their care for amendment, if this report be true. But true or false, I took it my duty to let you know what is come to my ears from some, who are perhaps too nearly interessed in it.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Feb. 28, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

Baylie, he nd let- ressaid. IN the business of the examinations, you write thus: the vice-chancellor's successors cannot be so wanting to themselves, and the common good, as not to pursue so fair an example. It is true, it is a very fair example: but can it not therefore choose but be pursued by the successors? I pray tell me! Was not Dr. Pinck's care for suppressing the scholars haunting of taverns and ale-houses a very fair example? Were not you and Dr. Frewen his successors? And have you too pursued his fair example? I have this reason to believe you have not. I have at this present received a letter from Oxford, from a very private, but a very honest hand; and with an expression full of grief, that the university is fallen again into that drunken relapse, in which it swam before Dr. Pinck's vice-chancellorship. And I assure you, it troubles me very much, because this very week I have heard also that some persons of honour and credit have lately spoken very much concerning this relapse: which yet I confess I did not believe till I received this letter, which I cannot distrust, knowing the man which writ to be without spleen or ends. And I pray God send you governors there to take better care, or else all my care will be lost.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
Feb. 28, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

The vice-chancellor's reply concerning the abuse.

The information given up to your grace against me hath been long expected; yet never less than at this time. For strange it is to me, that an increase of drunkards should follow upon a decrease of ale-houses. Had the informer (whoever he be) been with me in my dirty night walks this winter, and sped as ill as I have done, his eyes would not serve him so well to espy faults where none are; boldly I dare say it, there seldom passes one night in a whole week, in which one of the proctors, or myself, do not walk the round. And divers times I have gone (as my servants can witness) from one end of the town to the other, after Christ Church bell hath tolled, and not found one scholar, either in the streets, or in any of the four taverns. Few hours before the receipt of your grace's letters, I committed one of Trinity college to prison for disorder in the night; but beside him, I have not, I protest, of late met with any. Yet, not to justify ourselves too far, there is, I confess, too much good fellowship amongst us; but the informer mislays it: it is driven out of town (as others besides myself observe) into our private colleges and halls. There they can, and do debauch themselves more securely, being out of the reach of the public magistrate: yea, and of their own governors too in some houses, the more the pity. There have indeed (for which I am heartily sorry) one or two disasters lately happened here (for seldom they come single;) but that the actors were in their drink I cannot say, much less that they fetched it out of the town; for as yet I cannot trace them in any ale-house. Hull is in the castle, (for as I told the dean,) I know him to be a very disorderly man. Others suspected to have had a hand in that barbarous

One of Trinity college committed.

That their drunken good fellowship, beaten by the vice-chancellor out of taverns and ale-houses, is crept into private colleges.

A young kinsman of mine, Mr. Tho. Webbe[u], serving the bishop of Oxon, was the week before barbarously abused by this Hull, upon little or no provocation, to the endangering of his life.

The other disaster was the young earl of Downe's quarrel with Dr. Prideaux's son[x], and other captains.

[u] [Probably the son of Sir William Webbe, and great grandchild to Sir William, the Abp.'s uncle. Laud recovered the father and his two daughters from Romanism, as he observed in his defence, adding, "his eldest son I took from him, placed him with a careful divine, maintained him divers years, and then settled him with a gentleman of good worth." (Hist. of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxii. p. 226, in marg.)]

[x] [Afterwards Col. William Prideaux, slain at Marston Moor. (Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 538.)]

Ath. 1628. commit me upon bail, and so shall continue a while; th[illegible] a messenger from my lord of Oxon yesterday brought [illegible] word that the party hunt is in the judgment of his ch[illegible] gives new past danger.

A. Fran[illegible]

Oxford,
March 2, 162[illegible]

Sir,

[illegible] received such a letter, as I did the former wo[illegible] would not but send you a copy of it; and I am hear[illegible] glad it hath produced such an answer from you: for no[illegible] am clearly that you are not in the fault, and yet that [illegible] hath cause to write the letter. For though drunkenness a[illegible] open good fellowship be not in taverns and ale-houses; yet [illegible] seems, since your vigilancy hath driven them thence, they are crept into colleges and halls; where, by your own a[illegible] bandishment, they do more privately, and more securely debauch one another. So the place is changed, but not the disorder. And the university will be undone in reputation, if private colleges be made the sinks of disorder. In this case I know not whither to turn myself; and therefore I pray let the heads know at your next meeting, that if they do not look to this very strictly, I must betake myself to those of those house disorders. And if there be not present remedy for those sores, I will myself acquaint the king and the state with those foul sufferances, and not stay till great spots make it fit begin to open their mouths apace) complain [illegible] these great enormities. For my own part I have [illegible] and I do very well understand, what hurt this may bring to the university in such times as these. But [illegible] than that they should be quite undone. [illegible] the heads know how sensible I am of these [illegible] and how the public comes to suffer [illegible]

[illegible] you heartily for making the disorderly fellow of [illegible] college an example. And for Hull's, if my kinsman

[illegible] See letter, p. 251.

miscarry, I shall then expect what the law will do to him; but if he escape, yet I hope, the fact being so barbarous, and (for aught I yet hear) without provocation, you will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university by bannition. As for those which, you say, are suspected to have a hand in this foul business, and are now under bail, I leave you to do to them as proof shall rise against them. But, I confess, I never heard of more than Hull in the business, till I read it in your letters: and the more were in it, the worse the business, for then (it seems) the outrage was plotted. A.D. 1639.

I perceive that the complaint which I received, concerning the young earl of Downe[z], was not causeless: and how strangely soever Dr. Fulham[a] look upon the business, I think it had been well some restraint had been put upon all the quarrellers, so far forth as they had appeared guilty. For young noblemen, when they are in the university, must be kept to a university life in some measure, or else their example will spoil the rest. Care to be taken of the young earl of Downe, and other young noblemen.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
March 6, $16\frac{39}{40}$.

Mr. Justice Jones gave the vice-chancellor thanks openly on the bench at the last assizes, for his care and pains in reforming the ale-houses. Judge Jones's approbation of the reformation of the ale-houses.

Sir Francis Windebanke[b] and sir John Danvers[c], were on Monday March 9th sworn burgesses of the parliament for the university, with an unanimous consent of the whole house. Burgesses for the parliament.

[z] [Thomas Pope, grandson of the first earl of Downe, and his successor in the title; matriculated June 21, 1639, as a nobleman of Ch. Ch. He suffered much in the civil wars. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 1038.)]

[a] [If the same person as mentioned above, p. 218, note d, he is incorrectly termed Doctor.]

[b] [Secretary of state, Abp. Laud's intimate friend. See repeated notices of him in the 'Diary.']

[c] [Brother of Henry Danvers, earl of Danby; he was afterwards one of the king's judges. See his character in Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. vi. p. 235. Sir John Danvers was first elected burgess for the Univ. April 16, 1625, and again Jan. 7, $162\frac{4}{5}$, Feb. 20, $162\frac{7}{8}$.]

court, and the dishonour of the university. Now whether you will send for all these young men to the meeting of the heads, that they may know what charge I have given concerning them, I leave to yourself, and that which you shall judge fittest upon the place. But I would have young Caufield called, and his tutor, and there let it be told unto them, and the head of the house in which he is, that if he mend not his manners, he shall not stay there to corrupt others. And I do hereby require of you and them, that either they keep him in better order, or presently send him away to his friends: and if they do not do the one or the other, either you shall banish him the university, or I will. And to this end, I pray, send me up the form of a bannition to lie by me, and Caufield's Christian name, that I may begin with him, if there be cause. And for the young earl of Downe, I have written to Dr. Fell to look better to him, or I will make him an example also, let his friends take it as they please. A.D. 1639.

I have written to the dean by this day's carrier.

The young earl hath left the university.

W. Cant.

Lambeth, March 13, 16$\frac{38}{39}$.

Mr. Sympson[e], a senior fellow of Trinity college, is by the statutes of that house urged to proceed doctor, or to resign. Their visitor (as Doctor Potter tells me) hath herein been consulted, who finds only this way to relieve him, by having his grace denied him in the university, there being a clause in their statute to that purpose, which I have seen. Hereupon they beg a repulse of me, and [I] shall grant it, if your grace think well of it. The party is poor, and so likely to draw more disrepute on the degree, than it can bring honour to him.

The degree of doctorship denied to Mr. Sympson of Trinity college.

I gave way to the repulse.

A. Frewen.

March 23, 16$\frac{38}{39}$.

[e] [Query, Nathaniel Simpson, the author of a scarce book, 'Arithmeticæ Compendium.' See Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 37.]

A.D. 1640.

SIR,

The proctors yearly to account for the mulcts due to the university, from such regents as neglect the duties of their regency.

I AM informed there is an express mulct set down in the statute for each regent to pay that hath forfeited his cautions in not fulfilling the duties belonging to his regency, which are creating generals[g], moderating *quodlibets*[h], examining of candidates[i], and the like; these mulcts (as far as I remember) are to be gathered by the proctors, and all or some part of them to be accounted for by them to yourself and the delegates at the end of their office[k]. I do not remember that these duties have been so well accounted for to the university as they ought to be; which as it is some loss to that body, so it is a great encouragement to the regents to be slack and careless in the performance of all those duties which belong unto them. Whereas, were they strictly called to an account for them, you should have a far greater performance of all duties than now there is. These are therefore to pray and require you forthwith to acquaint the proctors with what I have here written; and to require them in my name, that at their accounts they present unto you before the delegates a list subscribed by their hands, of all such as have forfeited to the university any part of their cautions, in not fulfilling the duties aforesaid of their regency. And farther, I think it fit, that you acquaint the heads with this business at your next meeting, because I do not intend to lay this as a burden upon the present proctors only, (whose diligence perhaps may have been as great as others before them,) but do require that notice be taken, that I will have a strict account of these things given up by all proctors successively at the end of their year. And you shall do well to let the succeeding proctors know so much at the beginning of theirs. And I pray fail not to give me an account of this business.

The proctors were startled at this message, not looking for such an after-reckoning. Dr. Frewen, March 30.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
March 27, 1640.

[g] [Corp. Stat., tit. vi. sect. i. § 3, 4.]
[h] [Ibid., tit. viii. § 4.]
[i] [Ibid., tit. ix. sect. ii. § 3.]
[k] [Ibid., tit. xvii. sect. iv. § 3, 5.]

A.D. 1640.

Our Lent disputations are now (God be thanked) happily ended, without any the least tumult or disorder at any time. And this I cannot but impute principally to our examinations, as one of the many good fruits that spring from them. No dunce can now invade the degree; and about such heretofore our school quarrels ever began.

Lent disputations passed quietly. The examinations the cause of it.

A. Frewen.

March 30, 1640.

Procuratores { Mr. Allibond[l], e Coll. Lincoln } [Admitted
Mr. Greaves[m], e Coll. Om. Animarum } Apr. 15.]

Being to begin my journey this day, last night I walked round the town; when (though in the streets the best part of the night) though in all quarters of the town, at all taverns, and many other tippling-houses besides, yet not in all that time, nor in any of these places did I meet with one scholar, but returned home again with loss of my labour, whereof I was heartily glad. The truth hereof I protest upon the word of a priest. Nor do I write this to boast of my own diligence, but to furnish your grace with what to answer, if need require, in this busy and inquisitive time.

No scholars found stirring in the night, or at taverns.

A. Frewen.

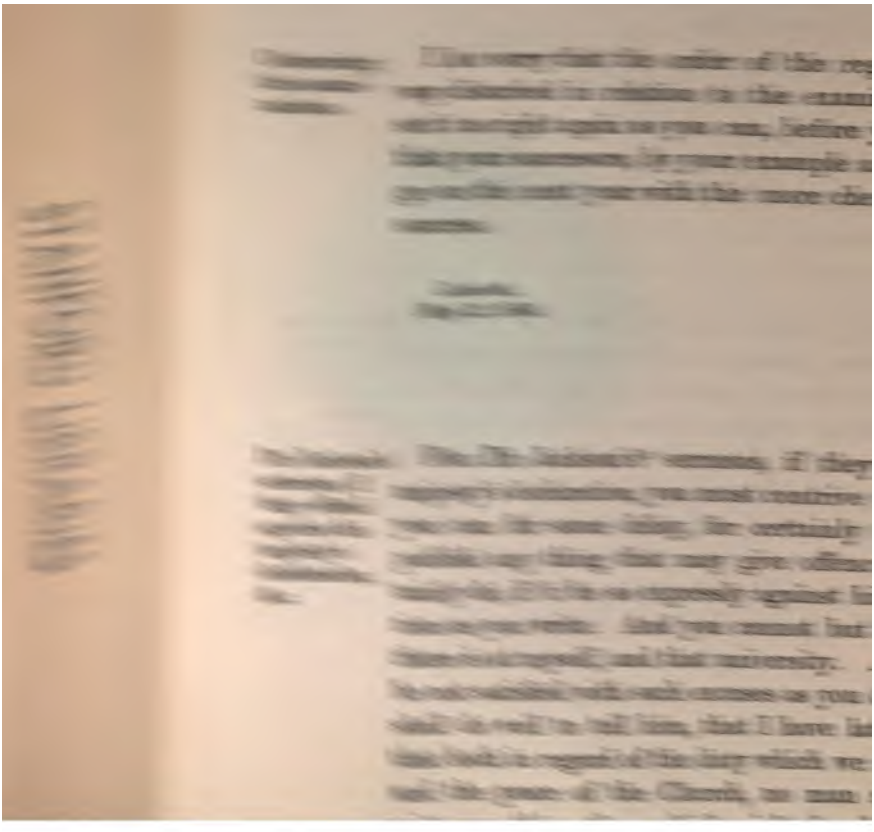
Oxford,
April 20, 1640.

The vice-chancellor having occasion of a fortnight's absence from the university, found at his coming home the examinations at a dead stand, but he presently revived them again. And I sent him word, that by this it appeared to me that that great business would quickly fall to nothing, if the vice-chancellors for the future did not take that prudent

The examinations at a dead stand revived.

[l] [Peter Allibond. He died the following Feb.]

[m] [Nicholas Greaves, afterwards dean of Dromore.]



A.D.

We have an inn in the High Street called the Mitre, which Greene, popish keeper Mitre i Oxford
the general rendezvous of all the recusants, not in this shire only, but in the whole kingdom, that have any business to Oxford. Seldom are they there without some scholars in their company, upon pretence either of alliance or acquaintance, which have ever passed for warrantable excuses at reasonable hours. What they do there I cannot say; but yet the concourse thither being great, and the host a professed papist, I somewhat doubt that the university may both hear ill for it, and suffer by it in the perversion of some of our youth, if there be not some course taken for prevention. Greene, the host, is not of our body, but a townsman, and licensed by them to keep an inn: and his house hath a back gate towards Lincoln college, where most of the guests privately enter, and is near neighboured by many recusants, there being, as I am informed, more of them in that little parish of Allhallows (where his house stands) than in any two besides. I only give your grace the naked relation, leaving it wholly to your wisdom to do what you shall think fittest.

A. Frewen.

Oxon,
June 1, 1640.

I do not remember that ever I heard of Greene your inn- My an to the said pa
keeper by Allhallows church, either that he was a recusant, or that there is such resort of recusants to his house, not only out of that shire, but from other shires also, that have any business to Oxford. And I like it much the worse, because there is such a private back way to the inn as you mention; and were the town as careful as they ought to be, they would not have licensed such a man to be an inn-keeper there. But since they take so little care, I will take the more. In my power it is not to discharge him from his inn, but for the better discharge of my own duty, I have com-

A.D. 1640.

I LIKE the course very well which you have begun with your carriers, to prevent the clamour of the country: for indeed the use of carts with four wheels cannot make such a spoil of the highway as is made usually, if they do not overload them. And the extreme overloading of them is ventured on, because they may use as many horses as they please.

I am sorry to hear so many soldiers take Oxford in their way[r]; but glad withal that you keep the scholars so well from them, that all disorders may be prevented, as you write they have hitherto been. Soldiers passing through the town, and mutinying in their drink.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
June 19, 1640.

NOTWITHSTANDING the accident which fell out upon Tuesday, June 16, between the commanders and the soldiers, which was a very mutinous quarrel in their drink, and cost some blood. The scholars were free in this also.

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
June 22, 1640.

ON Friday, June 19th, a bachelor of arts of Magdalen hall was found drowned in the river by New Parks. His wide-sleeved gown, hat, and band lay on the bank, but the rest of his clothes were upon him, which makes us much suspect that he wilfully cast away himself. The coroner's inquest hath found him not *mentis compotem.* And I hear from good hands that he was much troubled in mind, for which reason at the opening of his study I mean to observe what books he used most. Mr. Davis of Magdalene hall found drowned by New Parks.

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
June 22, 1640.

[r] [On their march to the north.]

A. 1640.

Arabic lecture settled.

On June the 25th, 1640, I sent by Dr. Baylie, dean of Harum, and president of St. John Baptist's college, the conveyances for the perpetual settling of the Arabic lecture in Oxford, and the statutes which I made for the due reading of it, and desired that those statutes might by the vice-chancellor's care be transcribed into the original statute-book[r], and the conveyances also, according as he finds done with other lectures given by other benefactors to the university. As also for the transcribing of these statutes into all other statute-books of the university respectively, that those which are bound to be auditors may know both their times and their duties[s]. These directions I sent by Dr. Baylie, but sent no letter at this time to the university, because of the haste which I made to have the business done, and to be out of my hands in these broken times, which gave me no leisure at all from more public affairs to write unto them. As for the evidences which belong to this land, they are all in the custody of the town of Reading; to which town I gave all my land lying in Bray in Berkshire[t], of which this to the Arabic lecture is not a full fifth part, and could not dismember the evidences; and therefore thought it fittest to leave them there, where the greatest part of the land was settled to other charitable uses. And I have made the vice-chancellor for the time being, with some other heads of colleges, perpetual visitors of that which I have done for Reading: a counterpart whereof remains in the custody of the president and fellows of St. John Baptist's college, of all which I gave the present vice-chancellor an account.

W. Cant.

June 25th, 1640 [u].

[r] [They are published in the Appendix Statutorum, pp. 46—48, Oxon. 1768.]

[s] [See Statut. Lect. Arab. § 6, 10.]

[t] [See Abp. Laud's deed of gift to the corporation of Reading in Abp. Laud's Berkshire Benefactions, p. 21. Lond. 1841.]

[u] [The lands for endowing the lecture were conveyed July 2. Reg. Conv. R. 176. b. See the Statutes, ibid. fol. 178. a.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOUR letters of the seventh of this June with all humility e have received: and according to your lordship's com- ands therein we have diligently enquired and informed rselves, and do find that some guests, being recusants, do sort to the inn called the Mitre, and that Greene named your lordship's letter was presented at the last sessions r a popish recusant; but not many years since he was one our serjeants, and did then frequent the church. And we ding that he, marrying the late inn-holder's widow of the id inn, became owner thereof during the minority of his n-in-law; and by that means, it being an ancient inn of e inheritance of Lincoln college, he keepeth the same inn. nd touching the authority and licensing the said Greene so do, his majesty's letters were lately procured and sent to , that we should not meddle in the licensing of any person keep ale-houses, or victualling-houses, but that we should ave the same to the vice-chancellor and the justices that ere members of the university. And under pretence of nat letter, when we in obedience to his majesty's procla- nation, and his highness's writ directed to us for the ob- erving of Lent, at the beginning of the last Lent did by arrant summon the victuallers of our own body only to be- ome bound to his majesty according to the said proclama- ion, the vice-chancellor sent his bedels to the mayor, to ell him that the binding of victuallers did belong to the ice-chancellor, and not to the mayor: and thereupon the ice-chancellor presently made a warrant to call all the vic- uallers before him at another place, one hour before the ime appointed in the mayor's warrant; and amongst others lid take a recognizance of the said Greene, but never certi- fied the same recognizance, nor any other recognizances to the sessions according to the law. And we make bold to certify your lordships, that we have only the name of mayor and magistrates, but the vice-chancellor, doctors, and proc- tors do interpose in the town affairs: that all our liberties and privileges are much lessened; that of late we had much ado to get mayor and bailiffs (there being so many that paid

The mayor of Oxford's letter to the lords about Greene's inn, with a complaint against the university for invading the town privileges.

A.D. 1640. their fines to refuse) that the city was at last forced to refuse their fines, and to compel them to take upon them the same offices. Whereas heretofore when we enjoyed our liberties and privileges, the same places were much desired. And so hoping that, the premises considered, your lordships will not conceive us so careless therein, as in your lordships' letters is expressed, we humbly take leave, resting at your lordships' service.

JOHN SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM POTTER,
JOHN SARE,
HENRY SOUTHAM,
THOMAS COOPER,
} Aldermen.

Oxon.
15 Junii, 1640.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GOOD LORDSHIP.

The mayor of Oxford's letter to the earl of Berks, their steward, to shew to the lords touching their night watch.

ACCORDING to the statute of Winchester, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our late sovereign lord king Edward the First[x], and according to certain orders and directions published by the body of his highness's privy council, 1630, a watch was set by Mr. Mayor and his brethren, with the consent of the vice-chancellor (these rebellious times requiring the same) part of which watch, by reason of divers inroads and inlets (besides the gates of the city), were appointed by Mr. Mayor to walk about their several wards and liberties for the safety thereof, and good order; by which watch straggling soldiers and others have been taken, and we have been safe. But Mr. Proctors question the said watch, and exact of them 40s. a time for such their walking: and for non-payment thereof threaten to sue them in the vice-chancellor's court, and send for these watchmen very often to their chambers, and make them attend them there, and have imprisoned some of the constables, and have laid hold of the watchmen, and taken some of them to the prison gates with an intent to imprison them; and do say, that Mr. Mayor cannot give them power to go from the gates of

[x] [13 Edw. I. stat. ii. cap. iv.]

the said city, and for these causes Mr. Mayor is forced to discharge the watch; but the watch in St. Thomas' parish (being the entrance from Farrington, where the late rebellion was[r]) he did not discharge, and the last night proctor Allibond imprisoned the constable for setting the same watch. All this we will prove to be true upon oath, if it be denied: and therefore our humble suit to your lordship is, that by your good furtherance we may receive the opinion of the honourable lords of his majesty's privy council, what shall be done in the premises; and whether Mr. Mayor shall be freed of all danger for not setting a watch in these troublesome times or not. And so craving pardon for our so often troubling you, we remember our humble service to your lordship, and render many thanks, always remaining A.D. 1640.

Your lordship's to be commanded,

JOHN SMITH, Mayor.

WILLIAM POTTER,	WILLIAM CHARLES,
JOHN NIXON,	HUMPHREY WHISTLER,
THOMAS SMITH,	HENRY SOUTHAM,
LEO. BOWMAN,	MARTIN WRIGHT,
JOHN SARE,	ROGER GRIFFIN.

WALTER CAVE, WILLIAM POOLE, } Bailiffs.

Oxon, June 24, 1640.

SIR,

THE mayor of Oxford hath lately sent these two letters above written, one to the lords of the council, and the other to the earl of Berks, to shew to the lords. And I here send you the copies of them both. The letter to the lords is most concerning Greene and his inn; in which I do desire you to make a clear and distinct answer to these particulars

My letters to the vice-chancellor touching these two letters of the mayor.

[r] [This was a mutiny of soldiers who were raised in the county of Dorset for the war against Scotland. They murdered Lieut. Mohun one of their officers. A proclamation offered free pardon for such of them as would surrender within a limited time. (Rymer, Fœd. IX. iii. 13.)]

A.D. 1640. following. As first, whether this inn be the inheritance of Lincoln college; and whether Greene is possessed of it by the marriage of the widow in the right of his son-in-law. And this the rather, because your first information said, that the town authorized him to keep this inn. Secondly, you may see by this how angry they are about their victuallers, where they directly charge you, that amongst others you took a recognizance of the said Greene, but never certified the said recognizance, nor any other to the sessions according to the law: to which also it will be fit you give answer. Thirdly, they say they have only the name of mayor and magistrates; and speak in all the rest of their letter, as if all the town privileges were invaded by the university. And here I would have you answer two things. The one, that they offer to invade the university privileges, which I conceive is true. And the other, whether so many as they mention did refuse the offices of mayor and bailiffs this last year.

Their second letter is only concerning their night-watch, in which I think there is a manifest invading of the university privilege: and proctor Allibond is challenged by name. But they have taken a very cunning rise for their business; for they put it all upon their care for a watch, by reason of the seditious tumult at Farrington. There is great reason that Mr. Mayor should be freed from all danger about setting of a watch, save only such as is his duty to set; but the lords will not give me their opinion, till they have an answer from the university how the mayor's watch and the university privileges stand together. I pray therefore send a full answer to this particular especially. But I pray send your whole answer in such fair terms, as that I may shew it whole and entire to the lords; but let the matter be as full home as you can.

W. Cant.

Lambeth,
July 3, 1640.

MOST REVEREND,

The vice-chancellor's answer to the two letters of the mayor of Oxford.

IN the name of the whole university, as well as in my own, I return your grace humble thanks for the notice which by your last letter you have been pleased to give me of a late information preferred by this town unto the lords of the council against us. To the several branches whereof I will make bold to return a brief answer, that it may the more fully appear unto your grace, how false in some, and groundless in all particulars, the complaint is.

It is true that Greene's house belongs to Lincoln college, and that he now enjoys it by the right of his wife: but this makes it not to be an inn, that must be done by licence, which he must either have from the town (as all other inns as yet have), or else he hath none. For confident I am that he hath not any from the university. By virtue of his majesty's late gracious grant unto us, we license ale-house-keepers and victuallers. Above which rank (until better informed now by the town) we conceived inn-holders to be, and therefore meddled not with them. If Greene came in the throng at the beginning of Lent to be bound by me from dressing of flesh (the which I remember not), he came not called. For by my warrant I then summoned none but privileged persons, and such only of the town, as by the power given the university by his majesty had been allowed by us.

The recognizance of those thus licensed, I confess, I returned not to the quarter sessions, and that for this reason: his majesty by the fore-mentioned letter was pleased to grant us the same authority over ale-houses and victuallers, which the university of Cambridge hath. No recognizances are returned there: (whereof I am certain, for I sent thither purposely in November last to enquire:) and therefore none by us. The university there keeps them in its own power, and so do we. The town-clerk (who penned the letter) does, I grant, by this means lose some petty fees, which (the poor men now save in their purses) he formerly had, whilst the power of licensing was in them. But this is

A.D. 1640. a very weak plea in a business of such consequence. Nor indeed are those fees now considerable, we having already reduced those ale-houses to five score, which before were three hundred. A great number: and yet not to be marvelled at, when one man, this mayor's father-in-law, Bosworth, a brewer and justice of the town, was (as I have credibly been informed) in a very short time, the means of licensing an hundred for his part; upon conditions (which tied them faster than their recognizance to the king) that they should take all their beer of him; nor did he stand single: others they have, who trod after him in the very same steps; which makes me wonder with what face they can complain of the loss of a power which they so grossly abused.

And yet more, I marvel at their complaint against us for invading their liberties, when themselves are so notoriously guilty of daily attempts upon ours, without any colour at all of right for their so doing. Witness their intrusion into the office of clerk of the market: their enquiries at their leets touching the cleansing and paving of the streets: their refusing to be regulated by the vice-chancellor (as heretofore) touching the price of their candles: arresting and suing of privileged persons in their city court: taking of felons' goods, and interrupting our proctors in their night walk. Nor can I amongst these grievances omit their present multiplying of cottages, and inmates in all parts of the town, in despite of the inhibition to the contrary sent unto them by letters from the lords of the council[z]; whereof they have in a friendly manner been put in mind by the university, both at their public sessions, and at other times.

If the mayors of Oxford have now (as is pretended) only the title, not the authority of the place, they are the more to be blamed for being so ambitious of it: I presume your grace hath heard of the violent and drunken competition that was between a brewer and baker at Michaelmas was twelve-month; how many days, and how much beer was spent in the canvass, to the no small scandal of this place,

[z] [See above, p. 94, note h.]

[redacted]d disparagement of the office, which was to be procured A.D
[redacted] such unworthy means. In the issue the brewer prevailed, and his beer wrought so well with the commoners the whole year after, that by the strength thereof his brother (the present mayor) came to succeed him in the place; that none either then or since have fined for refusing the office, either of mayor or bailiffs, though in their letter they seem to pretend the contrary.

The mayor pretending the statute of Edward the First for his night-watch, I did not oppose it; though I saw little use of it here, and knew this place to be exempt by an act Eliz. 13 [a], which confirms all our charters unto us, notwithstanding any acts of parliament whatsoever. That statute appoints the watch to stand at the gates; where had they kept themselves, the proctors had not questioned them. But when they took the boldness to walk the streets to examine scholars of all conditions, to enter houses, and search what company there, then they thought it high time to appear, and stand up in defence of their own authority, and the privilege of the university. Your grace, having been proctor long since [b], cannot but know that the night-watch hath of old belonged to the university, and was so confirmed unto us, as our right by the lords, at an hearing before them betwixt the university and town, 1612, *Jacobi Decimo* [c]. Nor since then have the townsmen disturbed it at any time before now, when our unwillingness to trouble either your grace or the lords of the council with petty complaints in these busy times, hath so heartened them, that nothing will now satisfy them, unless they may trample our charters under their feet, and give laws to them by whom they live. For the particular passage betwixt one of the proctors and the constable of St. Thomas' parish I am a stranger, and therefore have sent your grace the sum of it under the proctor's own hand.

A second reason (omitted before through haste) for my not bringing to the quarter sessions the recognizances which I have taken of victuallers and ale-houses, is this; because his majesty hath by our charter given to the university all

[a] [13 Eliz. cap. xxix.]
[b] [Admitted May 4, 1603.]
[c] [See Wood's Annals, p. 308.]

A.D. 1640. the fines, amercements, and profits that accrue from them[d]. Since I began to write, Greene hath been asked, and he makes answer, that he keeps his inn by virtue of a licence from the town; but an ancient one it is.

A. Frewen.

Oxon,
July 6, 1640.

Proctor Allibond's answer to that which concerns him in the mayor of Oxon's letter.

Whereas it hath been suggested by Mr. Mayor of Oxon to the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, that I committed the constable of St. Thomas' parish for setting his watch, it is my humble suit that the honourable board will be pleased to take notice, that he was committed for these reasons following:

First, for taking upon him (to the great prejudice of the privileges of the university) the search of houses. A thing not belonging to the officers of the town but in cases of treason and felony.

Secondly, for an outrage committed by his watch upon one Wallis in his own lodging, he himself being at the same time at the door.

Thirdly, for doing and suffering these things beyond the bound of his walk.

For these reasons above specified I committed him to the castle, yet so as a delinquent, not as a constable, I not being able to know his office by his bare word without his mace.

Peter Allibond,
Proctor of the university of Oxon.

Oxon,
July 6, 1640.

Reverendissime Cancellarie,

Thanks from the university for set-

Inter ardua et clamosa reipublicæ negotia, inter bellorum strepitus et populi fremitus, etiam nunc tibi vacat animus,

[d] [See abridgment of charter, §§ 10, 11. Wood, Annals, p. 400.]

eri minoribus academiæ curis? Siccine acer es in exe- A.D. 1640.
do proposito, ut benefaciendi horam ne tantillum differas, tling my
eam celeri manu prehensam e flammis arripias? Cir- Arabic lecture for perpetuity.
uaque dum sonant arma, totique sumus in manibus,
nobis interim cum orientalium linguis? nisi forsan
rum armatura sit penitus verbosa. Stylo quidem uti-
sed incruento; calamum stringimus, sed sine arcu.
ue provide curavit munificentia vestra, ne ullo carea-
apparatu, qui vim aut splendorem afferat qualicunque
belli scholastici disciplinæ et castris fulminantis linguæ.
phylacium Bodleio-Laudanum mirifice ditasti appor-
Arabiam in Oxonium: at postquam ab oriente spo-
huc appulit literaria supellex, missa solis in libris lin-
ubstitit adhuc muta, utpote ignotis characteribus impe-
mox ubi accessit salarii clavis, et nimis doctam resera-
Barbariem prælector, soluta est lingua. Verum et
um facta est immortalis, cum ex unico vestro (quod
n infinitum optamus) penderet filo. Huic demum suc-
t incommodo munificentiæ vestræ, quæ nunquam deficit,
cæpti ineluctabilis nunquam pœnitet, manus ultima;
nsionem annuam consolidavit in glebam hereditariam.
omnes Arabum divitias unum hoc vestrum linguæ
icæ patrimonium longe superat. Dominos enim pri-
permutant fortunæ, nunc hunc, nunc illum accipiunt;
ngua publica gaudet firmo inseparabilis prædii susten-
o. Ut æternam nos doceat gratitudinem, æternamque
loriam refundat. Vivacitatem hanc muniunt pruden-
iæ, quas etiam sanxisti, leges: nihil enim languidum,
moriturum largiris; sed beneficiis vestris omnino sub-
ima, quæ et nobis utendi facultatem suppeditat, et sibi
conservat. Necesse est itaque, cum a te facti simus hoc
Arabici, vel felices nos esse vel petrosos; felices qui-
si mandatis vestris pie obsequamur, sin minus, mi-
petrosos et ingratos. O amabiles angustias! quæ
tatem nostram, et eruditionem tam arcte catenant,
progressu literario neutiquam possimus esse feli-
nisi genio vestro morigeri. Tales itaque futuri su-
(quid enim utilius?) religiose tales, tam vestri causa,
ereat monumentum amplissimi conditoris, tum nos-

A.D. 1640. tra, ne pereamus nos, tui altera monumenta, quibus ill conditur.

Sanctitatis vestræ cultrix humillima,

ACADEM. OXON.

E domo nostræ convocationis,
Julii 6, 1640[e].

[Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino, Gulielmo archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, et academiæ Oxon. cancellario honoratissimo.]

The council's warrant for the vice-chancellor and the mayor.

THERE was a warrant respectively sent to the vice-chancellor and the mayor of Oxford, dated July the 10th, to require both of them, and the proctor Allibond, to appear before the lords of the council the 22nd of this present July, to make proof of what was alleged on either side against each other in the former letters.

Berkshire soldiers.

Berkshire soldiers, who were upon their march[f] as far as Brackley, recoiled back upon us yesterday, and were last night our unwelcome guests. Their captains have been with me for assistance according to the proclamation[g], and are now busy in calling their scattered forces together again.

A. FREWEN.

Oxford,
Wednesday the 15*th of July*, 1640.

[e] [The entry in the register is "Lectæ sunt hæ literæ in assimilatione parva 6to Julii 1640." The date given in the text does not occur. The letter was voted in convocation July 2. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 179. a.]

[f] [Towards Scotland.]

[g] ['A proclamation for the apprehending and punishing of soldiers pressed for his majesty's service.' Rymer, Fœd. IX. iii. 13.]

A.D.

AT WHITEHALL THE 22ND OF JULY, 1640.

The o
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mayor

PRESENT

THE KING'S MAJESTY.

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANT.	EARL OF BERKS,
LORD KEEPER,	EARL OF HOLLAND,
LORD TREASURER,	EARL OF TRAQUARE,
LORD PRIVY SEAL,	LORD GORING,
LORD DUKE OF LENNOX,	LORD COTTINGTON,
LORD MARQUIS HAMILTON,	MR. TREASURER,
LORD ADMIRAL,	MR. SECRETARY WINDEBANKE,

SIR THO. ROWE.

WHEREAS his majesty (being present at the board) did this
y hear the complaints of the mayor, recorder, and others
the city of Oxford expressed in two letters, the one of the
h of June to the board, the other of the 4th of June to
earl of Berks, a member of the board, concerning their
erties, in the presence of the vice-chancellor, and other
tors of the university, and Mr. Allibond, one of the proc-
s, whom the said complaint did concern.

After mature debate it was ordered, that the university of
ford, according to his majesty's gracious letter, shall have
sole licensing of victualling-houses in that city and sub-
s, in like manner as the university of Cambridge hath in
town of Cambridge: and for that purpose it is ordered
his majesty, with advice of the board, that the commission
the peace in Oxford shall be renewed, and the vice-chan-
or only made of the quorum. Secondly, for the com-
int of the building of cottages, it is ordered, that the
-chancellor and the mayor shall make several certificates
all the new cottages built within twenty years, and shall
inguish which of them have been built by privileged per-
s upon college lands, and which by townsmen, and which
privileged persons upon the town waste by their leave:
n return of which certificates their lordships will give
h farther order therein as shall be fit. Thirdly, it was
ered that his majesty's attorney and solicitor-general

be, as that, for my part, I cannot easily tell whether it will A.D.
be greater honour or benefit to that university; but sure I am, it will be the one by the other, if it be kept up to the life, as I hope it shall be.

Dr. Frewen's time being thus happily spent both for his own honour, and the university's good, the care now lies upon me to name another, to take up that burden which he lays down, and to go in those steps which he hath trod out before him. And I thank God for it, there is such choice of able men in that place for this service, that I cannot be to seek whom to name unto it. But I have for the present thought upon Dr. Potter, dean of Worcester, and provost of Queen's college[k], as a man whom I know to be of great integrity and sufficiency for that place, and of whose care and industry therein I am very confident. To him, together with the office, I do more especially recommend the care of the examinations in point of learning, and a most strict watchfulness and observance against all haunting of taverns or any other meetings, private or public, which may any way help to suppress the base sin of drunkenness, the mother or the nurse of almost all other distempers, which may bring obloquy upon that place. These are therefore to let you know, that I do hereby nominate and choose Dr. Potter to be my vice-chancellor for this year ensuing: and do hereby pray and require you to allow of this my choice, and to give him all due respect and assistance in all things necessary for that government, and more especially in the two particulars above named; that so sobriety and good manners, as well as learning, may flourish in that place. And thus not doubting of your readiness and willing obedience herein, I leave both him and you to the grace of God, and rest

Your loving friend and chancellor,

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
July 24, 1640.

[To my loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford.]

[k] [Christopher Potter. He nominated Doctors Pinke, Tolson, Baylie, and Sheldon his pro-vice-chancellors. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 179. b.]

And for the future, I pray, let not the town so much as begin to lay the foundation of any cottage or any other house whatsoever in any place, but send me word of it presently, that I may acquaint the lords with it, and command a stay[l].

W. Cant.

August 2. 1630.

Upon a late warrant from the deputy-lieutenants the mayor hath freshly pressed and set out ten new soldiers. Coat and conduct-money for these in their several parishes was taxed upon all privileged persons, not only stationers, apothecaries, that trade and use merchandize, (who are more liable,) but upon doctors, Clayton[m], Sanders[n], Bambridge[o], and all physicians, upon Mr. Crosse[p] our beadle, on our butlers, manciples, cooks, who are our immediate servants, and deal not with any trade. All profess themselves very willing to advance his majesty's service, especially in these base and broken times; yet they hope, by your grace's favour, to enjoy the benefit of that privilege, which, being anciently granted to our university, was of late confirmed by his majesty's charter[q], and is enjoyed by the other university. At my entreaty all of them in a manner have paid; but their humble suit unto your grace is, that hereafter their

[l] [The erection of cottages without the sanction of the chancellor or vice-chancellor was prohibited by the Caroline charter, § 15. Wood, Annals, p. 400. See a letter of the council on the subject, above, p. 94, note h.]

[m] [Thomas Clayton, master of Pembroke.]

[n] [John Saunders, principal of St. Mary hall, afterwards provost of Oriel.]

[o] [John Bainbridge, originally of Emanuel coll. Cambr. He was Jan. 9, 1620, appointed by Sir H. Savile his first professor of geometry; incorporated July 7 in the same year as M.D., and became a member of Merton college. He died Nov. 3, 1643, and was buried in the college chapel. He printed many works on astronomy, and left several MS. dissertations on the same subject to Abp. Usher, which are now in Trinity coll. Dublin. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 67, 68.)]

[p] [Matthew Crosse, superior bedel of law. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 203.)]

[q] [See Abridgment of Charter, § 19. Wood, Annals, p. 401.]

ow readiness may not prejudice them, nor be drawn into A.D. 1640.
onsequence.

CHR. POTTER.

Oxford,
August 4, 1640.

UPON the death of young Divall, whom I made toll-gatherer in Oxford after his father, I nominated James Penne, manciple of St. John Baptist college, to succeed him. This I did by the advice of the vice-chancellor and some heads, who thought him a very fit person for that place. And I farther ordered, that out of the profits of the place he should allow the poor widow of old Divall yearly ten pounds.

James Penne nominated toll-gatherer in Oxford, Sept. 4.

W. CANT.

September 4, 1640.

UPON Sunday last, being Sept. 6, there were two seditious sermons preached at St. Mary's: the one in the morning by Mr. Johnson of Magdalen college[r], which was concerning universal grace, and contrary to his majesty's declaration in that behalf. The other in the afternoon in a very bitter way against some ceremonies of the Church, by Mr. Wilkinson of Magdalen hall. The vice-chancellor gave me notice of these by his letters of September 7th, with a promise that he would see them both censured; and I writ back unto him, that he should not fail to see it done, according to either of their faults respectively.

Two seditious sermons by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wilkinson.

W. CANT.

September 11, 1640.

[r] [John Johnson. Probably the same person of both those names, who assisted Walton in editing the Polyglott Bible. See Todd's Life of Bp. Walton, vol. i. pp. 311—313.]

A. D. 1640.

THE vice-chancellor sends me farther word in his letter of September 14th, that Wilkinson's sermon was very base and factious, and merely intended to make a party for the Scots.

W. CANT.

September 14, 1640.

The recantation enjoined to Mr. Johnson.

THE vice-chancellor according to this my direction convented both the delinquents before the heads; and, with their consent, enjoined them to submit, and make the retractations following, viz.

Whereas I, John Johnson, fellow of Magdalen college, preaching at St. Mary's upon Sunday September 6th [last] in the forenoon, did unadvisedly throughout my sermon insist upon the proof of universal redemption and universal grace, not without some bitterness against the contrary opinions, hereby disobeying the declaration and command of his majesty [our most religious sovereign lord the king], to the disturbance of the peace of the Church and of the university, I do hereby acknowledge my offence, and my sorrow for it, humbly desiring that this my acknowledgment may be accepted: and I do promise for the time to come to conform myself in all humble obedience to his majesty's said declaration, and always to prefer the public quiet and peace of the Church before any doubtful and disputable opinion of mine own.

Mr. Wilkinson's recantation refused.

Whereas I, Henry Wilkinson, of Magdalen hall, preaching at St. Mary's upon Sunday September 6th in the afternoon, did in several passages of my sermon uncharitably and indiscreetly glance at my superiors, and other conformable members of the Church of England, as at men lukewarm, and wanting zeal, and inclining to favour Romish superstitions and ancient heresies; and also did indirectly accuse the present condition of this Church, as if it never fared worse with good men, and as if goodness were discounte-

lanced, discouraged, and punished, &c. I do hereby un- A.D. 1
feignedly confess my error and my sorrow for it: and I do also promise ever hereafter, both in my sermons and discourses in public and in private, to carry myself with all obedience and conformity to the public government, being careful to give no just offence or scandal to the Church or my superiors.

Upon the tender of these two submissions Johnson recanted according to the form, and so was dismissed[s]; but Wilkinson obstinately refused, and so was suspended from all execution of this priestly function within the university and precincts thereof, according to the statute, (*coram præfectis*) September 14th[t]. Wilkins suspend

I am not willing by an over-strictness to fasten discouragement upon desert; and yet I cannot but fear on the other side what a loose hand may work, by giving an easy way to dispensations: therefore in this case if the young youth[u] of Christ Church, whom you mentioned, be of such known desert, and that he wants but one term, I shall leave him to yourself and the heads: yet with my earnest and hearty desire, that you be very careful in all dispensations. And I pray, now term is beginning, be as careful for the upholding of all exercises, and all discipline there; and especially the examinations and the manners of the younger sort. For if any thing prove to be amiss in these broken times, both you and I shall be sure to hear of it, and perhaps where we would not. A son o Dr. Fell pensed for one to proc bachelo arts.

W. CANT.

Lambeth,
October 7, 1640.

[s] [See Reg. Conv. R. fol. 180. a.]

[t] [Henry Wilkinson, tutor of Magd. hall, and divinity reader. He was suspended by the vice-chancellor with the consent of Doctors Radcliffe, Tolson, Mansel, Baylie, Sheldon, and Lawrence, till he recanted. (Reg. Conv. R. fol. 180. b.) In the following November he appealed to the long parliament. On the report of the committee of religion, to whom his sermon and the comments of the vice-chancellor were referred, Dr. Potter, the vice-chancellor, was ordered to attend the house, Dec. 23; Wilkinson was released from his suspension, and ordered to print his sermon. (Nalson's Collections, i. 700.) It is entitled 'A Sermon against lukewarmness in Religion,' on Rev. iii. 16. Lond. 1641. He became a member of the assembly of divines, fellow of Magd., canon of Ch. Ch., and Margaret professor of divinity. He was ejected for non-conformity at the Restoration. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iii. 1039.)]

[u] [This 'young youth of such

A.D. 1640.

Sir,

Examinations, to prevent collusion in them. A branch of my letters to the vice-chancellor.

In the end of Dr. Frewen's second year he had observed how in the great and useful business of the examinations of proceeders, there might be a collusion; (though as yet he thought it was never practised;) he sent me word of it, and withal proposed this way of remedy. The collusion, which he feared might be, was by plotting before-hand between the examinants and the candidates, which by which should be examined, and consequently each candidate might easily know upon what questions he should be examined, and provide accordingly. The remedy which he proposed against this was, (and he practised it the last term of his office,) that the candidates should be examined in such order as the proctor should rank them in a paper to be set up over the seat (where the examinants sit in the school) every day immediately before the exercise begins. By this means the candidates being uncertain where they should pitch, must either tamper with all three examiners, or run a very great hazard of missing their end, if they should apply themselves but to one only. This remedy I did then approve, and your predecessor put it in practice. And I desire you heartily to speak with him about it, and to pursue it with all care and diligence; and not to suffer that exercise, which will bring so much present honour to the university, and so much future benefit to the Church, either to fail or to be abused by any collusion whatsoever.

W. Cant.

Lambeth,
October 16, 1640.

[illegible] was John Fell, afterwards dean of Ch. Ch. and Bp. of Oxford. He was presented by his father to a studentship of Ch. Ch. when only eleven years old. (Wood, Ath. Ox. iv. 193.) The dispensation spoken of in the text was granted in convocation Oct. 17. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 152. b.]

A.D. 1640.

THE last week I was present, and both the proctors, at both the days of examinations. The school was full; and the invention will be of singular use for the encouragement of studies, the honour of learning, and the discountenancing of ignorance. So that now the Church is more like to flourish with peace, as well as learning, when it shall be freed from those ignorant bold bayerds, which first break into it by symony[v], and after disorder it by faction. I will therefore have an especial eye to the exercise, and either myself or the proctors be usually there.

The vice-chancellor's answer to this passage about the examinations.

CHR. POTTER, Vice-chan.

Octob. 19, 1640.

THE outer room before the convocation-house is now handsomely fitted both for our courts, and for the meeting of the heads, with a general approbation and small charge.

The room before the convocation-house fitted for courts, &c.

CHR. POTTER.

Octob. 26, 1640

I HAVE already gathered a pretty purse of mulcts from taverns and such places in my night and day walks, and mean to continue the course: though I doubt not that some of our back friends in parliament will give us but little thanks: some there, perhaps many, rather desiring we should be guilty, that they might with more colour use us as they did the monasteries. God preserve this miserable nation from sacrilege and atheism: to which I say Amen.

Night walks the vice-chancellor's care.

I hanged up last week this fair and short monition following at the door of the congregation; and it hath already

[v] [Simony appears to have been very prevalent at this period. See frequent mention of it in the forms of presentation to benefices in Rymer's Fœdera, and also Abp. Laud's remarks in the Hist. of his Troubles and Trial, chap. xxvi. p. 266 in marg.]

brought in many miniver-hoods, and will in short time prevail (I hope) with all, without any word or murmur of contradiction.

"Vetustissima hujus universitatis consuetudo est, ut magistri regentes, toto regentiæ suæ tempore in omni conventu academico, præcipue vero in congregationibus et convocationibus, caputiis ex minuto-vario (vulgo miniver) et non sericis, induti intersint. Atque ideo D. Vicecancellarius monet omnes et singulos magistros regentes, et insuper collegiorum aularumque decanos, seu præsentatores, ut hujus consuetudinis et juramenti sui memores in posterum caputio ordini suo et huic domui competente huc semper accedant: sub pœna in statutis præscripta[w]."

CH. POTTER.

Octob. 26, 1640.

[w] [The statute (Corp. Stat., tit. xiv. sect. 3,) says, caputiis, sive e serico sive e minuto-vario, obversis; from this place it appears that the miniver hood, now worn by the proctors, is the regents' hood, the silk, the non-regents'. The last instance probably of the miniver hood being thus worn is recorded in the following letter, from Mr. Bishop to Dr. Charlett, printed "from the original in the Bodleian Library," in Oxoniana, vol. iii. p. 161.

May 11, 1721.

Rev. Sir,

Yours of the 4th, 7th, and 8th, came to me regularly. Your brother Gandy tells me, Dr. Crowder, when he was dean of the college, often told him a proctor's hood, as dean of the coll. (Oriel) was his proper habit in congregation, &c., upon which Mr. Gandy told him, that if the Dr., viz., Dr. Crowder, would give him such a hood he would use it in congregation, &c. Upon which the doctor sent him one, but so bad a one that it would scarce hang together; however, he wore it three or four times in the congregation house, as dean of Oriel, (Dr. Haughton then vice-chancellor,) and had continued it during the remainder of the year as dean of the coll., if it had been fit to wear longer; that Dr. Haughton owned it was the proper hood of a dean, as dean of a college, which they ought to wear upon proposing or presenting to degrees; but that it being chargeable to buy, he believed was at first the reason of its being dispensed with for not being worn, and at last of its being totally laid aside, and that *before or after him*, he, viz., Mr. Gandy, says, "he remembers no one dean wore such a hood, viz., *a proctor's hood*." The next sentence probably records the last instance of the wide sleeved gown being worn by masters of arts in Oxford. "As for the librarian, he, Mr. Gandy, very well remembers the librarian upon public days wore a proctor's gown, as his proper habit, but what was his hood as librarian, he has forgot, but as he thinks will appear in Loggan's cuts of the habits of all degrees and denominations." In Loggan (Oxonia depicta) the M.A. wears the miniver hood. The Dr. Haughton mentioned here is Dr. Timothy Halton, provost of Queen's college, vice-chancellor in 1679, 1680, 1685. Mr. Gandy is Henry Gandy, who was ultimately a bishop of the nonjurors' succession; he was fellow of Oriel, and dean. He and Dr. (Arthur) Charlett (then fellow of Trinity), afterwards (1692) elected master of University college,) were the proctors in the year 1683. Dr. Crowther is most probably Joseph Crowther, fellow of St. John's college, D.D., 1660. and principal of St. Mary hall from 1664 to 1689. (Wood's Fasti ii. 236.) There is an interesting account of Dr. Charlett, from Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian letters, vol. i. p. 30.

The wide-sleeved gown is still worn at Winchester college election by the senior poser, who is always a M.A.]

My letters to the university the fourth time, when I sent the manuscripts[z].

Non datur scribendi otium; hoc tamen quale quale est arripio lubens, ut pauca ad vos transmittam: adhuc (florentes Academici) tempora adsunt plusquam difficillima, nec negotia, quæ undique urgent, faciliora sunt. Quin et quo loco res Ecclesiæ sint, nemo non videt. Horum malorum fons non unus est: unus tamen inter alios furor est eorum, qui sanam doctrinam non sustinentes (quod olim observavit S. Hilarius) corruptam desiderant. Inter eos, qui hoc œstro perciti sunt, quam difficile sit vivere mihi plus satis innotescit, cui (Deo gratias) idem est vivere et officium facere.

Sed mittenda hæc sunt. Nec enim, quo fata ducant, datur scire, nec mitiora redduntur tempora, aut tutiora querimoniis. Interim velim sciatis me omnia vobis fausta et felicia precari, quo tuti sitis felicesque, dum hic inter sphæras superiores stellæ cujuslibet magnitudinis vix motum suum tenent, aut præ nubium crassitie debile lumen emittunt.

Dum sic fluctuant omnia, statui apud me in tuto (id est, apud vos spero) manuscripta quædam temporum priorum monumenta deponere. Pauca sunt, sed prioribus similia, si non æqualia. Et talia, quæ, non obstantibus temporum difficultatibus, in usum vestrum parare non destiti. . . Sunt vero inter hæc Hebraica sex, Græca undecim, Arabica triginta quatuor, Latina viginti et unum, Italica duo, Anglicana totidem, Persica quinque, quorum unum, folio digestum ampliori, historiam continet ab orbe condito ad finem imperii Saracenici, et est proculdubio magni valoris. Hæc per vos in bibliothecam Bodleianam (nomen veneror, nec superstitiose) reponenda, et cæteris olim meis apponenda cupio, et sub iisdem legibus, quibus et priora dedi. Non opus est multis donum hoc nostrum nimis exile ornare, nec id in votis meis unquam fuit. Hoc obnixe et quotidie a Deo O. M. summis votis peto, ut academia semper floreat, in ea religio, et pietas, et quicquid doctrinam decorare potest, in altum crescat, ut tempestatibus, quæ nunc omnia perflant, sedatis, tuto

[z] [Read in convocation Nov. 10, 1640. Reg. Conv. R. fol. 182. b. See the entry in Diary relating to those MSS. Oct. 27, 1640.]

trans. positis et vobis et studiis, præ omnibus Deo frui: quæ vota semper erunt,

Fidelissimi et amantissimi
Cancellarii vestri,
W. CANT.

Dat. ex ædibus nostris Lambeth.
Nov. 6, 1640.

[Viris mihi amicissimis, Doctori Potter, vice-cancellario, reliquisque doctoribus, procuratoribus, necnon singulis in domo convocationis intra almam universitatem Oxon. congregatis.]

ÆTERNUM REVERENDISSIMÆ CANCELLARIE,

QUISQUAM hæc lucta indefessæ virtutis et prementium angustiarum? Dum nutat orbis, nictantque stellæ, academiam firmare cogitas, unicam illustrare academiam; securus tui, de nobis solicitus. Prioribus manuscriptis, ingenti labore et pretio comparatis, [pro nobis] novam accumulasti messem; pari linguarum varietate, argumentorum pondere, et exemplarium raritate spectabilem, numero quidem octoginta et unum volumina, quæ pari fide et gratitudine sancte custo-21 diemus, caste versabimus. Occurrit hos libros intuentibus vox plurimum diversa, unus tamen hic sensus, te musis esse musam, et almæ academiæ altorem inexhaustum. Fuere hæc temporis antacti monumenta, sed erunt tui. Thesaurum historicum nobis nunc transmittendo, meruisti historiam. Duplicat enim eximii hujus beneficii charitatem tumultuosa rerum præsentium difficultas; quæ cum ægre permittat scribendi otium aut legendi, loquendi otium aut tacendi [nihilominus] insuperabili vestræ benefaciendi solertiæ locum et consilii spatium relinquit. Quicquid in sinum academiæ congeris, in tuto collocatum existimas; opinamur et nos extra fortunam id esse positum; non quia nobis datur, sed quia datur, quia merces tantorum operum immortali

[This and the following letter were translated and published in 1641, in order to bring odium on the chancellor and the university, as reflecting on the state of the times. See Wood, Annals, p. 424.]

sta reconditur. Nos interim, qui in spem Ecclesiæ nutri- A.D. 1640.
ur, ejusdem fato convolvimur: seminario non parcet ma-
us, quæ odit hortum, et minatur hortulano. Si in lubrico
tet ille, venerandissimus ille, quo rectior non stat regula, quo
rior est corrigenda religio[z], num ulla erit nobis sub umbra
ua latentibus fiducia? Certe sine Ecclesia, sine te, salutem
perare non possumus: solatium nolumus, non tenet nos in-
olumitatis nostræ tam turpis avaritia, tam pusillanimis com-
lacentia. Eja lubentiores pereamus omnes, quam vivamus
anc mortem, ex arbitrio pendere furentium. Postquam
upervenit infelix ille dies, quando nihil erit invisius fidelis-
imis Dei ministris, nihil periculosius innocentia, et vitio ver-
tetur nimia integritas, nimium viximus. Malum istud, quod
piget ominari, longe avertat Deus, et popularem compescat
furorem, qui sedat fluctus marinos. Nobis ad latus tibi clau-
dendum stipante satellitio prompta sunt mens ac membra:
sed mens per omnia intervalla præsentior. Hac ergo vali-
dissima superiorum agmina, densasque votorum phalangas
ordinabimus, exercebimus, prælio committemus; in cœlum
acriter figentes oculum, tendentes manum, de genu pug-
nantes; ut una cum reliquis dono datis, perfruamur hoc
dono maximo, te datore.

Sanctitatis vestræ devotissima cultrix,
ACADEM. OXON.

E domo nostræ convocationis,
Novemb. 10, 1640.

[Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino Gulielmo archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, et Oxoniensis academiæ honoratissimo cancellario.]

WITHIN the precincts of the university I cannot hear of any one convicted recusant: yet I am resolved to-morrow to desire the mayor to go along with me to view and search all recusants' houses, what munition or arms they have. A search for arms in recusants' houses.

CH. POTTER.

November 23, 1640.

[z] [See the remarks on this expression in Prynne's Cant. Doom, pp. 441—478, and Laud, Hist. of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxix. p. 286 in marg.]

340.

I AM very glad to hear from you, that you know of no convicted recusant in Oxford: yet you shall do very well to make the search which you mention. It will be a very good justification both of yourself and the place.

W. CANT.

November 27, 1640.

IN our visit (Mr. Mayor's and mine on Tuesday last) of our recusants' houses, we found nothing that was like to arms, only in Mr. Napper's of Holy-Well, furniture for one light horse, with which he is charged. In other houses, (most of them poor mean persons, seven or eight in all,) here a pistol, and there a sword rusty, and elsewhere a birding-piece; so we are safe enough from them. God keep us from the Scots. In that view I found two convicted: one here below east-gate, a sorry labouring mason. The other, one Mr. Hunt, by the castle, a stranger; staying here only a while in a house of his own, till he can find some brewer to take it, being fit for that purpose, and standing void.

CH. POTTER.

November ult., 1640.

I THANK you for your pains in your search for arms among recusants, and am glad you find all so safe, and them so unfurnished. As for Mr. Hunt, if he be a stranger, the sooner the town is rid of him the better.

ation
ec-
en-
its by
ent.

For the confirmation of your endowments upon your professors and orators, you shall do well when the great businesses are more over (for till then it will not be intended) to move for confirmation in parliament. And in the mean time it may be very fit for you to prepare a bill by some good council, which may contain them all in one, if it may be.

A.D. 1640.

Christmas-day's morning sermon put to the afternoon.

This was concluded by a general consent of the heads, Dec. 7, 1640.

It is true, you write that most colleges have upon Christmas day a sermon and a communion in their private chapels, and by that means cannot come to the public sermon of the university at Christ Church. And whereas you write farther, that some have wished, that in regard of this the morning sermon for the university might be put off to the afternoon (as it is upon Easter-day for the like occasion), I for my part think the motion very good, it being a day of solemn observation. Yet I would have it proposed to the heads, and then that which you shall do by public consent shall very well satisfy me.

W. CANT.

Lambeth, Dec. 4, 1640.

The censure of Mr. Wilkinson's sermon complained of in parliament.

MR. WILKINSON complained in parliament against the vice-chancellor, for censuring of his sermon. The vice-chancellor, according to the command of the committee for religion in the house of commons, sent up the copy of Wilkinson's sermon, and his exceptions against it upon Tuesday December 8th, the time appointed for the committee. But the carrier's late coming in hindered the delivery for that time; but it was delivered the next morning by Dr. Baylie.

W. CANT.

No university man suspected of popery.

WHEREAS upon enquiry made by Dr. Frewen, late vice-chancellor of Oxford, in two several assemblies of the heads of houses there, none of them could inform him of any university man, whom he knew or probably suspected to be a papist, or popishly affected: notwithstanding which care of the governors, and clearness of the university, it could not be avoided, but some persons' suggestions should be put up to the high court of parliament, as if mass were ordinarily said in the university, and frequented by university men, without any control of the governors there.

[illegible] We, therefore, the present vice-chancellor and the heads of houses, for the better clearing of our university from such [illegible] and imputations, have thought fit under our hands to testify, [illegible] that we are so far from conniving at the celebration of mass [illegible] here, or knowing of any such matter, that we neither know, [illegible] nor can probably suspect any member of our university to be [illegible] papist, or popishly addicted.

In witness whereof we have subscribed,

Christop. Potter, Vice-Chancel. Oxon.
Nat. Brent, [illegible] coll. Mert.
[illegible], President of Trin. coll.
Jo. Prideaux, Rector coll. Exon. et S.T.P. regius.
Jo. Wilkinson, aul. Magd. Princ.
[illegible], coll. [illegible]
Jo. Tolson, coll. Oriel. Praepos.
Paul Hood, Rector coll. Lincoln.
Ac. Frewen, Pres. coll. Magd.
Richard Baylie, Praesid. S. John.
Tho. Clayton, coll. Pembr. magr. Med. Prof. Reg.
Tho. Lawrence, Magist. coll. Ball.
Fran. Mansell, coll. Jesu Princ.
Tho. Walker, universit. Mr.
Gilbert Sheldon, Ward. of All Souls coll.
Daniel Escott, Ward. of Wadh. coll.
[illegible], Eccl. Christ. Subdec.
Adam Airay, Princip. of Edmund hall.
Ro. Newlin, Pres. coll. Corp. Christ.
[illegible], aul. Alb. Princip.
Philip Parsons, aul. Cervin. Princip.
John Saunders, aul. Mar. Princ.
Degory Wheare, Princ. Glouc. hall.
P. Allibond, Procur. sen.
N. Greaves, Procur. jun.

[illegible]

The other heads of houses were not in town when this was subscribed[x].

Resignation of the chancellorship, in a letter to the university.

My present condition is not unknown to the whole world, yet by few pitied or deplored; the righteous God best knows the justice of my sufferings, on whom both in life and death I will ever depend: the last of which shall be unto me most

x [Wood states that this certificate was signed by all the heads, except Rogers of New-Inn-Hall, a notorious puritan. But the names of the dean of Ch. Ch. and of the warden of New Coll. are not attached to it. The report of the celebration of mass appears to have originated from the speech of Sir Edward Littleton in the house of commons the previous April. He referred to the celebration of mass at the Mitre inn, which was kept by a recusant, as mentioned above. (Wood, Annals, ad an., p. 425.)]

come, in that my life is now burdensome unto me, my A.D. 1641
d attended with variety of sad and grievous thoughts, my
l continually vexed with anxieties and troubles, groaning
er the burden of a displeased parliament, my name as-
ed and grossly abused by the multiplicity of libellous
mphlets, and myself debarred from wonted access to the
st of princes, and it is *vox populi* that I am popishly af-
cted. How earnest I have been in my disputations, ex-
ortations, and otherwise to quench such sparks, lest they
hould become coals, I hope after my death you will all ac-
knowledge; yet in the midst of all my afflictions there is no-
hing more hath so nearly touched me as the remembrance
of your free and joyful acceptance of me to be your chan-
cellor, and that I am now shut up from being able to do you
that service which you might justly expect from me. When
I first received this honour I intended to have carried it with
me to my grave; neither were my hopes any less, since the
parliament (called by his majesty's royal command) com-
mitted me to this royal prison. But sith (by reason of mat-
ters of greater consequence yet in hand) the parliament is
pleased to procrastinate my trial, I do hereby as thankfully
resign my office of being chancellor, as ever I received that
dignity, entreating you to elect some honourable person, who
upon all occasions may be ready to serve you; and I beseech
God send you such an one as may do all things for His glory,
and the furtherance of your most famous university. This is
the continual prayer of,

Your dejected friend and chancellor,

Being the last time I shall write so,

W. CANT.

Tower,
June 28, 1641[b].

[b] [The editor has seen two copies of this letter printed at the time, with slight variations from the text printed by Wharton and from each other, one bearing the title: "The copie of a letter sent from William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, the 28 of June, M.DCXLI. unto the University of Oxford: specifying his willingness to resign his Chancellor-ship and withal deploring his sad estate now in the time of his imprisonment. Printed in the year 1641," having the arms of the university with the letters AC. OX.; the other with a slightly different title, the likeness of the Archbishop, instead of the arms, also printed anno 1641.]

[The following letters were printed under this title: "The true copy of a Letter sent from the most Reverend William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to the University of Oxford, when he resigned his office of Chancellor. Published by occasion of a base Libel and Forgery, that runs under this Title; and also the Answer of the University to the said Letter. Oxford, printed by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University, Anno Dom. 1641[a]."

To my very loving friends, the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the proctors, and the rest of the convocation of the university of Oxford.

Arena my hearty commendations, &c. These are to remember my love to that whole body; that love, than which no other chancellor ever bore greater, or with more ferventness and zeal to the public good and happiness of that place. And I do heartily pray all and every of you to believe me; for most true it is, that the unfortunateness of my great affliction doth not trouble me for any one thing more, than that I can be no further useful or beneficial to that place, which I so much love and honour.

I was once resolved not to resign my place of chancellor, till I saw the issue of my troubles one way or other: and this resolution I took, partly because I had no reason to desert myself, and occasion the world to think me guilty, and partly because I have found so much love from the university, that I could not make myself willing to leave it, till some greater cause should take me off from that which I so resolved on.

That cause, if I be not much mistaken, doth now present itself; for I see the university hath great need of friends, great and daily need. I see my trial not hastened, so that I am neither able to assist your great occasions myself, nor procure friends for them. I see that if you had another chancellor, you could not want the help which now you do. And I cannot but know, that were your love never so great to me, it must needs cool, when you see me able to give no

[a] [This also has the arms of the university in another form.]

sistance, and fill the place, which should afford it to you; A.D. 1641.
d I should hardly satisfy myself that I love you so well as
do, if I did not further your good happiness by all the
eans I can, and even by this my resignation.

The serious consideration of these things, and the fore-
ght I have, that I shall never be able to serve you as I have
ne, have prevailed with me at this time, to send the resig-
ation of the chancellorship to your body met in convoca-
on; and I do hereby pray you that it may be publicly
ad and accepted, the time being now most fit; that so
our honourable succeeding chancellor may presently ap-
oint an able deputy for the government, according to his
wn judgment.

And now I do earnestly desire of you all, either to remem-
er or to know that I never sought or thought of the honour
f this place to myself; and yet that, since it was by the
reat favour and love of that university laid upon me, I
ave discharged it, by God's grace and goodness to me, with
reat pains and care; and God's blessing, I humbly thank
im, hath not been wanting. And I profess singly and
om my heart, if there be any good which I ought to have
one to that place, and have not done it, it proceeded from
ant of understanding or ability, not will or affection. And
ough I do, for the cause aforesaid, resign this place, yet I
hall serve it still with my prayers, so long as God continues
y life.

As I doubt not but God will bless you with an honourable
hancellor, and one able to do more for that place than I
ave been, so I pray God to give you a peaceable and quiet
lection, and to direct it to the good of this His Church, and
he honour and happiness of that famous university; that
ou may have no miss, in the least, of me, who after your
rayers heartily desired, now writes himself the last time,

Your very loving poor friend and chancellor,

W. CANT.

From the Tower,
June 25, 1641.

A.D. 1641.

Amplissimo et Reverendissimo Domino Gulielmo Archi-Præsuli Cantuarensi.

Reverendissime Archi-Præsul —— Hoc enim solum tibi (sic voluisti) nomen relictum est ——

Novissimæ literæ tuæ, amoris, sed et doloris, plenæ, fecerunt ut dehinc nos plane ære dirutos diruptosque profiteri debeamus. Cum effusissimo amori tuo, verbis (quod unicum nobis suppetit peculium) ut paria faceremus, nunquam sperandum fuit; nedum dolori nostro verba nos reperturos paria; ne si passis quidem eloquentiæ velis vehi, et tota doloris prærogativa frui liceret. Hodie vero, ut sunt tempora, ad justissimum dolorem nostrum non levis hic accessit cumulus, quod eum in sinu premere et quasi strangulare necesse habeamus; quibus ne illud quidem tuto queri licet, in ea nos tempora incidisse, in quibus singulari tuæ prudentiæ et erga nos amori consultissimum visum sit, nostraque quam maxime interesse, ut res ac fortunas nostras a tuos segreges habeamus et sejunctas. Quanquam vero supremo numini sic visum est, ut illud nobis beneficii loco imputandum haberes, quod maximum beneficiorum tuorum, teipsum a nobis segregares, et Cancellarii munus abdicares; affectus tamen tuus erga Academiam nostram propensissimus, tum literis tuis novissimis, tum aliis frequentibus argumentis abunde testatus, dubitare nos non sinit, quin deposito invidioso cancellarii titulo, amantissimi patroni affectum adhuc in sinu tuo retineas. Quamdiu Manuscripta[d] illa κειμήλια Tua, Orientis spolia, et vere ἡλίου ἀναθήματα Bibliothecam nostram illustrabunt; quamdiu Lectura Arabica, a Te[e] dotata, frequentabitur; quamdiu Antiquitatis vindices simul et testes antiqua[f] Numismata visentur; quamdiu castigatior disciplina, mores emendati, morumque canon statuta vige-

[d] MSS. Cod. plus quam MCCC. De quibus plus quam CCCXXX. Linguis Oriental. scripti, et paulo minus C. Ling. Gr.

[e] Salarium Professoris Ling. Arab. XL. lb. Annuæ.

[f] Hebr. Græc-Roman. Famil. et Imper. Britannic.

nt; quamdiu pro studio partium bonarum artium studia A.D. 1641.
entur; quamdiu literis honos, honori literæ erunt, Can-
larium adhuc esse Te, sentiet præsens ætas; fuisse, postera
ıoscet. Dehinc, immortalitatis securus, gloriæque tuæ
ɔerstes, diu hic posteritati tuæ intersis; ac demum, ubi
ırtalitatis numeros omnes impleveris, plenus annis abeas,
ınus honoribus, illis etiam quos abdicasti. Ita vovet

Amplitudini tuæ omni cultus ac
observantiæ nexu devinctissima,

ACADEMIA OXON.]

Dat. e domo Convocat.
6 Julii, 1641.

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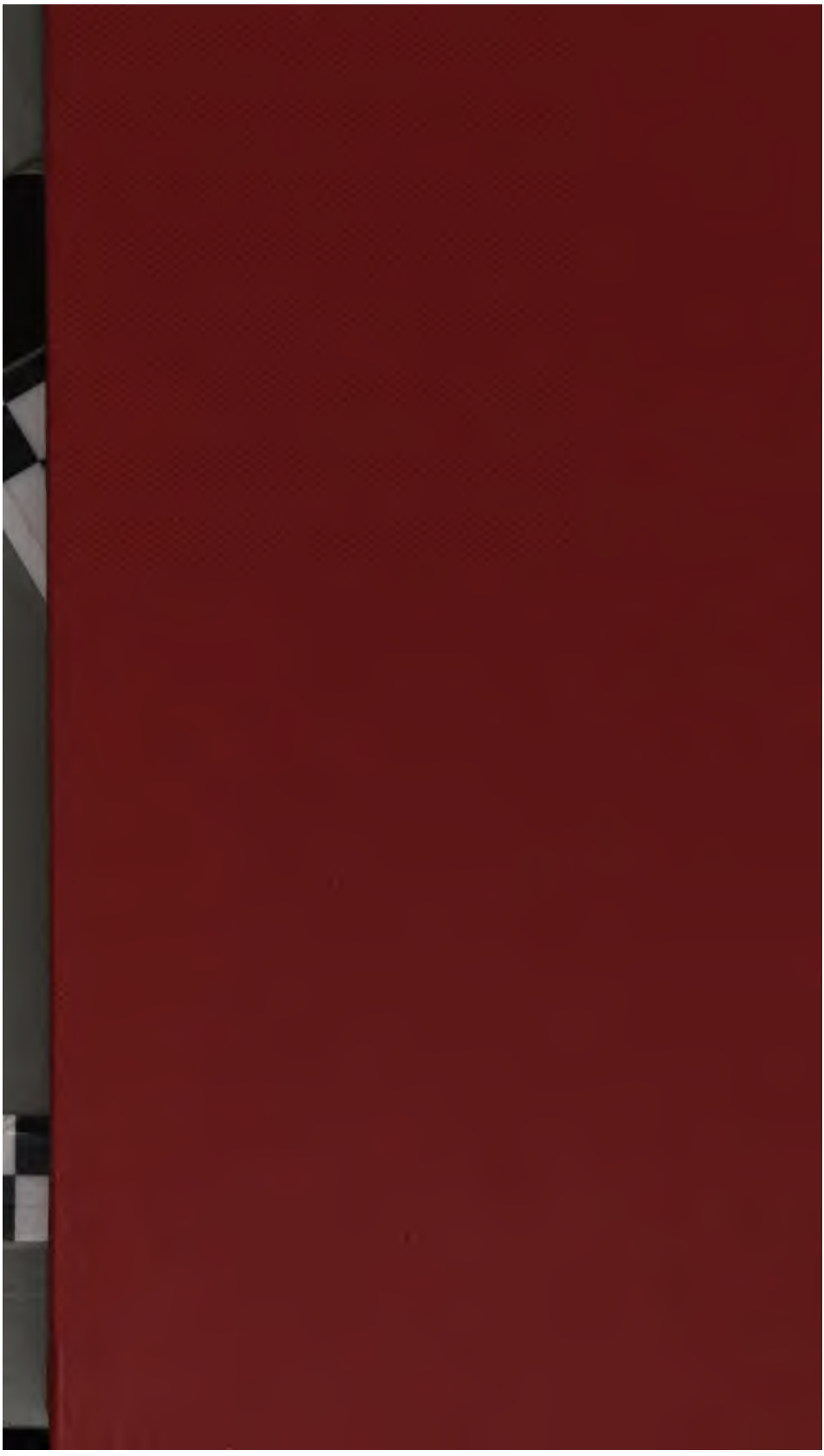
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